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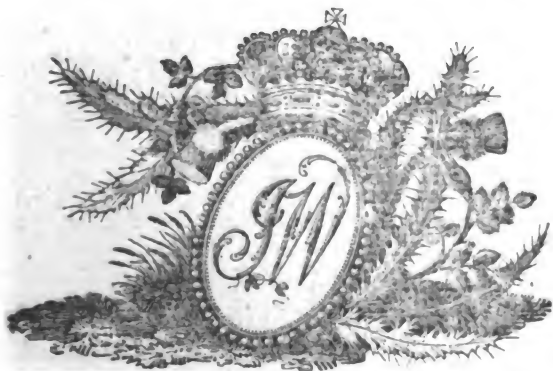
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THE
SCOTS MAGAZINE;
OR,
GENERAL REPOSITORY
OF
LITERATURE, HISTORY, AND POLITICS.

FOR THE YEAR MDCCXCV.

Ne quid falsi dicere audeat, ne quid veri non audeat.



VOL. LVII.
OR VOLUME SECOND OF A NEW SERIES.

EDINBURGH:
PRINTED BY ALEX. CHAPMAN AND COMPANY.
FOR JAMES WATSON AND COMPANY, NO 40. SOUTH BRIDGE.

MDCCXCV.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE period is now arrived when, as usual, we take the opportunity of expressing our grateful acknowledgements to our Subscribers and Readers, and at the same time we beg leave to assure them of the exertion of our best efforts to obtain and preserve their approbation.

The original design of this Publication—to exhibit a just picture of the present state of Literature—to give biographical anecdotes of remarkable characters—to afford a repository for original productions of genius, whether in prose or verse—to record the events that are of national importance, and to give a faithful abridgement of Parliamentary proceedings, as well as a full register of Marriages, Births, Deaths, Preferments, and Promotions has, we flatter ourselves, been adhered to with some degree of attention and care: And we hope, that in no instance have we given encouragement to indecorum or licentiousness; but have endeavoured to strengthen the bulwark of virtue, while we inform the head, or please the fancy.

Having said so much, we will not, however, conceal the complaints of some truly respectable Subscribers, and with them we incline to be of opinion, that rather too much of the Work has hitherto been dedicated to the Chronicle of Events, of course a smaller proportion could be given to the Literary part. As Newspapers are now so generally read, it no doubt becomes irksome to see the same things too circumstantially repeated; therefore a more scrupulous selection of occurrences will in future be given—to mark events, independent of many relative circumstances, will answer the purposes of a Repertory, and thus the foregoing objections will be avoided.

The Editors mean to introduce several new articles into the future numbers; particularly they intend giving a connected view of the Topography and Natural History of Scotland. This they

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they flatter themselves will be both an instructive and entertaining article. Persons in each district of Scotland will thus not only become better acquainted with the country around them, and thereby be excited to ameliorate the soil, or search for the hidden treasure of mines and minerals; but also when they travel abroad, they will beforehand know to what objects they are chiefly to direct their attention. This will save them the trouble of fruitless enquiries at ignorant country people, and prevent the mortification so often felt, of being on the spot, and yet omitting the notice of some remarkable place, or natural production.

We are then to enter soon upon the *Fifty-eighth* volume of the SCOTS MAGAZINE. The continuation of the publication, for so long a period, may be considered as some proof of its utility, and of the approbation it has met with from the Public, which it shall be the emulation of the Editors to preserve. They, at the same time are sensible of the preference given by many to similar publications in London. This, so far as they can learn, is owing chiefly to the engravings which accompany such publications; but these cannot be rivalled here, nor would the circulation and price afford such an expence: In point of size and materials, however, they hope not to be surpassed.

To our Correspondents we offer our best acknowledgments, and hope that their numbers will increase, and their favours be more frequent. Should some articles be rejected, which a sanguine writer is anxious to see brought forward, we hope that such will ascribe the refusal to its proper cause—a regard to virtue, or public utility.

Edinburgh, 30th Dec. 1795.

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METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SCOTS MAGAZINE,

SIR,

IT is supposed by many, that the seasons move on in a cycle ; but various opinions are held of its period, some making it 100, some 50, others 20 years. I am humbly of opinion, that we are not as yet possessed of *data* sufficient for determining that point ; the accounts that had formerly been kept, or the notices taken, of the variations of the weather, were but vague and inaccurate. Of late a considerable degree of attention has been paid to this matter, and very full and accurate meteorological diaries are kept, in different parts of the world : As I make this a part of my relaxation from business, I take the liberty of sending you a meteorological history of the year 1782, a year more remarkable than any that have run since, and as much so as any that preceded it in the memory of the present generation. A comparison of such accounts, for a period of years, may certainly enable us to judge of, and perhaps to predict, the changes that are to take place. Till we have such, prognostications are but random conjectures.—It may be necessary to add, and that the observations were made at Edinburgh and in its neighbourhood. I am &c.

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Meteorological History of the year 1782.

THE year 1781, through this country, was in general very moderate and agreeable ; and though we had the easterly winds dominant during the months of April, May, and June, yet they were not accompanied with so much cold as is usual with such winds. The dog-day heats were great, and the wheat harvest began about the middle of July ; and the harvest in general was an early and good one.

The year 1782, however, was totally the reverse. In the months of January and February, particularly the latter, we had almost a continued frost and snow ; with the wind mostly at N. E.

March was, in general, somewhat milder, though by no means mild for the season. We had a great deal of frost and snow, and prodigious falls of rain, by which the rivers were swelled beyond their usual bounds. In particular, upon the 11th and 12th, the Clyde rose higher, than was ever known. It exceeded the highest of a very remarkable flood in 1712 by more than a perpendicular foot ; and swept off many mills, &c. The prevailing winds, during this month, were the North and East winds.

On the second of April snow fell all day on the hills around this city, though it fell in rain and sleet in the town ; the wind at N. W.

On the 3d we had also a great fall of snow ; and though it melted in the streets, and in the neighbourhood of the city, as it fell, yet it lay deep on the neighbouring hills. Wind at W. S. W.

On the 10th snow all day, and lying unmelted on Arthur seat &c. wind N.

On the 14th all the country, low as well as high grounds, covered with snow ; and sleet all day, with a north wind. And, to the end of the month, though the weather was somewhat more moderate, the snow lay unmelted on the hills ; and great coats were worn as in the midst of winter : nor, excepting in gardens, was there the smallest appearance of vegetation.

Upon the 28th I, for the first time, saw Swallows on Dudingston Loch, to the number of two or three dozen, skimming along the surface of the water ; and, as I could perceive them no where else, this circumstance led me to look more favourably upon the German accounts of the submersion of swallows, though it is by no means a proof of the fact. The prevailing winds during this month were the N. and E.

(To be Continued.)

For the Scots Magazine Jan'y 1795.

Born 1721. Died 11 June 1795.



W^m ROBERTSON, DD

J. Walker del.

For JANUARY 1795.

ACCOUNT OF THE LIFE AND WRITINGS OF THE
LATE PRINCIPAL ROBERTSON.

WITH AN ELEGANT PORTRAIT.

DR WILLIAM ROBERTSON, one of the most celebrated historians of his age, was one of those great characters whose private life, flowing in an open and unvaried stream, can afford no important information to the biographer, although his writings will be read, to the latest posterity, with undiminished pleasure. He was born at the manse of Borthwick in the year 1721. His father was, at the time of his death, one of the ministers of the New Greyfriars Church, which the Doctor came afterwards to supply. In 1743 he was licensed preacher, and placed in the parish of Gladsmuir in 1744; whence, in 1758, he was translated to Lady Yester's parish in Edinburgh. In 1761, on the death of Principal Goldie, he was elected Principal of the university of Edinburgh, and appointed one of the ministers of the old Greyfriars church. About this period, he received the degree of Doctor of Divinity, and was appointed Historiographer to his Majesty for Scotland, and one of his Majesty's Chaplains for that kingdom.

We find it not easy to ascertain at what period were first unfolded the great and singular talents of a philosopher, destined to be one of the first writers that rescued this island from the reproach of not having any good historians. We are, however, assured, that before the publication of any of his literary performances, even from his first appearance in public life, his abilities had begun to attract the notice of observing men; and to his more intimate friends he discovered marks of such high-minded ambition;

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as, seconded by those abilities, could not have failed to have carried him to the first honours of his profession, in whatever sphere he had been placed, and whatever opposition he had to combat.

The first theatre that offered for the display of his talents, was the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland. It is the annual meetings of this court that produce to view, men who would otherwise have remained in the deepest obscurity. There the humble pastor, whose lot has been cast in the remotest corner of the Highland wilds, feels himself, for a time, on a footing of equality with the first citizen in the kingdom; he can there dispute with him the prize of eloquence, the most flattering distinction to a liberal mind; a distinction which is naturally sought after with the greater eagerness in that Assembly, as the simple and apostolical establishment of the church of Scotland, has rendered it the only precedence to which the greatest part of its members can ever hope to attain.

From the moment Dr Robertson first appeared in this Assembly, he became the object of universal attention and applause. His speeches were marked with the same manly and persuasive eloquence that distinguishes his historical compositions; and it was observed by all, that, while his young rivals in oratory contented themselves with opening a cause, or delivering a studied harangue, he shewed equal ability to start objections, to answer, or to reply; and that even his most unpremeditated effusions were not unadorned with those harmonious,

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and seemingly measured periods, which have been so much admired in his works of labour and reflection. He soon came to be considered as the ablest supporter of the cause he chose to espouse, and was now the unrivalled leader of one of the great parties which have long divided the church of which he was a member.

When we reflect upon this circumstance, and consider how much mankind are the same in every society, we shall be the less surprised to find, in the literary works of Dr Robertson, an acquaintance with the human heart, and a knowledge of the world, which we look for in vain in other historians. The man who has spent his life in the difficult task of conducting the deliberations of a popular assembly, in regulating the passions, the interests, the prejudices of a numerous faction, has advantages over the pedant, or mere man of letters, which, by no ability, no study, no second-hand information, can ever be compensated.

The first work which extended the Doctor's reputation beyond the walls of the General Assembly, was a Sermon preached at Edinburgh, before the Society for propagating Christian Knowledge, and afterwards published; the subject of which was 'The State of the world at the appearance of Jesus Christ.' The ingenuity with which a number of detached circumstances are there collected, and shown to tend to one single point, may perhaps rival the art which is so much admired in the Bishop of Meaux's celebrated Universal History.

This sermon did great honour to the author; and it is probably to the reputation he gained by it, that we ought to attribute the unanimity with which he was called to be one of the minister's of Edinburgh, an event which happened not long after, viz. in the year 1758. In 1759, he published, in two volumes quarto, 'The History of Scotland, during the reigns of Queen Mary and of King James VI. till his Accession to the Crown of England, with a Review of the Scotch History previous to that period.' This work is one of the most complete of all modern histories. It is not a dry jejune narrative of events, destitute of ornament;

nor is it a mere frothy relation, all glow and colouring. The historian discovered a sufficient store of imagination to engage the reader's attention, with a due proportion of judgment to check the exuberance of fancy. His descriptions are animated, and his reflections solid. His style is copious, nervous, and correct. He has displayed consummate skill in rendering such passages of our history, as are familiar to our recollection, agreeable and entertaining. He has embellished his materials with all the elegance of modern dress. He has very judiciously avoided the circumstantial detail of trite facts. His narratives are succinct and spirited; his reflections copious, frequent, and pertinent.—In a word, by this history (which has since been frequently re-printed in octavo) Dr Robertson acquired a reputation, which all the efforts of contemporary rivals were unable to diminish.

In 1769, Dr Robertson published in three volumes quarto, 'The History of the Reign of the Emperor Charles V. with a View of the Progress of Society in Europe, from the Subversion of the Roman Empire to the Beginning of the sixteenth century.'—The vast and general importance of the period which this History comprises, together with the reputation which our historian had previously acquired, co-operated to raise such high expectations in the public, that no work, perhaps, was ever more impatiently wished for, or perused with greater avidity. The first volume, which is a preliminary one (containing the progress of society in Europe, as mentioned in the title) is a very valuable part of the work; for it serves not only as a key to the pages that follow, but may be considered as a general introduction to the study of history, in that period, in which the several powers of Europe were formed into one great political system, which each took a station, wherein it has since remained (till within a few years at least) with less alteration than could have been expected, after the shocks occasioned by so many internal revolutions, and so many foreign wars. Of the history itself, it may be sufficient to observe, that it is justly ranked among

the capital pieces of historical excellence. There is an elegance of expression, a depth of discernment, and a correctness of judgment, which do honour to the historian. The characters are inimitably penned. They are not contrasted by a studied antithesis, but by an opposition which results from a very acute and penetrating insight into the real merits of each character, fairly deduced from the several circumstances of his conduct exemplified in the history. For this work the Doctor got 4,500*l.* Sterling.

In 1779, Dr Robertson published, 'The History of America,' in two volumes quarto. This celebrated work may be considered with great propriety, as a sequel to the preceding history. From the close of the fifteenth century, we date the most splendid era in the annals of modern times. Discoveries were then made, the influence of which descended to posterity; and events happened that gave a new direction to the spirit of nations. At that period, as before observed, the powers of Europe assumed their political existence; arranged themselves in stations which (perhaps, with a memorable exception only) they still continue to hold; and adopted the maxims of conduct by which their councils are still governed. Internal improvements kept pace with external advantages; and, rising from the ruins of antiquity, literature and the arts began to appear. The invention of printing forwarded the revival of letters, by facilitating the study of the ancients. The reformation in religion set on foot a spirit of enquiry, which, extending itself to every thing, laid the foundation of future science. From the slumber of ages the human genius at last awoke, and, after a pause of many centuries, men began to think. To crown this splendid period, a hardy and adventurous sailor wrought a new scene of wonders. Conducted by the enthusiasm of genius, and assisted by the light of philosophy, Columbus made the boldest of human efforts; and, venturing where man had never ventured, upon the unknown interminable ocean, he extended the boundaries of knowledge, discovered another hemisphere, and added, as it were, a new continent to the globe.

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To the inhabitants of Europe, America was, in every respect, a new world. There the face of the earth changed its appearance. The plants, and trees, and animals, were strange; and nature seemed no longer the same. A continent opened that appeared to have recently come from the hands of the Creator, and which shewed lakes, rivers, and mountains on a grander scale, and the vegetable kingdom in greater magnificence, than in the other quarters of the globe; but the animal tribes in a state of degradation, few in number, degenerated in kind, imperfect, and unfinished. The human species in the earliest stage of its progress, vast and numerous nations, in the rudest form of the savage state which philosophers have contemplated; and two great empires in the lowest degree of civilization which any records have transmitted to our review, presented to the philosophic eye, at this period, the most fruitful subject of speculation that was to be found in the annals of history.

The discovery of the new world, moreover, was not only a curious spectacle to the philosopher, but, by the change which it effected, an interesting spectacle to the human race. When Columbus set sail for unknown lands, he little expected that he was to make a revolution in the system of human affairs, and to form the destiny of Europe for ages to come. The importance and celebrity, therefore, of the subject, had attracted the attention of philosophers and historians. Views and sketches of the new world had been given by able writers; and splendid portions of the American story had been adorned with all the beauties of eloquence. But, prior to the appearance of Dr Robertson's history, no author had bestowed the mature and profound investigation which such a subject required, or had finished, upon a regular plan, that complete narration and perfect whole, which it is the province of the historian to transmit to posterity. And as the subject upon which our author entered was grand, his execution was masterly. The character of his former works was immediately discerned in it. They had been read with uncommon admiration. When the History of Scot-

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land was first published, and the author altogether unknown, Lord Chesterfield pronounced it to be 'equal in eloquence and beauty to the productions of Livy, the purest and most classical of all the Roman historians. His literary reputation was not confined to his own country: the testimony of Europe was soon added to the voice of Britain. It may be mentioned, indeed, as the characteristic quality of our author's manner, that he possessed, in no common degree, that supported elevation which is suitable to compositions of the higher class; and, in this History of America, he displayed that happy union of strength and grace, which becomes the majesty of the historic muse. In the fourth book of his first volume, which contains a description of America when first discovered, and a philosophical enquiry into the manners and policy of its ancient inhabitants, he displays, moreover, so much patient investigation and sound philosophy; abounds in such beautiful or interesting description; and exhibits such variety and copiousness of elegant writing, that future times will probably refer to it as that part of his works which gives the best idea of his genius, and is the most finished of all his productions.

In 1787, appeared a translation of the Abbé Clavigero's History of Mexico; in which work the author threw out various reflections, tending, in several instances, to impeach the credit of Dr Robertson's History of America. This attack induced our learned historian to revise his work, and to enquire into the truth of the charges brought against it by the historian of New Spain; and this he appears to have done with a becoming attention to the importance of the facts that are controverted, and to the common interests of truth. The result he published, in 1788, under the title of 'Additions and Corrections to the former Editions of Dr Robertson's History of America.'—In many of the disputed passages, he fully answered the Abbé Clavigero, and vindicated himself: in others, he candidly submitted to correction, and thus gave additional value to his own work.

The literary labours of Dr Robertson appear to have been terminated in 1791, by the publication of 'An Historical Disquisition concerning the Knowledge which the Ancients had of India, and the Progress of Trade with that Country prior to the Discovery of the Passage to it by the Cape of Good Hope; with an Appendix, containing Observations on the Civil Polity, the Laws and Judicial Proceedings, the Arts, the Sciences, and Religious Institutions of the Indians.'—The perusal of Major Rennell's Memoir, for illustrating his map of Hindoostan, suggested to Dr Robertson the design of examining, more fully than he had done in his History of America, into the knowledge which the Ancients had of India, and of considering what is certain, what is obscure, and what is fabulous, in their accounts of that remote country. Of his various performances, this is not that of which the design is the most extensive, or the execution the most elaborate; but in this Historical Disquisition we perceive the same patient assiduity in collecting his materials, the same discernment in arranging them, the same perspicuity of narrative, and the same power of illustration, which so eminently distinguish his other writings, and which have long rendered them the delight of the English reader at home, and an honour to English literature abroad.

Dr Robertson closed a truly useful life, on the 11th of June 1793, at Grange House, near Edinburgh, after a lingering illness, which he endured with exemplary fortitude and resignation. It may be truly observed of him, that no man lived more respected, or died more sincerely lamented. Indefatigable in his literary researches, and possessing from nature a sound and vigorous understanding, he acquired a store of useful knowledge, which afforded ample scope for the exertion of his extraordinary abilities, and raised him to the most distinguished eminence in the republic of letters. As a minister of the gospel, he was a faithful pastor, and justly merited the esteem and veneration of his flock. In a word, he may be pronounced to be one of the most perfect

perfect characters of the age; and his name will be a lasting honour to the land that gave him birth. His conversation was cheerful, entertaining, and instructive; his manners affable, pleasing, and endearing.

Dr Robertson left three sons and two daughters. The eldest son is Procurator for the Church of Scotland, and an Advocate. The second son, a Captain in

the army, distinguished himself under Lord Cornwallis, in such a manner, as to command the warmest praise from that illustrious General. The third son is likewise an officer in the army. Of the daughters, one was married to the late John Russell, Esq; writer to the signet; the other, to Patrick Brydone, Esq; F. R. S. Author of the Tour to Sicily and Malta.

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ON SOME OF THE FAVOURITE SPECTACLES AND DIVERSIONS OF THE ENGLISH.

Translation of a Letter, supposed to be written by the late PRINCE LEE BOO, and intended to have been sent to his FATHER, the King of the Peleaw Islands.

WHAT I have said to you, beloved Son, on the politics of this people, has been short and superficial; because you have taught me to speak with diffidence and reserve on matters of this high nature; and because the laws, by which this country is governed, are too numerous and profound to be hastily learned. Their customs and manners also require a longer residence than I have yet made among them, to be clearly comprehended, and fairly judged. Our prejudices do not suffer us to reflect, that these ought always to be considered with a reference to the climate, wants, and civil condition of the country. As experience ripens my judgement, expect from me better remarks on all these particulars: at present, accept, with your usual indulgence such observations as have occurred to me; they will at least serve to mark the stages of my improvement, as you compare taste of different dates together.

I shall first of all present you with a sketch of their amusements, in which you told me, in our last conversation, before I mounted into the large floating-castle, I should see a vast deal of the temper and natural character of the people I was about to visit. You will scarcely credit it, but I assure you, I make continual mistakes between their amusements and their business; and sometimes imagine they are pursuing some sport, when, in reality, they are occupied about objects of serious and solemn nature: for, notwithstanding this people are capable of such stupendous efforts of art and science, they have a way of mixing a littleness

of character with their grandeur of spirit, qualities that are held incompatible with us; and thus is produced a sort of farcical and ridiculous disproportion. This equivocal appearance of many of their proceedings will, doubtless, fill my letters with numerous errors; but I shall take care to rectify them as I advance in my acquaintance with the subject, so as in the end to communicate some advantage to yourself, and consequently to my dear country, from these opportunities which I owe to your indulgence.

To begin, then, you must know that the other day I was carried to a very large room, in which they told me was assembled the great council of the nation: but I presently saw through it, and perceived clearly that it was a kind of game, in imitation of a senate; and, indeed, it was performed so well, that had it not been for a great deal of laughing, coughing, scraping, and hallooing, it might have been imposed upon me for a real assembly of the great men of the nation, met to debate on its most important interests; for here and there, there was a vast deal of animation assumed, and eloquence displayed, and even moments of gravity, such as characterize all our meetings for the good of our country. My ignorance of the language disqualified me from participating in the joke; but from the eagerness and perseverance with which it was pursued, I could plainly perceive that it was very entertaining to those engaged.

The following night I was taken to an exhibition, called a masquerade, which

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I only mention here as a contrast to the humorous scene I was present at the day before, since it seems to be more properly a ceremony than an amusement; I mention it, too, as one instance, among a very few, in which this generous people have used a reserve toward me in respect of the explanation of their manners and customs; for they fain would have persuaded me, that this masquerade, as it is called, was a mere diversion among the young men and women of quality, while nothing could be more clear, than that it was a religious celebration. I can conceive it so natural to laugh at the practices of other countries, especially those which appertain to their religion, that I must own, I think them entirely excusable for veiling those rites and mysteries, for the present, from my eyes, until I shall have worn off my first prejudices. There was something splendidly solemn in this whole ceremony; and and if there was any interruption to the gravity of the scene, it was occasioned by some strange cries and whimsical contortions, which, however ridiculous they appear to the inhabitants of other countries, I have no doubt, make a very serious impression on the bosoms of the natives, as being in honour of the different deities they adore. There was a vast variety of dresses, which I conceived to be representative of particular orders and descriptions, who then, through the medium of one of these fraternity, offered their respective adorations; while the priests wore all the same cloathing, called by the natives, a domino. I say I conceived all this, because a certain awe and timidity with which I felt myself inspired, made me forbear any question that might seem to result from impertinent curiosity.

There is one circumstance respecting this country, which, to my ideas, is altogether unaccountable; and that is the great leisure they have for idleness, in the midst of such proofs of their labour and ingenuity as overpower the imagination. It surprises me the more, my beloved father, because you know I have been accustomed to see every individual usefully employed in my own country; it

being one of your favourite maxims the happiness of your people require Thou, who art a mighty prince, art wise the best workman in thy dominion for who can make hatchets to equal But here the great men can bear whole days unemployed, and w their food with instruments which hands have formed, and live in with the very principle of whose struction they are little acquainted. all this must result a vast deal o time to be filled up with mere : ments; and it is astonishing how these people have imagined, of whi have no conception. They are ex ly fond of dancing; a pastime whi plies much less exertion with ther with us, and consists chiefly in r drinking, and wearing fine orna They extend this accomplishment to the brute creation; for I observ their dogs are taught to dance streets of the capital: so much time have Englishmen to bestow these diversions.

Their hunting is of various kind the principal object of it is a poor timid animal they call a hare: I not yet seen it, but I shall hope to abled to send you a description of gether with an account of the bird beasts of the country. I cannot, ever, forbear mentioning one rema property ascribed to it, that of lov be hunted, although its entertai consists solely in being torn to piec dogs; I was assured, however, of t a person who is very fond of the. Another species of hunting, in whi parently they take great delight, i of a huge animal called in their lar ox; and this takes place often i streets of the city, to the great ter all who do not mix in the sport. are no dogs used in this kind of hu at least I could perceive none: inc was hurried away, by my kind prote so quick when the beast approachec I could see but little of their mo proceeding; though I beheld enou make me wonder at such a predilect a people, who are, in a thousand rel so civilised and so humane.

In my future account of the beasts of the country, I shall say a great deal to you, by and by, about a beautiful animal called the horse, which will, with great ease and celerity, bear a man from place to place upon his back. They make this animal conducive to their sport in an amusement they term *racing*, in which two or more of them are made to run one against the other, with men on their backs, and wounded all the way with sharp spikes. I cannot help wondering how good men can be pleased with such fights; for it seems an unnatural and ungenerous contest, when two animals are urged beyond their strength, and forced on by violent treatment. I am sorry to find fault with a people to whom we have all, and myself particularly, been so greatly obliged; so that I am drawn opposite ways by truth and gratitude: but then again I consider that nothing is so sacred as truth; and that, after all, my great debt of gratitude is due to my father and my king, who requires that I should always tell him the truth.

The other day I observed two men in a field, stripped as naked as it is the custom with us, and beating one another till they were covered with blood, for the diversion of an infinite number of spectators, who seemed to be delighted with the scene. Though our enemies taken in war have often been slaughtered before my eyes, yet I could so ill bear to see this fury between countrymen, and, as I was told, between men who had never quarrelled, and all to amuse their fellow-countrymen, that I turned away my eyes, and was sorrowful all the rest of the day. It added a good deal to my chagrin, to observe, in my way home, two dogs very furiously engaged; and, while they were miserably tearing one another to pieces, a vast number of people gathering round them, and provoking their fury by clapping their hands, and a thousand savage exclamations.

They have also another sport here, of a piece with some which I have already mentioned, termed by the natives cock-fighting; though I am told that this amusement is a little on the decline. The entertainment consists in contemplating

a very fierce combat between two large birds of great beauty, and singular use to mankind, which they arm with instruments that enable them to inflict dreadful wounds on each other, till one of them expires in considerable torture. I am sorry to add, that I have seen some poltroons amuse themselves with throwing sticks at this noble bird, which, for that purpose, they had confined by the leg. Their diversions within doors are in such great variety, that it would rob more important objects of all my time, if I were to think of describing them to you; beside which, I have only glanced at the greater part of them: for, my dear friend, here I am more profitably employed when I am improving myself in the language, or am acquiring knowledge, which may turn to the future benefit of your majesty's people.

Their principal amusement, in their own houses, appears to be derived from a certain number of thin substances, spotted in a certain manner with different colours, and which, though they allow that they gain no ideas from them, will entertain them during the time that your majesty would take to repel an invasion of your dominions. I am prejudiced against this amusement; because I have observed it operate very unpleasantly on the countenances of those who are engaged in it; and I have seen some very handsome persons, while playing at cards, entirely stripped of what rendered them before so amiable in my eyes. They have not yet made me comprehend how it can be; but they tell it to me as an undoubted truth, that sometimes men lose every thing that is valuable to them in this amusement, if it deserve that name, after we are told of this its destructive tendency; so that be assured, beloved father, I will not attempt to acquire so pernicious a talent. But the pastime of which this great people seems most enamoured, is what their language denominates a *play*. I have not yet been present at one, so that I cannot pretend to give you any account of it; but as far as I can understand such descriptions as have been given me of it, it is a powerful engine, whether it be used on the side

side of vice or virtue. I will send you a full account of the first which I shall be permitted to attend; but I fear that the silence observed about this amusement, by my dearest friends, is on the account of the neglect into which this its moral efficacy may have sunk in the present times.

The other day I was present at a diversion, which at first wore a formidable appearance, but soon turned out to be a very insignificant spectacle.—A number of persons, armed with weapons, which they call bows and arrows, and which serve to the same purpose pretty nearly as our slings and spears, met together on a spacious plain. The professed object of their meeting is to send their arrows into a painted piece of wood, which they denominate a target; but not more than a small number of those that came with that pretence, partook at all in the diversion; so that, to make a display before a great number of the women of the country, of their persons and decorations, looks to be, with the major part, the real object which assembles them. I could not easily be convinced, that all this noise and parade was to answer no political end: at one time it occurred to me, that it was a sort of divination, by which heaven was consulted in the appointment to certain posts of eminence, and that the generals of armies, and captains of expeditions, were

chosen in this kind of lottery; at another, that some secret terrors of an invasion had begun to spread in the country, and that this martial exercise was meant as preparative to a vigorous defence. I was at length, however, persuaded, that they were a very peaceable set of people, and that all this uproar proceeded only from an outrageous love of flourish and show, and, in fact, was nothing more than an apology for a feather in their hats. I was a little afraid at first of coming near them; but, upon trial, I found them so familiarly and tamely disposed, that one of them suffered me to take his hat off his head, and strutted to and fro, apparently in high good humour, while I admired his feather. There is always a great gathering from all parts to see this spectacle; and the ladies, for whose amusement the whole is designed, appear extravagantly pleased with beholding their husbands and relatives so cheaply metamorphosed into champions and warriors. The inoffensiveness, however, and the pampered good humour which appeared in their countenances, does not suffer one long to couple with them the idea of any thing that is terrible; and I much question, supposing these men had been cast on your majesty's dominions, instead of those to whom we are so much indebted, whether you would have found their assistance so serviceable in your battles.

From the Looker-on.

SENTIMENTAL SKETCH.

IT was a damp and dark evening, in November—the wind blew cold, and the rain sprinkled apace. I was hastening through Great Russell Street, to spend an evening with some friends in Bedford Square, when the sobs of a boy, sitting by the side of a decent young woman, on the steps of a door, caught my ear, and in a moment arrested my feet. ‘What,’ said I, ‘is the matter?’—‘O Sir,’ replied the lad, sobbing more violently than before, ‘my father will kill me!’—‘What have you done, then, my good fellow?’—‘Nothing at all, Sir,’ said the boy, as well as he could speak for crying. He must then, thought I be a cruel father; but this I did not feel

necessary to say to his son. ‘Who is this young woman?’—‘O, Sir! she is my sister.’—‘And what is the matter with her?’—‘She is ruined! she is ruined!’ cried the boy. ‘Poor girl!’ thought I, ‘well mayest thou husband thy tears; for thy grief is likely to be lasting.’ She sat in a state of silent sorrow; her hand supporting her chin, and her eyes looking up to Heaven for the aid she seemed to despair of finding on earth. ‘For God’s sake!’ said I, taking her gently by the other hand, which she modestly withdrew from mine, ‘tell me, my good girl, is there no way of yet saving you from utter destruction?’—‘None, Sir, none!’ sighed she, giving her

read the motion of despair, and wipe the tears that now flowed involuntarily from her eyes. 'My dear,' said she, 'be comforted. I am, myself, a beggar, and will endeavour to reconcile you to your's. Though you have lost an inestimable jewel, your virgin innocence——' 'God forbid, Sir!' cried the young woman, with all the blushes of conscious purity. 'What, Sir, did you mean,' cried I, turning to the boy, 'by saying that your sister was ruined?'—'So she is, Sir,' retorted the boy, still sobbing: 'for she has lost her clothes, and can't go to her place.'—'And is this all?' said I: 'how did you lose them?'—'Why, Sir, as I was going carrying her box to her new room, two men came behind me; and, taking it off my head, ran away with it down Dyot Street. We cried out, "thief!" But one of them came at me with a large knife, and threatened to kill my poor sister if we said another word; so I was obliged to hold my tongue, and she fainted away.'—'And do you think your father will be angry with you?'—'Because he is a poor man, and can't afford to buy my new clothes; so that she must stay at home on his hands: Besides, my mother begged him to come with us; and he would go to the public-house, and I was big enough. So I know very well he'll kill me; for he is very passionate, especially when he's in the rage.' That, thought I, is natural enough, with us all. 'What, my dear,' said I, addressing the young woman again, 'might be the value of all your

clothes?'—'They cost me, Sir,' replied she, endeavouring hastily to enumerate, 'I dare say, near ten pounds.'—'That is a great deal of money!'—'It is, indeed, Sir; and I have worked very hard for it these three years.'—'How old are you?'—'Nineteen, Sir.' I had but one solitary guinea in my pocket. O how I longed to be rich! A thought, however, struck me—'Follow me, both of you,' said I, 'we will see what can be done.' I knocked at the door; and, bidding them sit down in the hall, ran up stairs to my friends. The company were assembled: there were about a dozen persons present. 'I am in haste!' said I; they were all alarmed. What can be the matter? was impressed on every countenance. 'I am a bad orator,' continued I; 'but my feelings have been much affected by those who could speak but little. A decent young woman, going to service, has just had the box, which contained her all, stolen from her brother's head. The poor girl is ruined, unless ten guineas can be raised: I have only one. Who will help me? Come, you shall see what powerful orators they are!' And I ordered them to be brought up. 'My life for it, your money will not be thrown away!' Every one was affected. The money was raised in an instant; and, with tears of gratitude, they departed, blessing their benefactors.

All of us agreed, on parting, that we had never spent a happier evening. How cheaply is felicity purchased, if men would but carry their money to the right market!

By Sir John Ramfear.

ACCOUNT OF EGYPTIAN MUMMIES.

BY JOHN FREDERICK BLUMENBACH, M. D. F. R. S.

DR BLUMENBACH opened four mummies, from nine to fourteen inches long, and two large ones. What more particularly noticed was, the state of the incisors, as what may here prove a criterion for determining the period at which any given mummy has been prepared; the mask of syenne wood, shaped, by means of a sickle out of plaster, in bas-relief, into the form of a face, stained with natural

colours: which last, with the iron nails, and the different wood of the sarcophagus, are deemed suspicious circumstances, affecting the genuineness of the animal. The description of the mummies by Herodotus and Diodorus Siculus, does not in the least agree with the state of those brought into Europe, which are generally of two sorts, the hard compact ones, wholly indurated with resin, which hence can be knocked into pieces, and the soft

soft ones, which yield to the pressure of the hand, and are prepared with very little resin, and often with none at all, *whose loose bandages may be wound off*; and which contain in their cavities scarcely any thing but a vegetable mould, and particularly no idol whatever, as far as the Doctor had been able to learn. The front part of the latter is usually covered with a painted, and at times, gilt, mask of cotton cloth; and, as they appear more variegated than the former, and have no resin in them yielding drugs for traffick, they are brought in much greater numbers, and may be seen in many collections in Europe, in a more perfect state than the former, though often *rendered so by restoration*. The former, on the contrary, have, for this very reason, remained, most of them, in the hands of druggists. 'Neither of the ancient authors before referred to, mention the resin or the painted masks; though Herodotus expressly describes such painted integuments on the Ethiopian mummies; and Diodorus advances some very strange assertions, such as, that the skill of the embalmers extended so far as perfectly to preserve the lineaments of the face, although the faces of mummies of both sorts be generally covered with cotton cloth, to the thickness of nearly a man's hand.' Hence the Doctor concludes, that we have few mummies made in the time of those writers; though what we now possess, which differ so much in their preparation and characteristic structure, are at least of a period including a thousand years.

The two criteria for determining, with some accuracy, the age of any particular mummy, are: 1. a more accurate deter-

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mination of the *various*, so strikingly *different*, and yet as strikingly *characteristic*, national configurations in the monuments of the Egyptian arts, with a determination of the periods in which these monuments were produced, and the causes of their remarkable differences; 2. a very careful technical examination of the characteristic forms of the *several skulls* of mummies, and an accurate comparison of these skulls with the monuments above-mentioned. We must adopt, at least, *three principal varieties* in the national physiognomy of the ancient Egyptians: 1. the Ethiopian cast; 2. the one approaching to the Hindoo; and, 3. the *mixed*, partaking, in a manner, of both the former. The *first* is like the present Copts and the ancient Sphinx; the *second* appears in the female figure painted on Capt. Lethuillier's mummy; the *third* partakes of both configurations. These are severally illustrated by prints. Adopting, as the Doctor thinks it conformable to nature, five races of the human species: 1. the Caucasian; 2. the Mongolian; 3. the Malay; 4. the Ethiopian; 5. the American. He thinks the Egyptians will find their place between the Caucasian and the Ethiopian; but that they differed from none more than from the Mongolian, to which the Chinese belong.

The diminutive mummies are not of small children and embryos; but some are the real mummies of Ibises, and, in some instances, may be conjectured to be dressed up with a single bone or two of that sacred bird to pass for the reality, and for the profit of the mummy manufacturers for sale, or as the *memento mori* introduced at the Egyptian festivals.

CAUSES OF FEMALE CELIBACY, WITH A VINDICATION OF OLD MAIDS.

IT is a melancholy consideration, to think of the numbers of young women who are turned loose upon the world, over educated, without means to support themselves, and disqualified to earn their living. There are very few trades for women; the men have usurped two-thirds of those that used to belong to them; the

remainder are over-stocked, and there are few resources for them. If they are handsome and amiable, their dangers are so much the more. Man, who should be their protector, turns their betrayer, and too frequently abandons them to shame and poverty. How many are daily in danger of being starved? How many

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ny are condemned to menial services, for which their enervated bodies, and enfeebled minds, render them wholly unqualified? Most of these are the victims of their parents' pride and vanity.

The false sentiments, false refinements, and false systems, of modern times, have counteracted the laws of nature and reason, and condemned a great number of women to a life of perpetual celibacy.

The adoration paid to wealth, the superstitious wants which luxury imposes, have induced many parents to seclude from the world their younger children, in the hope of disposing of the elder ones.—'This also is vanity.'—It is well known that, in Roman Catholic countries, most of the daughters are devoted to convents, to increase the fortunes of the elder ones.

In Protestant countries, though no vows are made, no confinement is exacted; yet nearly as many females are as much condemned to a state of celibacy, as if they were shut up in a convent.

There are but a few men, comparatively, that will take for a wife an amiable maiden, without a fortune suitable to his own. Every young man is taught to look out where he can marry to advantage; wealth is supposed to include every thing; and bodily charms and mental qualities, shrink to nothing before it. Thus the ugly, the deformed, the foolish, the distempered, are preferred with females; while the lovely, the amiable, the accomplished, who are every way qualified to be wives and mothers, are, by neglect, despised, and forgotten.

It is allowed by all men, that women stand in need of protectors in every stage of their journey through life; but when they are thus circumstanced, where are they to find them?

Brothers generally look on sisters as burthens on families; more remote relations seldom trouble themselves about them: without fortunes, without friends, how can they sustain

The oppressor's wrong, the proud man's contumely,
The pang of despised love, the law's delay,

The insolence of office, and the spurn
That patient merit from th' unworthy takes?
SHAKESPEARE.

But these are not all the injuries to which single and unprotected women are liable. Those who believe themselves possessed of wit, use it to turn them to contempt and ridicule; not because they are unworthy, but because they are unfortunate. There are few modern comedies that do not give irrefragable proofs of this.—The Aunt Deborah's, and Mrs Malaprop's, are the standing jest of the modern writers; and even Mr Cumberland, though a chaste and refined writer, has lent his hand to throw a stone at sisters and aunts who are unmarried; whatever merit they may have, or whatever misfortunes they may have endured.

But there is *one* modern writer, who has gone still further than this insult; he has made use of the term *Old Maid!* as his vehicle to convey to the public ear all his satire and ridicule upon serious, and even sacred subjects. It is true, that he has scattered in their way some sugar plums and comfits, for the sisterhood, in order to conceal the poison he has mixed for them; but his malicious intention is easily seen and detected.

I have by me an extract from a letter which a friend of mine received from one of the first writers in the kingdom, and which she permitted me to copy—

'The book you mention is altogether execrable; and I have the satisfaction of knowing, that it is execrated by all who yet pretend to virtue or decency among us.'

Men who thus use their talents, derive neither honour nor advantage to themselves; on the contrary, those who have stood forth in the behalf of the defenceless part of our sex, have, by respecting them, become truly respectable.

The names of Addison, Richardson, Thomas, Russel, Fordyce, Gregory, Percival, will always be remembered with honour, by the discerning and the worthy of both sexes; for the female cause is the cause of virtue; and, I trust, it will never want champions to support it.

By Clara Reeve.

A PICTURE OF CONNUBIAL FELICITY.

COLD would be the heart of a husband, who did not feel more delight at seeing his child suckled by its mother, than the most artful wanton tricks could ever raise; yet this natural way of cementing the matrimonial tie, and twisting esteem with fonder recollections, wealth leads women to spurn. To preserve their beauty, and wear the flowery crown of the day, that gives them a kind of right to reign for a short time over the sex, they neglect to stamp impressions on their husbands hearts, that would be remembered with more tenderness when the snow on the head began to chill the bosom, than even their virgin charms.

The maternal solicitude of a reasonable affectionate woman is very interesting; and the chastened dignity with which a mother returns the caresses that she and her child receive from a father, who has been fulfilling the duties of his station, is not only a respectable, but a beautiful sight. So singular, indeed, are my feelings, and I have endeavoured not to catch fastidious ones, that after having been fatigued with the sight of insipid grandeur, and the slavish ceremonies, that with cumberous pomp supplied the place of domestic affections, I have turned to some other scene to relieve my eye by resting it on the refreshing green every where scattered by Nature. I have then viewed with pleasure a woman nursing her children, and discharging the duties of her station, with, perhaps, merely a servant-maid to take off her hands the servile part of the household business. I have seen her prepare herself and chil-

dren, with only the luxury of cleanliness to receive her husband; who, returning weary home in the evening, found smiling babes and a clean hearth. My husband has loitered in the group, and has throbbled with sympathetic emotion when the scraping of the well-known has raised a pleasing tumult.

Whilst my benevolence has been satisfied by contemplating this artless picture, I have thought that a couple in this description, equally necessary independent of each other, because each fulfilled the respective duties of their station, and possessed all that life could give. Raised sufficiently above abject poverty not to be obliged to weigh the consequence of every farthing they spend; having sufficient to prevent their attending to a frigid system of economy, which narrows both heart and mind. I declare so vulgar are my conceptions, that I know not what is wanted to render the happiest as well as the most respectable situation in the world, but a taste of literature, to throw a little variety of interest into social converse, and sufficient superfluous money to give to the needy and to buy books. For it is not pleasure when the heart is opened by compassion and the head active in arranging plans of usefulness, to have a prim urchin continually twitching back the elbow to prevent the hand from drawing out an already empty purse, whispering at the same time some prudential maxim about the price of justice.

By Mrs Mary Wollstonecraft

OBSERVATIONS ON THE MAGNETIC FLUID.

BY CAPT. O'BRIAN DRURY, OF THE NAVY.

THE magnetic fluid and its phenomena, are not less singular than obscure, and have too long engaged the attention of philosophers for me to offer an hypothesis on the subject. I mean only to speak to a matter of fact, which I am led to believe may be serviceable to navigation, especially should the variation of the compass be made use of as a method for ascertaining the longitude.

It is not necessary to enter into a de-

tail of experiments, to prove the existence of the magnetic fluid, which circulates continually around and thro' a magnet, as it is fully demonstrated by the arrangement of iron filings thro' on glass, placed over a magnet.

Experience shews us, that the needle of a compass, as well as all other magnets, whether artificial or real, perpetually loses something of its magnetic power which often produces a difference

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ceeding a point; and I am well convinced that, the great errors of ship-reckonings proceed more frequently from the incorrectness of the compass, than from any other cause.

Steel cannot be too highly tempered for the needle of a sea-compass, as the more it is hardened the more permanent is the magnetism it receives; but, to preserve the magnetism, and consequently the polarity of the needle, I recommend to have the needle cased with thin, well polished, soft iron: or else to have it armed at the poles with a bit of soft iron.

I have found, from many experiments, that the cased needle preserved its magnetism in a much more perfect degree than the needle not cased; and I have sometimes thought, that the magnetic power of the cased needle had increased, while the magnetic power of the uncased

and unarmed needle always loses of its polarity.

Some time ago I placed a cased needle, an armed needle, and one without either case or armour, in a room, for three months; each having at that time precisely the same direction, and nearly the same degree of force. At the expiration of the three months, I found that the cased needle and the armed needle had not in the least changed their direction; but the other had changed two degrees, and had lost very considerably of its magnetic power. If there was any change in any of the other needles, it was too inconsiderable to be perceived.

These observations appear to me to be new, and may tend to great improvement in our sea-compass. They are submitted to the consideration of Philosophers.

Transactions of Royal Irish Academy.

ATTEMPT TO OBTAIN AND PRESERVE PRACTICAL STANDARDS FOR ADJUSTING, IN FUTURE, THE WEIGHTS AND MEASURES OF THIS KINGDOM.

Respectfully presented to the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce.

MANY learned and ingenious persons have employed themselves, in attempting to discover an universal Standard of Weights and Measures, renewable, in case of its being lost, in any climate, and under any circumstances; and some papers on this subject have been submitted to the public, within these few years, by Mr Hutton and Mr Whitehurst; but, after paying every attention to this matter in my power, I am induced, with due deference to such authorities, to conclude, that such a standard may rather be considered as a thing desirable, than likely to be obtained, at least so as to serve practically the uses in common life. I shall therefore beg leave to submit my thoughts on this head, considering that what may be hereafter said, is intended solely as an easy method of forming and preserving a Standard of Weights and Measures for the use of these kingdoms, or any other that may think proper to adopt it; and which, it is presumed, will answer all that is wished for, in obtaining a Practical Standard for adjusting, in fu-

ture, the weights and measures of this country.

For this purpose I advise, that a certain weight be assumed, and called a Pound; and to avoid, as much as possible, any innovation or confusion, let this assumed weight be adjusted by the present standard pound weight at his Majesty's Exchequer, or the Guildhall of London. This weight may be made of brass; but, as all metals are subject to decay and loss by corrosion, by the air, friction, &c. let a piece of agate, or other hard stone, be cut into the form of an egg; and, when brought exactly to the weight of the brass standard, by carefully grinding and polishing, let it be preserved in a proper case, lined with soft cloth or velvet, to be resorted to whenever there may be occasion. A piece of agate of this form seems so unlikely to be injured by any means, except such a degree of violence as may break it, that there can be little doubt of its remaining of the same weight for ages; more especially as it will be effectually guarded

from the action of the air, and all motion, in its case, and never exposed, but on occasion of comparing the brass standard with it; which, to prevent error, should be done at stated times, as once in twelve months, on a day specifically appointed for the purpose, in the presence of such officers as may be nominated, and with as much form and precision as is used in the trial of the Pix, to determine the standard of the Coin.

I have hitherto only mentioned the pound weight; but it is obvious, that all the parts of the pound, as the half, the quarter, the ounce, &c. should be provided for in the same manner. Let it be understood, that the pound hitherto spoken of is supposed to be what is generally called the Averdupois pound, and divided into sixteen ounces, each ounce subdivided into sixteen drachms. As this is the weight by which all large commodities are weighed, it does not appear to have been thought necessary that weights, smaller than the half-drachm, or the thirty-second part of the ounce, should be introduced; but, as that weight is nearly equal to thirteen grains and one half Troy, it may be farther divided, if judged proper, so as to weigh small matters, as very fine thread, or other such like valuable commodities, more accurately than is generally practised; and, if the drachm is subdivided into eight parts, each of them will be equal nearly to three grains and a half Troy. To avoid confusion, all weights for this purpose, when sold, should differ in form from the grains used in Troy weight, and be called by some other name.

As it has been always customary to have weights of different dominations used in these kingdoms, and no sufficient reason has appeared to justify an alteration in the practice; and as the Avoirdupois weight has been constantly used for large quantities of goods, and the Troy weight for smaller quantities, and the more valuable commodities; let a Troy pound be prepared, as has been already advised for the Avoirdupois, with its equal in agate, to be reserved and used in all cases as the other; and let this pound be divided, as has been the

usage for the gold-smith, into ounce penny-weights, and grains; and for apothecary, into ounces, drachms, scruples and grains; each of them being adjusted in the most accurate manner possible that all the aliquot parts shall bear a proportion to the whole: and to this most scrupulous exactness is necessary, for, from a defect in this instance, most of the complaints, on the want of a standard, seem to have originated.

Having thus, in as concise a manner as possible, submitted my opinion on the easy way of obtaining a practical standard for weights, which may at all times be resorted to, without danger of suffering any diminution in bulk or weight, I will only farther observe, that it may be advisable to have three sets of these standards, to be kept at different places, whereby the danger of the loss of a standard, by fire or otherwise, will be effectually guarded against.

I shall now proceed to suggest a method, whereby measures of length, consequently measures of capacity, may be formed from the afore-mentioned standards of weight.

It has been universally allowed, that the weight of a cubic foot of clear river water is equal to sixty two pounds and a half Avoirdupois weight, or thousand ounces; and the most celebrated authors have thence calculated and published the hydrostatic weight of metals: this appears a singular circumstance, and not likely to have happened by chance, but to have been accomplished by means not transmitted to us. This, however, if not strictly true, is not far from the truth, I propose forming a measure on its principle, to be called the British foot.

Let, therefore a hollow cube be made of brass, of such dimensions as to exactly contain a quantity of soft river-water equal in weight to sixty-two pounds and a half, or one thousand ounces of the above-described Avoirdupois weight. To arrive at as great degree of precision as possible, it may be proper to fix for a standard of heat, at which, it is intended, the above quantity of water may be reckoned to fill the cube, and this may

be at sixty degrees of Faernheit's thermometer.

It will probably be attended with considerable difficulty and expence to procure such a vessel; but as it is to be presumed that workmen may be found to execute it, the expence should be no objection; for such weights as are above described, agreeing with such a vessel of water, will give a precision to hydrostatic experiments, and determine the relative weight of solids to water, more clearly than is now easily done, and, at the same time, form a decided standard of measure.

Having therefore procured such a cubic vessel, the length of one side of it is to constitute the British foot, which is to be divided into twelve inches, and those inches into smaller parts, as usual. It is hardly necessary to say that such a measure of length being obtained, it will be proper that standards be made in the manner formerly executed by Mr Bird; or, if any better have been discovered, that such be adopted.

From the standard British foot are to be calculated all measures of length, as yards, furlongs, miles, &c. It will, therefore, be highly proper to have some of these standards most carefully executed, and preserved, as has been already mentioned concerning the standard weights; and that those in use be also from time to time examined, and compared with some one kept for that purpose; so that, should any error arise, it may not long subsist, and consequently not become of magnitude sufficient to do any injury.

From this measure of length, it is

easy to ascertain all measures of capacity; and if the several old Acts of Parliament which are still in force, be carefully attended to, and the persons employed to authenticate the measures by stamps, are fully informed of the necessity of the several measures being of the forms and dimensions prescribed by those laws, it is presumed a general measure and weight, sufficiently accurate for all practical purposes, may be easily made and introduced throughout the kingdom: and of what advantage this would be, need not be mentioned.

At the beginning of this paper, it was observed, that I intended merely to confine myself to a practical method of obtaining a weight which might serve as a standard for this kingdom. All theory, and all mathematical calculations, have therefore been sedulously avoided; and I have, through the whole, endeavoured to form the new standard on the basis of the old one, thereby avoiding as much as possible all innovation; and, although it has been frequently proposed to divide all weights and measures decimally, which certainly, in some cases, would have its advantages, yet, when it is considered how much the generality of the people would be perplexed and confounded, should such a change be adopted, and reflecting how well the trade and commerce of the kingdom may be carried on, by conforming to the ancient mode, I have advised the adjusting the weights and measures of this country, by the means above-mentioned, which, as appears to me, may be easily put in practice, with sufficient accuracy, for all the common purposes of life.

By Samuel More, Esq; Secretary to the Society.

METHOD OF RAISING EARLY POTATOES.

COMMUNICATED BY MR BLUNDEL OF ORMSKIRK, TO THE SURVEYOR OF THE COUNTY OF LANCASTER.

LANCASHIRE was the first county in this kingdom in which the potatoe was grown; and as it is able at this day to boast a superior cultivation in that important article, in which it still stands unrivalled, it may be requisite to descend to particulars, in regard to the management of that crop.

1. A sward, or fresh lay, is desirable, but not always requisite. Good crops have been frequently raised from lands exhausted. The ground being previously cleaned by ploughings, and planted (if the ground cannot be got into condition in April) in drills about three feet distance, and from twelve to nine inches asunder.

funner, in each drill, the sets* placed immediately upon long dung from the yard, &c. ; but dung from the great towns produces a wonderful effect upon lands not formerly accustomed to that article, and it is supposed will generally enrich twice as far, with equal effect, as the manure formerly used from the farm-yard &c. This is experienced in the lands bordering upon the canals.

2. Although April be the prime season for producing a crop of good potatoes for the table ; because this vegetable requires a certain portion of time to acquire that degree of maturity which renders it peculiarly mellow and farinaceous, yet it is frequently planted as late as May, or even June, and yet produces abundant crops ; but not of the same matured quality as those planted at a more early season.

3. The apprehension of frosts (by which, if the tops are caught, after breaking the surface, they pine and sicken, and the hopes of the husbandman are blasted) sometimes operate against this early season ; yet good planters risk the chance of frosts, in order to obtain superior quality.

4. The crops are kept clean from weeds by the plough, first by turning a furrow, left for that purpose, towards the young plants, as soon as they appear ; and then by turning a furrow from each side of the drill, and which is sometimes, if very foul, harrowed by a small triangular harrow, running through each drill. After the weeds have been so exposed, the furrow is turned back again, and sometimes the same plough, or a double wrested one, runs up each drill once more ; besides the destruction of weeds, the land, by these operations, is loosen-

* The surveyor has made some experiments to ascertain the best mode of cutting the sets ; for, if the potatoes be set whole, putrefaction does not always ensue, and which seems advantageous to the following crop ; a set of a large size, to a certain degree, is better than a small one. The best method he has yet discovered is taking off the sprout, or nose end, and the umbilical, or tail end, of the potatoe, and having the middle entirely for the set ; the worst method of cutting the potatoe appears to him cutting the potatoe down the middle, from nose to tail end ; a practice but too common.

ed, and exposed to the sun and air, which contributes greatly to improve the crop.

5. The variety of seeds in use are numerous—Ox-noble, and the cluster potatoe, are planted for the cattle ; the pink-eye, and a variety of others, with different kinds of kidney-potatoes for the table. The old winter red, as it is sometimes called, ought to be mentioned for its peculiar goodness in the spring, when other kinds have lost their flavour ; this potatoe is then in its best perfection ; it has another quality, that of never having been known to curl. There are also great varieties of early potatoes, and great attention is paid to raising new sorts of the best qualities from seeds, of what is called the crabs, or suckles, which grow upon the stems.

6. Great attention is paid to changing the seed occasionally, to prevent the curl, the practice of obtaining fresh seed from Scotland (as was the custom a few years ago), is not now so frequent ; a change from the moss lands, and *vice versa*, being generally sufficient. A change of land is also desirable, but not always practicable : Crops have been successfully taken, for a succession of years, from the same lands.

7. The produce of a crop is, on a medium, from two or three hundred measures, or bushels, the statute acre. The early potatoes are generally planted in beds, in rows about eight inches distant, and the sets about four or five inches separate ; because those early potatoes, being of a less size, require a smaller space ; but the advanced price these early crops fetch at market render them a profitable article to the cultivator, who, besides reaping a profit from this early produce, has his grounds prepared for another crop the same season. The markets of Manchester, Oldham, Rochdale, and the neighbourhood, are supplied with great quantities, not only from Warrington, but as far as Rufford, Scarisbrick, &c.

Upon the same ground from which a crop has already been taken, the early seed potatoes are in some places afterwards planted, and which, after being got up about November, and immediately

ly cut up into sets, and preserved in oat shells, or saw dust, where they remain till March, when they are planted, after having taken off one sprit, and planted with another of a length sufficient to appear above ground in the space of a week. But the most approved method is, that they cut the sets, and put them on a room floor, where a strong current of air can be introduced at pleasure, the sets laid thinner, viz. about two lays in depth, and covered with the like materials (shells or saw) about two inches thick: This screens them from the winter frosts, and keeps them moderately warm, but at the same time admits air to strengthen them, and harden their shoots, which they improve by opening the doors and windows on every opportunity of mild soft weather: They frequently examine them, and when the shoots are sprung an inch and a half, or two inches, they carefully remove one half of their covering, with a wooden rake, or with the hands, taking care not to disturb or break the shoots: In this manner they remain till the planting season, giving them all the air possible by the doors and windows, when it can be done safely from frost: By this method the shoots at top become green, leaves are sprung, and moderately hardy. They plant then in rows, in the usual method, by a setting-stick, and carefully rake up the cavities made by the setting-stick; by this method they are enabled to bear a little frost without injury. The earliest potatoe is the superanne white kidney; from this sort, upon the same ground, have been raised four crops, having sets from the repository ready to put in as soon as the others were taken up; and a fifth crop is sometimes raised, from the same lands, of winter lettuce.

8. The manner of taking them up varies. The three-pronged fork is in general use—the soil turned over, the weeds picked out, the potatoes gathered and separated according to their size, by the same person. Another practice is, for a strong man to take a three-pronged fork, but crooked (the same which is generally used to pull dung out of the cart) which he strikes down between every root, and pulls over, laying the roots

bare, which are taken up by two children that follow. Another practice is, to turn a furrow from the potatoes, with a Rotherham plough, and then with another plough, furnished only with a share, to turn up the potatoes, which are afterwards gathered.

After the potatoes are gathered, and sufficiently dried, they are put together in heaps, in the shape of the roof of a building, covered closely with straw, which should be drawn straight, and to meet from each side in a point at the top, about six inches in thickness, and then covered with mould, closely compacted together, by frequent applications of the spade; after which, Mr Eccleston makes holes in the mould, at the sides and tops of these repositories, as deep as the straw, and about three yards distant, to permit the air, which, he says, visibly arises from the fermentation, to escape; after the fermentation has ceased, the holes are closed, to prevent the effects of frosts or rain.

9. The utility of the application of potatoes to feeding stock is sufficiently known, but not sufficiently practised.—Converting the produce into immediate cash, by taking it to market, is a stronger temptation than waiting the more tedious process of purchasing stock, and fattening the cattle; but a source of improvement to the land, and consequently superior in the issue, is by this means done away.

10. From the great quantities consumed by stock it may not be amiss to mention the manner of boiling, &c. which is almost universally by steam, in a large hamper or tub, perforated, and placed over the water; in this way they are readier for use than by being emerged in water; after which they are given either warm or cold, mixed with chaff, bran, hay-seeds, barley, or oatmeal.

To conclude, if America, whence this choice vegetable was first imported, had yielded nothing else to the researches of the European than the potatoe, the present generation would have reason to be thankful for the acquisition, and to the planters in Lancashire, for their spirited attention to the cultivation of that excellent root.

ME-

METHOD OF CURING BUTTER IN THE PARISH OF UDNEY, AND ITS NEIGHBOURHOOD.

FROM GENERAL VIEW OF AGRICULTURE IN ABERDEENSHIRE.

TAKE two parts of the best common salt, one part sugar, and one part saltpetre, beat up together, and blend the whole completely. Take one ounce of this composition for every sixteen ounces of butter, work it well into the mass, and close it up for use.

No simple improvement in oeconomics is greater than this, when compared with the usual method of curing butter by means of common salt alone. In any open market the one would sell for thirty per cent. more than the other. The butter thus cured appears of a rich marrowy consistence, and fine colour, and never acquires a brittle hardness, nor tastes salt like the other, which has the appearance of tallow.

Butter cured by this new method must not be opened for use for at least one month after it is made up.

The practice of keeping milk in leaden vessels, and of salting butter in stone jars, &c. is very detrimental; the well-known effects of the poison of lead are, bodily debility, palsy, death.—The use of wooden vessels for these purposes is most wholesome and more cleanly.

By J. Anderson, LL. D.

* * * It must be attended to, that this mode of cure only answers for the table, such butter as is intended for kitchen-use must be cured without saltpetre, which riddens all animal food.

PROGRESS OF IMPROVEMENT IN THE PARISH OF DALZIEL, IN THE COUNTY OF LANARK.

THE late Archibald Hamilton, Esq; the father of the present proprietor, enjoyed the estate during the course of a long life. His father had begun to plant a little, and this branch of cultivation he prosecuted for a good part of his life, with great judgement and perseverance, planting all kind of trees known in this country, adapting each to its proper situation and exposure, and covering and adorning a country which before was sterile and naked, with extensive forests. His success was equal to his attention. His plantations were extended to 150 acres of forest trees, which are the admiration of all who have seen them; to which his successor has added about 10 acres more, beautifying the country, and sheltering the neighbouring fields from the cutting blasts, by which alone the fertility of many of them is greatly increased. He had the good fortune to live to see trees, which he had planted after he appeared as a lawyer at the bar, grown to 12 feet in girth. He pleased himself with having the furniture of his dining room made of his wood. And for several years since his death, more timber of his planting has been sold, in one year, than the value of the yearly rent of the estate,

when he entered into the possession of it; and yet the trees are still so crowded, as to want room to expand their branches.

He was no less attentive to the orchard than to the forest. Upon sloping banks by the sides of brooks, &c. he planted apple, pear, and plum trees, from time to time, to the extent of 20 acres; and for a long time past, since these have grown up, the fruit has been sold, in good years, from 100l. to 167l. Of all these twenty acres, not six were worth 6d. an acre, except for planting forest trees; but from the variety of exposures which these orchards enjoy, and the tall forests which bosom them, so many of them are secured from the injury of blights and mildews, as always to ensure a crop of fruit, if there be fruit any where in the country.

Nor was he less successful in promoting improvement in agriculture, by cherishing and prompting the industry of his tenants. He convinced them, by the whole of his conduct, that he took an interest in their welfare. He and his family made themselves intimately acquainted with their condition, were ever ready to hear their tale, to take part in their trouble, or to rejoice in their prosperity.

tenacity. If any of his husbandmen were bowed down with pressure of incidental misfortunes, he raised them again by his bounty and forbearance, never dismissing any of them who were willing to continue in their possessions; but, at the end of every lease, preferring them, or their posterity, to a new one, at a reasonable rent; and this has been so uniformly the practice of his family, that there are tenants who can reckon their ancestors in possession of the same farm, previous to the period at which this family became proprietors. He inclosed the fields with hedges, and sheltered them with planting. He abolished the feudal custom of exacting carriages and other services from his tenants; and, in short, did every thing to turn their attention solely to the cultivation of their own farms. Under this mild and benevolent treatment, the peasantry, finding their industry tended as much to their own and their posterity's permanent advantage, as to that of an indulgent landlord, profited by every lesson and example. They began to sum-

mer fallow their fields, to straighten their crooked ridges, to carry lime, and make composts; and the benevolent spirit of their landlord spreading among them, every one is ready to assist his neighbour on all emergencies. And thus has the value of the estate risen to nearly five times the yearly rent, which it yielded when the same gentleman first succeeded to it; and at the same time the condition of the tenants, with their moderate farms, and plain manner of life, is perhaps as happy as any to be met with.

This parish is indebted to its late proprietor for another important improvement. All along the high ways, he gave leases and fees of spots of little value, for building. On these there are now upwards of 50 handsome cottages erected, filled with industrious inhabitants, having neat little kitchen gardens around them; by which he not only improved and beautified his own estate, but set an example, which has since been followed by others.

Statistical Account.

FAIR ROSAMOND.

THE following account is given of the Fair Rosamond, in a very entertaining work just published.

THAT a young monarch should become enamoured of transcendent beauty; and that the tenderness or the vanity of the female heart might render it an easy conquest to a royal lover, are events, which it requires but little knowledge of the human passions to consider as of the most natural occurrence. That the deserted or neglected Queen should feel the resentful pangs of jealousy at such an infringement of her conjugal rights, and that, with her violent temper and active mind, she should meditate revenge, is so true to nature, that the understanding meets it with a willing belief. Nor is it less credible, that, during the absence of the enamoured monarch, engaged in distant wars, she should let loose her impatient revenge on the unhappy object of her jealous fury. Nothing, surely, can be found in these circumstances of the story to check belief; and there is every thing in its catastrophe to call forth those

emotions of pity, which at once pain and please the tender heart. The bard of former times has sung the fate of Rosamond, and it is, perhaps, to his unpollished muse that we are chiefly indebted for the bowl which concluded it, as well as the massy lybarinth that was formed, but formed in vain, to protect her from it. Her story is to be found among those ancient ballads which composed so much of the poetry, and no small part of the vulgar history, of the times when they were written. Popular belief, which incuriously rests on popular traditions, has continued to embrace, with equal reliance, the facts as well as the machinery of these ditties; and leaves the task of separating the one from the other to those solemn enquirers, who, superior to sentiment, and disdainful of nature, never to disbelieve where authority is silent. We shall consider it, however, as a natural transition from circumstance to belief, when we represent the fountain which flows perennial on the site of the palace, recorded to have been the habitation of

Rosalmond, as having furnished the beverage of her table, supplied the cistern in which she bathed, or formed a chrystal mirror that sometimes reflected her charms. But should this spring be thought too fanciful a source of moral influence; if it cannot be supposed that the fair one who beholds it, may seriously reflect on the fate of fallen beauty; or that the youth, as he stands on the margin, may shudder at the crime of seduction:—still, as it possesses a certain traditional power

to turn, awhile, the attention of the traveller from the splendid water that flows by it, and to awaken those tender sympathies, which if they exist but for a moment, for that moment, improve the heart, we cannot but wish to consider it as having administered to the service of the distinguished beauty from whom it derives its name.

From History of Rivers of Great Britain.

See Account of it, p. 29.

ACCOUNT OF COLONEL MAECK.

COLONEL MAECK is a native of Wurzburg, and son of a tradesman of that place. He began his military career as a common Hussar in an Austrian regiment; but his uncommon talents for military drawing, his unwearied application to this art, and his extraordinary skill in laying down plans, soon raised him from obscurity, and introduced him to the notice of Marshal Laudohn. This General employed him on different occasions, and attached him to the Staff of the army under the character of a Geographic Engineer.

His distinguished conduct at the affair of Lissa still more ingratiated him with that great commander. Field Marshal Laudohn had made all his dispositions for crossing the Danube, and attacking that place. Mr Maeck, who had formed the plan of passing the river, as well as that of the attack, went the night before to the Marshal to receive his last orders; when this General informed him, that he had just received intelligence of the Turks having been reinforced at Lissa by a corps of 30,000 men, and that, of course, he had given up his project of an attack; as, after passing the river, in case of meeting with any disaster, he should be at a loss how to effect a retreat. Mr Maeck did not credit the report of the reinforcement, but could not prevail on the Marshal to execute his intended attack. The Colonel left the

General, crossed the Danube in a boat accompanied by one single Hulan, stole into the place, got certain information of the supposed reinforcement not having arrived, took a Turkish officer prisoner in the suburb, recrossed the Danube, and at four o'clock in the morning informed the Marshal of his expedition. On this report the Austrian army passed the river and took Lissa, the whole garrison of which place, consisting of 6,000 men were made prisoners of war.

In the present war Colonel Maeck still attached to the Staff, has much contributed to the successes obtained at the beginning of the campaign, especially at the attack and capture of the camp of Famars, for which he made all the necessary dispositions. In this affair he received a wound, the cure of which obliged him to repair to Brussels. He expected to be made Quarter-Master-General of Prince Cobourg's army, but this place having fallen to the share of Prince Hohenlohe, his wound afforded him pretext to retire to Vienna. Called then to the conferences held with respect to the plan of operations for the ensuing campaign, he caused a system to be adopted totally different from that which had been pursued in the preceeding campaign. This he laid at Brussels before the commanding Generals of the confederate troops, who gave it their full approbation.

POPULATION OF CHINA COMPARED WITH OTHER COUNTRIES.

WHEN the immense population of China is mentioned, it strikes every hearer with admiration and wonder ——— To conceive two hundred millions of millions

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living under the same government, and united by the same bonds of Society, is really a sublime and noble idea; and certainly commands our attention. But we should not suffer our thoughts to be led away by the mere idea of the number of the inhabitants, without considering the extent of the territory which contains them; and thereby adapting an equal proportion of men to each square mile: and when this is done, I think our wonder will be somewhat abated.

This country is said to be so populous, that parents make no scruple of exposing their children, when they have too many; and in this they are tolerated by their government. M. Grofier endeavours to account for this great propagation in several ways; and his observations may be just.

The number of square miles in China, including Chinese Tartary, is 1,746,100. This divided among two hundred millions of people, gives one hundred and fourteen inhabitants to a square mile: but this is no such great population: it is not greater than many of the European States.

The proportional average of

France is,	113
Bohemia, Sardinia, } Savoy and Moravia, }	117
Pope's Dominions,	121
Saxony,	123
Italy,	131
Venice,	143
Naples and the Palatinate of the Rhine, }	146

But suppose we exclude Chinese Tartary, which contains 944,000 miles, when the average will be 181. Yet still we can find some States which fall very little short of it, and some which far exceed it.

Duchy of Milan is,	176
Netherlands,	188
Holland,	203

Nevertheless we find, that in these two last mentioned States, the inhabitants live without the necessity of destroying their children, or without any inconvenience arising from their number,

But these are nothing to what the reader will find mentioned in Guthrie's System of Geography, page 938, viz. "That the island of Barbadoes in the year 1676 contained 150,000 inhabitants," which amounts to the enormous proportion of 510 to a mile, a thing which almost staggers our faith. May I be permitted to add, that (to the disgrace of human nature, and the pity of every benevolent mind) out of this number there were 100,000 slaves!!! Would to God it were not true.—The *true* philosopher would gladly dispense with such a phenomenon (if I may so call it) when it is attended by such a train of sorrow.

But, setting aside this enormous proportion of inhabitants to the island of Barbadoes, I think, from the above statement of some of the most populous States in Europe, we may venture to say, that China does not possess that precedency in population, which is generally given it. X.

ON THE CHOICE OF A WIFE*.

THERE is no species of advice which seems to come with more peculiar propriety from parents to children, than that which respects the marriage state; for it is a matter in which the first must have acquired some experience, and the last cannot. At the same time, it is found to be that in which advice produces the least effect. For this, various causes may be assigned; of which, no doubt, the principal is, that passion commonly takes this affair under its management, and excludes reason from her share

of the deliberation. I am inclined to think, however, that the neglect with which admonitions on this head are treated, is not unfrequently owing to the manner in which they are given, which is often too general, too formal, and with too little accommodation to the feelings of young persons. If, in descending a little upon this subject, I can avoid these errors, I flatter myself you are capable of bestowing some unforced attention to what an affectionate desire of promoting your happiness, in so essential a point, may prompt.

* Our readers will find some thoughts on the same subject, in p. 247 of Vol. 56.

The difference of opinion, between sons and fathers, in the matrimonial choice may be stated in a single position—that the former have in their minds the whole of its duration. Perhaps you will, and with justice, deny that this is the difference between us two, and will assert that you, as well as I, in thinking of this connection, reflect upon its lasting consequences. So much the better! We are then agreed as to the mode in which it is to be considered, and I have the advantage of you only in experience and more extensive observation.

I need say little as to the share that personal charms ought to have in fixing a choice of this kind. While I readily admit, that it is desirable, that the object on which the eyes are most frequently to dwell for a whole life, should be an agreeable one; you will probably as freely acknowledge, that more than this is of too fanciful and fugitive a nature to come into the computation of permanent enjoyment. Perhaps in this matter I might look more narrowly for you, than you would for yourself, and require a suitableness of years and vigour of constitution, which might continue this advantage to a period that you do not yet contemplate. But dropping this part of the subject, let us proceed to consider the two main points on which the happiness to be expected from a female associate in life must depend—her qualifications as a *companion*, and as a *helper*.

Were you engaged to make a voyage round the world, on the condition of sharing a cabin with an unknown messmate, how solicitous would you be to discover his character and disposition before you set sail? If, on inquiry, he should prove to be a person of good sense and cultivated manners and especially, of a temper inclined to please and be pleased, how fortunate would you think yourself? But if, in addition to this, his tastes, studies, and opinions, should be found conformable to yours, your satisfaction would be complete. You could not doubt that the circumstance which brought you together, would lay a foundation of an intimate and delightful friendship. On the other hand, if he were represented, by those

who thoroughly knew him, as weak, ignorant, obstinate and quarrelsome, or manners and dispositions totally opposite to your own, you would probably rather give up your project, than submit to live so many months confined with such an associate.

Apply this comparison to the domestic companion of the voyage of life—the intimate of all hours—the partaker of all fortunes—the sharer of pain and pleasure—the mother and instructress of your offspring. Are you not struck with sense of the infinite consequence it must be of to you, what are the qualities of the heart and understanding of one who stands in this relation; and comparative insignificance of external charms and ornamental accomplishments? But as it is scarcely probable that all you would wish in these particulars can be obtained, it is of importance to ascertain which qualities are the most essential, that you may make the best compromise in your power. Now, tastes, manners and opinions, being things not original but acquired, cannot be of so much consequence as the fundamental properties of good sense and good temper. Possessed of these, a wife who loves her husband will fashion herself in the others according to what she perceives to be his inclination; and if, after all, a considerable diversity remain between them in such points this is not incompatible with domestic comfort. But sense and temper can never be dispensed with in the companion for life; they form the basis on which the whole edifice of happiness is to be raised. As both are absolutely essential, it is needless to enquire which is so in the higher degree. Fortunately, they are often met with together than separate; for a just and reasonable estimation of things which true good sense inspires, almost necessarily produces that equanimity and moderation of spirit in which good temper properly consists. There is, indeed, a kind of thoughtless good nature, which is not unfrequently coupled with weakness of understanding; but having no power of self-direction, its operations are capricious, and no reliance can be placed on it in promoting solid felicity.

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When, however, this easy humour appears with the attractions of youth and beauty, there is danger lest even men of sense should overlook the defects of a shallow capacity, especially if they have entertained the too common notion, that women are no better than playthings, designed rather for the amusement of their lords and masters, than for the more serious purposes of life. But no man ever married a fool without severely repenting it; for though the pretty trifler may have served well enough for the hour of dalliance and gaiety, yet when folly assumes the reins of domestic, and especially of parental controul, she will give a perpetual heart-ache to a considerate partner.

On the other hand, there are to be met with instances of considerable powers of the understanding, combined with waywardness of temper, sufficient to destroy all the comfort of life. Malignity is sometimes joined with wit, haughtiness and caprice with talents, sourness and suspicion with sagacity, and cold reserve with judgment. But all these being in themselves unamiable qualities, it is less necessary to guard against the possessors of them. They generally render even beauty unattractive; and no charm but that of fortune is able to overcome the repugnance they excite. How much more fatal than even folly they are to all domestic felicity, you have probably already seen enough of the matrimonial race to judge.

Many of the qualities which fit a woman for a companion, also adapt her for the office of a *helper*; but many additional ones are requisite. The original purpose for which this sex was created, is said, you know, to have been, providing man with a *help-mate*; yet it is, perhaps, that notion of a wife which least occupies the imagination in the season of courtship. Be assured, however, that as an office of life, its importance stands extremely high to one whose situation does not place him above the want of such an aid; and since for it should make a leading consideration in his choice. Romantic ideas of domestic felicity, will infallibly, in time, give way to that true state of things, which will shew that a large part of it

must arise from well ordered affairs, and an accumulation of petty comforts and conveniencies. A clean and quiet fire side, regular and agreeable meals, decent apparel, a house managed with order and œconomy, ready for the reception of a friend, or the accommodation of a stranger, a skilful as well as affectionate nurse in time of sickness—all these things compose a very considerable part of what the nuptial state was intended to afford us; and without them, no alarms of person or understanding will long continue to bestow delight. The arts of housewifery should be regarded as *professional* to the woman who intends to become a wife; and to select one for that station who is destitute of them, or disinclined to exercise them, however otherwise accomplished, is as absurd, as it would be to choose, for your lawyer or physician, a man who excelled in every thing rather than in law or physic.

Let me remark, too, that knowledge and good-will are not the only requisites for the office of a helper. It demands a certain energy both of body and mind which is less frequently met with among the females of the present age than might be wished. How much soever infirm and delicate health may interest the feelings, it is certainly an undesirable attendant on a connection for life. Nothing can be more contrary to the qualification of a help-mate, than a condition which constantly requires that assistance which it can impart. It is, I am sure, the farthest thing from my intention to harden your heart against impressions of pity, or slacken those services of affectionate kindness by which you may soften the calamitous lot of the most amiable and deserving of the species. But a matrimonial choice is a choice for your own benefit, by which you are to obtain additional sources of happiness; and it would be mere folly, in their stead, voluntarily to take upon you new incumbrances and disresses. Akin to the unnerved frame of body, is that shrinking timidity of mind, and excessive nicety of feeling, which is too much encouraged under the notion of female delicacy. That this is carried beyond all reasonable bounds

bounds in modern education, can scarcely be doubted by one who considers what exertions of fortitude and self-command are continually required in the course of female duty. One who views society closely, in its interior as well as exterior, will know that occasions of alarm, suffering and disgust, come much more frequently in the way of women than of men. To them belong all offices about the weak, the sick, and the dying. When the house becomes a scene of wretchedness from any cause, the man often runs abroad, the women must stay at home and face the worst. All this takes place in cultivated society, and in classes of life raised above the common level. In a savage state, and in the lower conditions, women are compelled to undergo even the most laborious as well as the most disagreeable tasks. If nature, then, has made them so weak in temper and constitution as many suppose, she has not suited means to ends with the fore-sight we generally discover in her plans.

I confess myself decidedly of the opinion of those who would rather form the two sexes to a resemblance of character, than contrast them. Virtue, wisdom, presence of mind, patience, vigour, capacity, application, are not *sexual* qualities; they belong to mankind—to all who have duties to perform and evils to endure. It is surely a most degrading idea of the female sex, that they must owe their influence to trick and finess, to counterfeit or real weakness. They are too essential to our happiness to need such arts; too much of the pleasure and of the business of the world depends upon them, to give reason for apprehension that we shall cease to join partnership with them. Let them aim at excelling in the qualities peculiarly adapted to the parts they have to act, and they may be excused from affected languor and coquetry. We shall not think them less amiable for being our best helpers.

Having thus endeavoured to give you just ideas of the principal requisites in a wife, especially in a wife for one in your condition, I have done all that lies within the compass of an adviser. From

the influence of passion I cannot guard you: I can only deprecate its power. It may be more to the purpose to dissuade you from *hasty engagements*, because in making them, a person of any resolution is not to be regarded as merely passive. Though the head has lost its rule over the heart, it may retain its command of the hand. And surely if we are to pause before any action, it should be before one on which 'all the colour of remaining life' depends. Your reason must be convinced, that to form a solid judgment of so many qualities as are requisite in the conjugal union, is no affair of days and weeks, of casual visits or public exhibitions. Study your object at home—see her tried in her proper department. Let the progress be, liking, approving, loving, and lastly declaring; and may you, after the experience of as many years as I have had, be as happily convinced, that a choice so formed is not likely to deceive!

You may think it strange, that I have not touched upon a consideration which generally takes the lead in parental estimates of matrimonial views—that of *fortune*. But I have been treating on the *woman* only, not on any thing extraneous to her. Fortune acquired with a wife is the same thing as fortune got any other way. It has its value, and certainly no small one, in procuring the desirable comforts of life; and to rush into a state in which wants will be greatly increased, without a reasonable prospect of being able to supply those wants, is an act, not merely of carelessness, but of downright folly. But with respect to the sources whence their supply is to be sought, that is a particular inquiry to each individual; and I do not think so ill of your prudence as to apprehend that you will not give it all the attention its importance demands. Another consideration, that of the *family connections* formed by marriage, is of a similar kind. Its great importance cannot be doubted; but it is an affair to be determined on by the dictates of common prudence, just as in forming those connections after any other mode; though, indeed, in no other can they be
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formed equally strong. One who is master of his deliberations, may be trusted to decide these points, as well as

any others that occur in the practice of life.

Letters by J. Aiken, M. D.

CEREMONY OF WIDOWS DEVOTING THEMSELVES ON THE FUNERAL PILE OF THEIR HUSBANDS IN HINDOSTAN.

WHILE I was pursuing my professional labours in Benares, I received information of a ceremony which was to take place on the banks of the river, and which greatly excited my curiosity. I had often read, and repeatedly heard, of that most horrid custom amongst, perhaps, the most mild and gentle of the human race, the Hindoos; the sacrifice of the wife on the death of the husband, and that by a means from which nature seems to shrink with the utmost abhorrence, by burning. Many instances of this practice have been given by travellers: those whom I have met with, only mention it as taking place among the highest classes of society, whose vanity united with superstitious prejudices might have dictated the circumstance; and I confess I could not entertain any other ideas, when I observed the theatrical parade that seemed to attend it. Mr Holwell, in his curious work, entitled 'Historical events relative to India', thus accounts for this more than inhuman practice: 'At the demise of the mortal part of the Hindoo great law-giver and prophet, Bramah, his wives, inconsolable for his loss, resolved not to survive him, and offered themselves voluntary victims on his funeral pile. The wives of the chief Rajahs, the first officers of the state, being unwilling to have it thought that they were deficient in fidelity and affection, followed the heroic example set them by the wives of Bramah. The Bramins, a tribe then newly established by their great legislator, pronounced and declared, that the spirits of those heroines immediately ceased from their transmigrations, and had entered the first boboon of purification: it followed that their wives claimed a right of making the same sacrifice of their mortal forms to God, and the manes of their deceased husbands. The wives of every Hindoo caught the enthusiastic (now pious) flame. Thus the

heroic actions of a few women brought about a general custom. The Bramins had given it the stamp of religion, and instituted the forms and ceremonials that were to accompany the sacrifice, subject to restrictions, which leave it a voluntary act of glory, piety, and fortitude.'

The author proceeds to state expressly, that he has been present at many of these sacrifices, and particularly and minutely records one that happened on the 4th of February, 1742-3, near to Cossimbuzar, of a young widow, between seventeen and eighteen years of age, leaving at so early an age three children, two boys, and a girl; the eldest he mentions as not then being four years of age. This infatuated heroine was strongly urged to live, for the future care of her infants; but notwithstanding this, though the agonies of death were painted to her in the strongest and most lively terms, she, with a calm and resolved countenance, put her finger into the fire, and held it there a considerable time; she then with one hand put fire in the palm of the other, sprinkled incense on it, and fumigated the Bramins. She was then given to understand, by some of her friends, that she would not be permitted to burn herself, and this intimation appeared to give her deep affliction for a few moments; after which she resolutely replied, that death was in her own power, and that if she was not allowed to burn according to the principles of her cast, she would starve herself. Her friends finding her thus peremptory, were obliged at last to consent to the dreadful sacrifice of this lady, who was of high rank. The person whom I saw was of the Bhyse (merchant) tribe or cast; a class of people we should naturally suppose exempt from the high and impetuous pride of rank, and in whom the natural desire to preserve life should in general predominate, undiverted from its proper course by a prospect

of posthumous fame. I may add, that these motives are greatly strengthened by the exemption of this class from that infamy with which the refusal is inevitably branded in their superiors.

Upon my repairing to the spot, on the banks of the river, where the ceremony was to take place, I found the body of the man on a bier, and covered with linen, already brought down and laid at the edge of the river. At this time, about ten in the morning, only a few people were assembled, who appeared destitute of feeling at the catastrophe that was to take place; I may even say that they displayed the most perfect apathy and indifference. After waiting a considerable time, the wife appeared, attended by the bramins, and music, with some few relations. The procession was slow and solemn; the victim moved with a steady and firm step; and, apparently with a perfect composure of countenance, approached close to the body of her husband, where for some time they halted. She then addressed those who were near her, with composure, and without the least trepidation of voice or change of countenance. She held in her left hand a cocoa nut, in which was a red colour mixed up, and dipping in the fore-finger of her right hand, she marked those near her, to whom she wished to show the last act of attention. As at this time I stood close to her, she observed me attentively, and with the colour marked me on the forehead. She might be about twenty-four or five years of age, a time of life when the bloom of beauty has generally fled the cheek in India; but still she preserved a sufficient share to prove that she must have been handsome: her figure was small, but elegantly turned; and the form of her hands and arms was particularly beautiful. Her dress was a loose robe of white flowing drapery, that extended from her head to the feet. The place of sacrifice was higher up on the bank of the river, a hundred yards or more from the spot where we now stood. The pile was composed of dried branches, leaves, and rushes, with a door on one side, and arched and co-

vered on the top: by the side of the door stood a man with a lighted brand. From the time the woman appeared, to the taking up of the body to convey it into the pile, might occupy a space of half an hour, which was employed in prayer with the bramins, in attentions to those who stood near her, and conversation with her relations. When the body was taken up, she followed close to it, attended by the chief bramin; and when it was deposited in the pile, she bowed to all around her, and entered without speaking. The moment she entered, the door was closed; the fire was put to the combustibles, which instantly flamed, and immense quantities of dried wood and other matters were thrown upon it. This last part of the ceremony was accompanied with the shouts of the multitude, who now became numerous, and the whole seemed a mass of confused rejoicing. For my part, I felt myself actuated by very different sentiments: the event that I had been witness to was such, that the minutest circumstance attending it could not be erased from my memory; and when the melancholy which had overwhelmed me, was somewhat abated, I made a drawing of the subject.

In other parts of India, as the Carnatic, this dreadful custom is accompanied in the execution of it with still greater horror. It is asserted, that they dig a pit, in which is deposited a large quantity of combustible matter, which is set on fire, and the body being let down, the victim throws herself into the flaming mass. In other places, a pile is raised extremely high, and the body with the wife is placed upon it, and the whole is set on fire. Whatever is the means, reason and nature so revolt at the idea, that, were it not a well-known and well-authenticated circumstance, it would hardly obtain credit. In truth, I cannot but confess, that some degree of incredulity was mingled with curiosity, on this occasion; and the desire of ascertaining so extraordinary a fact was my greatest inducement to be a spectator.

From Hodge's Travels.

REVIEW OF NEW BOOKS.

An History of the principal Rivers of Great Britain. Vol. I. An History of the Thames, 4 plates. 5l. 7s. boards. *Boydell.*

THIS is a very ingenious and elegant work, the letter-press is splendid, and the aqua-tinta plates, coloured in imitation of drawings, are highly finished. We shall present our readers with two extracts, which, if we may judge from what happened to ourselves, will afford them no small degree of pleasure and satisfaction.

Of Nuneham, the seat of Earl Harcourt, he gives the following description of

THE FLOWER GARDEN.

'It will scarcely be believed, (he says) that this nest of sweets, this hoard of floral beauties, this example of consummate taste, occupies little more than an acre of ground: but such is the irregularity of its surface, the disposition of its trees, the arrangement of its flowers, the succession of its artificial embellishments, and the judicious conduct of its surrounding path, that it becomes apparently magnified into ample extent. The patches of flowers, and clumps of shrubs are of various shapes and unequal dimensions; and its trees are of a growth and figure, which at once harmonize with, and give variety to, the scenery of the place. To the bustos, already mentioned, may be added those of Cato, of Cowley, and of Locke; every one of them also has its motto, or its poetry; and every building its inscription: all happily selected, to heighten or suggest appropriate sentiment, and aid the moral influence of the garden. In this description it may, indeed, appear, that the artificial objects are too numerous for the small limits of the spot which they adorn: but they are so managed as to be seen only in unexpected succession, or in such careless glimpses of them, as to avoid the least appearance of ostentation, while they enrich the composition of the scene. In a flower garden, where all is bloom and fragrance, and where nature appears in her gayest embroidery, picturesque embellishment demands all the elegance that art can bestow: but taste alone could not have formed the picture which we have so inadequately described. Such an Arcadian scene must have been produced by an Arcadian imagination. Indeed, so much is there of invention and original fancy in the piece, that the genius of poetry could alone compose it. Nuneham is a place of the first beauty. Nuneham, however, in the course of varying opinion, may

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have an equal: but its flower garden transcends all rivalry, and is itself alone.'

And of an institution, by Lord and Lady Harcourt, intituled

THE SPINNING FEAST.

'ABOUT twenty years since, Lord and Lady Harcourt formed a design to encourage industry among the women of the parish, by giving annual prizes to a certain number of the best spinners of thread. An idea afterwards suggested itself, that to the prizes of industry, might be added prizes of merit; so that, at length, the importance of the annual festival being increased by the addition of its object and influence, it has gradually risen into an institution, which, besides its moral interest, is a most delightful spectacle, considered merely in the character of village festivity. An history of the day on which it is celebrated, will best explain the object and effect of this admirable establishment. It must, however, be premised, that the persons of either sex, deserving the prizes of merit, are named sometime previous to the festival, by an assembly of those villagers who have already obtained it. The prizes of industry are contended for on the day, and on the spot, when and where they are distributed. The morning is appropriated to the prizes of merit; the noon to the village banquet; the afternoon to the contest for prizes of industry; an early portion of the evening to the distribution of those prizes; and the subsequent part to the festivity of all.

'The villagers, who have obtained the prize of merit in former years, followed the rector of the parish to the church through the garden; the rest of them repaired thither by the common approach: and such as had already been successful competitors for the prizes of industry, wore them on the occasion. These consist of useful articles of dress, with some small peculiarity of form, or trifling decoration, just sufficient to render the distinction conspicuous. The family attended in the tribune, and the morning-service was celebrated with proper psalms and lessons, selected for the occasion. The service was succeeded by a discourse from the pulpit, in the close of which the persons who had been chosen to receive the prize of merit for the year, and who were conspicuously seated in the centre of the church, were separately addressed by name, with a particular specification of those meritorious actions, and that virtuous

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conduct, for which they were elected to receive their present distinction. At the conclusion of the service, Lord Harcourt descended from the tribune, and presented the usual prize for the men to the clergyman, who transferred it to the attending claimants. It consists of an hat, whose only distinction is the buckle that fastens the band, which has the name of the person to whom it is destined, with the date of the year, and the words 'Prize of Merit' engraved upon it. The prizes for the women were presented by Lady Harcourt in the same manner; and consist of straw hats decorated with scarlet riband. The names of the happy and distinguished villagers were then hung up in the church, under the date of the year, among those who at former periods have been found to deserve that honour.

The three groups of stately elms that range in the park, in front of the house, to have been placed there to serve the purposes of this festival. Beneath the shade of the central group, dinner was served at two separate tables. The upper table was occupied by those who had at different periods obtained the prize of merit; the lower one was set apart for the several candidates for the prizes of industry, both of them plentifully, as well as suitably, spread; and the happy guests arrived in procession, preceded by a village band of music, to partake of the banquet prepared for them. All the domestic servants attended with assiduity upon the village guests; and that they might not be interrupted in the duties of the feast, the family partook of a cold repast. Nor is this all; for these good people not only appeared to be happy, but at their ease; and were rather enlivened into cheerfulness, than restrained into solemnity, by the well-ordered presence of the noble persons to whom they were indebted for the felicity of the day.

At an early hour of the afternoon, all the candidates for the prizes of industry assembled beneath the trees of the large clump to the left of the house. They are divided into classes of females, under the age of sixteen, and above it. The spinners were ranged in a semi-circle, the elder class on the right, and the younger on the left. We then heard the whirring, and saw the motion of forty-two wheels, with the various countenances of as many competitors who governed them; a scene which, abstracted from all ideas of moral influence, displayed an uncommon example of picturesque effect. After a cer-

tain period, the signal is given, when the wheels stop, and each spinner reels off her thread. Lady Harcourt, herself, collected the skeins, and attached the written name of every candidate, carefully folded up, to her respective skein. Those of the elder class were then spread on a table, and a master weaver determined upon that which was of the best manufacture. Lady Harcourt, who continued to preside, unfolded the name attached to the distinguished skein, when the successful candidate was called, and offered her choice of the various prizes; a scarlet knot was at the same time, affixed to a conspicuous part of her dress. This ceremony continued till the prizes are all obtained. The skill of the second class underwent the same trial, and received similar reward. The far greater part of the competitors obtained prizes according to the merit of their respective work, and the few who endeavoured were not crowned with success, were dismissed with words of encouragement and favour.

The group of elms, to the right of the house, contains a more spacious, as well as more regular area than either of the other, and was, on this occasion, formed into a ball-room of no common elegance. A moveable colonnade inclosed a space of 90 feet long and 45 feet breadth. It was sufficient to reserve the place for the purposes to which it is allotted; while the intercolumniations admitted the gazers of the neighbouring villages to view the ceremonies and amusement of the scene. In the centre on the right was a Doric pavilion, elevated on a flight of steps, for the reception of the family and decorated with allusive symbols, and wreaths of artificial flowers. On the opposite side of the area was an alcove where the prizes were hung in gay arrangement, and it afterwards became an orchestra for the music. At the upper end of the room, the architectural elevation assumed a more enriched appearance. Two porticos, with pediments, were connected by an intermediate range of columns with large China vases, filled with flowers placed between them; and beneath each pediment was a transparent emblematic painting representing a Nuncham cottage. The one was a cheerful picture of industry and plenty; the other, a dismal scene of idleness and want: over the latter hung a wreath of nettles, and above the former was seen a chaplet of various flowers. The floor of the room was the turf, and the roof the spreading branches of the elms.

that grew around. The whole was bright with lamps, arranged in all the elegance of illumination.

When the evening advanced, Lady Harcourt entered the ball-room, preceded by the music, and followed by a procession of the villagers; and, after making a circuit of the area, entered the alcove, where the prizes were distributed from her hand, not unaccompanied by graceful gratulations. When this charming ceremony was concluded, the music occupied the place, nor did any long interval ensue before the commencement of the dance; and as all persons of a certain appearance were promiscuously admitted, the closing scene of the festival assumed the gay semblance of elegant pleasure. It has been our lot to see much of the splendid ceremonies of the world: but we never saw such a day as this; nor do we ever remember to have beheld so much festive happiness, that bore the promise of so much future good. From the noble inhabitants of Nuneham-house, down to the lowest servant in it, all were zealously and anxiously occupied in attending to the innocent enjoyments and laudable objects of the festival.

The Citizen; being the great Outline of Political Science, and a Defence of the British Constitution, from the Writings of Montesquieu, Blackstone, Hume, Paley, Cobden, &c. &c. 8vo. 3s. sewed. Robinson.

SPEAKING of the British Constitution, the author shews that it was not the result of system, that its parts were not framed on theoretic observations, but that it was the work of time and experience; and, applying this remark to the subject of Parliamentary Reform, he labours to prove that we ought to proceed with great caution, and that changes must not be adventured upon, without a comprehensive discernment of the consequences, without a knowledge as well of the remote tendency as the immediate design. He illustrates his opinion by the following allusion to changes introduced into the British Government, probably not foreseen, certainly not intended, by those who had the greatest share in the measures that led to them:

‘When Elizabeth, and her immediate successor, applied themselves to the encouragement and regulation of trade by many wise laws, they knew not, that, together with wealth and industry, they were diffusing a consciousness of strength and independency, which would not long

endure, under the forms of a mixed government, the dominion of arbitrary princes.

‘When it was debated whether the mutiny act (the law by which the army is governed and maintained) should be temporary or perpetual, little else probably occurred to the advocates of an annual bill, than the expediency of retaining a controul over the most dangerous prerogative of the crown—the direction and command of a standing army; whereas, in its effect, this single reservation has altered the whole frame and quality of the British Constitution.—For since, in consequence of the military system which prevails in neighbouring and rival nations, as well as on account of the internal exigencies of government, a standing army has become essential to the safety and administration of the empire, it enables Parliament, by discontinuing this necessary provision, so as to enforce its resolutions upon any other subject, as to render the King’s dissent to a law, which has received the approbation of both Houses, too dangerous an experiment to be advised.—A contest between the King and Parliament cannot now be persevered in, without a dissolution of the Government.—Lastly, when the Constitution conferred upon the crown the nomination to all employments in the public service, the authors of this arrangement were led to it, by the obvious propriety of leaving to a master the choice of his servants; and by the manifest inconveniency of engaging the national council, upon every variety, in those personal contests which attend elections to places of honour and emolument.—Our ancestors did not observe that this disposition added an influence to the regal office, which, as the number and value of public employments increased, would supersede, in a great measure, the forms, and change the character of the ancient Constitution.—They knew not what the experience and reflection of modern ages has discovered, that patronage universally is power; that he who possesses, in a sufficient degree, the means of gratifying the desires of mankind, after wealth and distinction, by whatever checks and forms his authority may be limited or disguised, will direct the management of public affairs.—Whatever be the mechanism of the political engine, he will guide the motion.’

The author then proceeds to shew that the House of Commons, even in its present incongruous state of representation, is well calculated to answer the ends of

its institution, and to collect and express the sense of the nation.

'By annexing the right of voting, for members of the House of Commons, to different qualifications in different places, each order and profession of men in the community become virtually represented; that is, men of all orders and professions, statesmen, courtiers, country gentlemen, lawyers, merchants, manufacturers, soldiers, sailors, interested in the prosperity, and experienced in the occupation of their respective professions, obtain seats in Parliament.

'The elections, at the same time, are so connected with the influence of landed property as to afford a certainty that a considerable number of men of great estates will be returned to Parliament; and are also so modified, that men, the most eminent and successful in their respective professions, are the most likely, by their riches, or the weight of their stations, to prevail in these competitions.

'The number, fortune, and quality of the members; the variety of interests and characters amongst them; above all the temporary duration of their power, and the change of men which every new election produces, are so many securities to the public, as well against the subjection of their judgements to any external dictation, as against the formation of a junto in their own body, sufficiently powerful to govern their decisions.

'The representatives are so intermixed with the constituents, and the constituents with the rest of the people, that they cannot, without a partiality too flagrant to be endured, impose any burden upon the subject, in which they do not share themselves; nor scarcely can they adopt an advantageous regulation, in which their own interests will not participate of the advantage.'

Suite de l'Etat de la France, &c. A Continuation of the State of France. By the Count de Montgaillard. 8vo. 2s 6d. Harlowe.

THE following is the state of the forces, and and pecuniary resources of France as given by this very respectable author:

'The total number of men enlisted, or put into a state of requisition, since the 1st of January 1792, including the old army, as it then existed, but of which there remains now scarcely a fourth part, amounted to 1,775,000. Of these 115,000 never joined their colours, and 55,000 deserted: 167,000 perished in the military hospitals, and 610,000 fell by the hands of the enemy, or were made prisoners;

and 1660 were condemned to death by military commissions, or revolutionary tribunals.'

In the enumeration of the above forces, he states that '103,000 men' were furnished by the city of Paris. 43,000 were sent into the plains of Châlons, of whom no more than 28,000 returned to their families. Since that period, and in the space of eighteen months, the same city furnished thirty-one legions, of which seventeen were cavalry, each about 1000 strong. Three separate levies, which preceded them, produced 25,500 men, successively sent into La Vendee; and they cost the Convention 63 millions of livres. Of these, 13,000 men were carried into Anjou and Poitou in carts, and other vehicles, with a rapidity to that period unexampled. The first requisition produced in the capital 28,600 men: but one-fifth of them found means of eluding the law by flight, exemptions, or bribery. Paris is perhaps no longer in a condition to renew such sacrifices; it has already lost 56,200 men; one single section has lost 2164; and 6000 have returned to the capital, in spite of the most rigorous orders to the contrary.'

The Count then proceeds to examine the pecuniary resources of the Convention; and he tells us, that in April last the value of all the property, declared by various decrees to belong to the nation, was estimated at nearly eight thousand millions of livres; that the public buildings, &c. included in this estimate, but appropriated to the use of the municipal bodies and clubs throughout France, being thrown out of the account because they cannot be converted into money, as they are reserved for the use of the public in their present state, there would remain for sale to the amount of six thousand two hundred millions of livres;—thus the incumbrances on the estates seized by the nation, exclusive of those that affected the church lands, were not short of one thousand nine hundred millions, which must be paid to the creditors, unless it should be judged more expedient to trample on justice, and to defraud them. Such are the ways and means of the Convention; while the national debt, he asserts, cannot be estimated at less than fifteen thousand millions of livres, so that the means for paying off the debt fall short of it by eight thousand eight hundred millions, or upwards of L. 344,000,000 Sterling. He admits, however, that the present rulers of France possess ways and means, which are peculiar to themselves, of discharging their debt; they have, he says, an expeditious way of cancelling the debt, by cutting off the head of a public creditor. The public creditors, he says, were 260,000 in number, have been reduced by means which make justice and humanity shudder, to 90,000; and of them none can get their dividends paid who do not produce a certificate of their patriotism, which is given out to those whose demands are for small sums.

Rom.

Sum Conversations, or a short Description of the Antiquities of Rome, and the Characters of many eminent Romans, intermixed with References to Classical Authors, and various Moral Reflections; in a supposed Conversation between some English Gentlemen at Rome. Vol. II. 8vo. 6s. in boards. Brown.

Q. Metius Scaevola was a distinguished character in those times, during which Rome suffered so much from the ambition and ferocity of Marius and Sylla, with their cruel afflictions. A tribute is here paid to his merit, intermingled with reflections on those awful scenes of slaughter and devastation then exhibited on the great stage of the Roman empire. 'In such perilous times,' it is observed by Cato, concerning Scaevola, 'the more good he did to others, the better was he enabled to bear adversity himself.'

'The time was now come, when the misery which Rome had inflicted on other nations, was to be retaliated on herself. The cup of the avenging Lord had been carried round many regions, and this city was now to drink the dregs of it herself.—O my dear fellow-students, turning over the history of the world, both ancient and modern, what do we find to be in a great measure its contents? Alas! wickedness, and the punishment thereof: *scelera et pœnas*. But in perusing the dismal histories of the punishment of wicked and hardened nations, we must not wonder if we should sometimes find several good men partaking of the calamities, and suffering with their countries. In the present condition of things, and close connection of mankind one with another, such accidents seem inevitable.—Let me correct my words. It is wrong to call these events *accidental*, as Providence seems often by the same means, and at the same time, to punish some men, to correct others, and to try, and by such trials exalt the characters of the good.'

Of Cato Uticensis he says, 'There is not, in the whole Roman history, any virtuous character which has been so highly celebrated either by orators and poets, or by philosophers and historians, as that of Cato. *Finxit illum natura, ad bonum sistem, gravitatem, temperantiam, magnitudinem animi, justitiam ad omnes, deique virtutes magnum hominem et excelsum*. (Nature herself formed him to probity and honour, to justice, temperance, gravity, fortitude; in fine, to all the virtues of high and exalted character). This most noble natural disposition he greatly strengthened and improved, by setting his aim always on one most noble object; for the single object of all the labours of his life, was to sustain himself always in what appeared to him the most exalted degree of virtue.'

'The character of Cato is so famous, that in forming a character of Roman worthies, his name could not, with any propriety, be omitted. At the same time, the truth of history will oblige us to own, that in several par-

ticulars this great man was much misled. On the other hand, how many circumstances are there to be found in his history, which evidently shew, as Tully observes, *quod hæc omnia non à naturâ Catonis erant*, (that all these did not take their rise from Cato's natural temper). And when he farther enquires for a cause to which most of the stains that disgraced him may be attributed, he replies, as Cicero had done before him, probably to his instructors the Stoics; for in their writings most of these capital defects are described as moral excellencies.—How much is it indeed to be wished, *ut ad alios magistratos aliqua te fortuna, Cato, cum illa natura detulisset!* (that with such naturally good dispositions, some happy chance had thrown thee, Cato, into the hands of different instructors)!

He then introduces the character of M. T. Cicero.—'It seems a considerable mark, not only of goodness of heart, but also of strength of understanding, and a very proper method for improving both these qualities, if, in the consideration of any great and exalted character, the student observes indeed its defects, yet dwells not too much on them, nor views them in the most unfavourable light; but candidly considers the whole character together, and then applies his attention more peculiarly to those parts which are the most noble and beautiful. The character of Cicero has, for many ages, drawn the attention, and, generally speaking, the admiration of mankind. In discoursing on such a character, let us be as silent as possible to its imperfections; and, according to the general scope and intention of these our Roman conversations, endeavour to improve ourselves as much as we can, by diligently studying its real excellencies. Let us consider, that though Cicero lived in one of the most corrupt ages that ever was known, yet he was totally free from any stain either of avarice or luxurious debauchery.'

In part second of his dissertation on Cicero, we find the following reflections: 'What ought to be the principal wish of a young man who has already had the happiness to be entered into a course of good education? For what blessing may we suppose Tully to have principally petitioned in his youth at the shrine of Apollo, or of this his favourite patroness Minerva, or any other of those Deities, who were imagined to preside over the human mind?

'For the spirit of perpetual industry

'Studious diligence (I must be understood to mean that of the best kind,) is one of the great principles of growth to the human understanding, which it is continually forming, filling, and extending; correcting and healing what is amiss in it, guarding it from many harms, from unnecessary worldly cares, supplying its defects, and exalting its excellencies. Such is it to the mind; nor is it really an enemy to the health and body; especially when attended by temperance and moderate exercise, each

each of which greatly strengthens our mental as well as corporeal frame. If we look on the life of Cicero, we shall find it filled with labour and industry. His indefatigable application far surpasses what we generally conceive of study, and seems almost incredible. It is said, that the time which other young men of his age gave up to pleasure and diversion, was by him regularly added to his studious hours. It is said that he never gave up one leisure hour to absolute idleness; all the intervals of his great labours being generally applied to some other purpose. This studious diligence was the means indispensably necessary to qualify even such a genius as Tully for his great literary attainments. Let us not be disheartened by this consideration; but let us rather reflect with pleasure that Cicero, by this most careful management of his time, made every day produce some valuable addition to the vast fund of his knowledge.

The Works of Soame Jenyns, Esq; in Four Volumes: including several Pieces never before published; to which are prefixed short Sketches of the History of the Author's Family, and also of his Life. By Charles Nalson Cole, Esq; Crown 8vo. 4 vols. 16s. boards. Cadell.

The new pieces contained in these volumes are, one or two short poems; thoughts on the national debt; and some cursory observations on several passages in the New Testament.

Of the last, we give the following specimen:

'Mark viii. 38. *Whoever, therefore, shall be ashamed of me, and of my words, in this adulterous and sinful generation, of him also shall the Son of Man be ashamed, when he cometh in the glory of his Father.*

'Many and severe are the threats which we find denounced by Christ against hypocrites; that is, against those who pretended an extraordinary sanctity in their manners and conversation, without having any true sense of religion or morality in their hearts. The words before us are a threat, likewise, against hypocrites of a very different sort; those who pretend to be more pious than they really are, and therefore may be properly called hypocrites in wickedness. These are much more numerous in the present times, and perhaps much more mischievous than the former; as those do honour to religion and virtue by their pretences to them, these affront them by an open disavowal: These make others better than themselves, and these worse, by their example. We meet with this ridiculous and criminal kind of hypocrisy every day; we see men affecting to be guilty of vices for which they have no relish, of profligacy for which they have not constitutions, and of crimes which they have not courage to perform. They lay claim to the honour of cheating, at the time they are cheated, and endeavour to pass for knaves, when, in fact, they are but

fools. These are the offenders of whom Christ will be ashamed when he cometh in the glory of his Father; which will be a dreadful but just punishment, and a proper retaliation of that foolish and inapious modesty, which induced them to be ashamed of him and his word, in complaisance to a sinful and adulterous generation; and to be less afraid of incurring the displeasure of the best of all Beings, than the profane ridicule of the worst of men.'

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

LONDON.

Experiments on the Generation of Air from Water; to which are prefixed, Experiments relating to the Decomposition of De-phlogisticated and Inflammable Air, (from the Philosophical Transactions, Vol. lxxxi.) By Joseph Priestley, LL. D. F. R. S. &c. &c. 8vo. 1s. Johnson.

Sectionum Conicarum Libri septem. Accedit Tractatus de Sectionibus Conicis, et de Scriptoribus qui earum doctrinam tradiderunt. Auctore Abramo Robertson, A. M. ex Aede Christi, Oxon. 4to. 11. 2s. sewed. Hensley.

The Antiquities of Ireland. By Francis Grose, Esq; F. A. S. Vol. I. Super-royal 4to. 51. 14s. boards.—Imperial 8vo. 41. 2s. boards. Hooper.

A Letter to Dr Priestley's Young Man: With a Postscript concerning the Rev. D. Simpson's Essay, &c. in Answer to Evanston's Dissonance, and Volney's Ruins. By Edward Evanston. 8vo. 2s. Law.

Ethic Epistles to the Earl of Carnarvon, on the Mind and its Operation, 2s. bearing generally on the Events of the World, particularly on those of France. With an Apology to the Public. Crown 8vo. 3s. boards. Cadell.

State of the Country in the Month of November 1794. By Abraham Jones. 8vo. 1s. 6d. Owen.

Practical Observations on the Natural History and Cure of the Venereal Disease. Vol. III. By John Howard, Surgeon. 8vo. 6s. boards. Baldwin.

EDINBURGH.

An Inquiry into the History, Nature, Causes, and different Modes of Treatment pursued in the Cure of Scrophula and Cancer. By William Nisbet, M. D. Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons, Edinburgh. Watson and Co.

Medical Commentaries for the year 1794. Collected and published by Andrew Duncan, M. D. F. R. S. & A. S. Ed. and Prof. of the Institut. of Med. in the Univ. of Edinburgh. Mudie.

A Discourse, addressed to the Volunteers of Leith, on the 23d of November 1794. By the Rev. Tho. Macknight, one of the ministers of Leith, and Chaplain to that Corps. Green.

POETRY.

P O E T R Y.

ODE

FOR THE YEAR M,DCC,XCV.

BY HENRY JAMES PYE, ESQ. POET LAUREAT.

AGAIN the swift revolving hours,
 Bring January's frozen car;
 Still Discord on the nations low'rs,
 Still reigns the iron power of War.
 Hush'd be awhile the tumult's storm,
 Awhile let Concord's milder form
 Glide gently o'er each smiling plain,
 While, as they weave the myrtle wreath,
 The sportive Loves and Graces breathe
 The Hymeneal strain.

From parent Elbe's high trophied shore,
 Whence our illustrious chiefs of yore
 Brought that blest code of laws their sons revere,
 And bade the glorious fabric flourish here,
 The Royal Virgin comes—ye gales
 Auspicious! fill the swelling sails.
 And while ye gently curl the azure deep,
 Let every ruder blast in silence sleep!
 For not from Afric's golden sands,
 Or either India's glowing lands,
 Have e'er the favourite Nereids brought
 A prize to us so dear, a bark so richly fraught.

Bright Maid, to thy expecting eyes,
 When Albion's cliffs congenial rise,
 No foreign forms thy looks shall meet,
 Thine ear no foreign accents greet.
 Here shall thy breast unid transports prove
 Of kindred fondness and connubial love.
 O that amid the nuptial flow'rs we twine,
 Our hands the Olive's sober leaves might join!
 Thy presence teach the storm of war to cease,
 Disarm the battle's rage, and charm the world
 To peace!

Yet if the stern vindictive foe
 Insulting aim the hostile blow;
 Britain, in martial terrors dight,
 Lifts high th' avenging sword, and courts the
 fight:

On every side, behold her swains
 Croud eager from her fertile plains;
 With breasts undaunted, lo, they stand,
 Firm bulwark of their native land;
 And, proud, her floating castles round,
 The guardians of her happy coast,
 Bid their terrific thunder sound
 Dismay, to Gallia's scatter'd host:
 While still Britannia's navies reign
 Triumphant o'er the subject main.

THE CONSOLATION.

FROM THE LOOKER-ON.

SAY, Henry, should a man of mind
 Sigh o'er his brittle crust;
 Or grieve, because it is not join'd
 To fibres more robust?

Look round with philosophic ken,
 Through Nature's works below,
 From very atoms up to men,
 You'll find it order'd so;

That much of all we choicest hold,
 Admire with one acclaim,
 Is of a delicater mould,
 And of a feebler frame.

Look at that bird of glossiest wings,
 Yet sweeter taste than plume,
 That scuds, that murmurs, sips, and sings,
 And feasts upon perfume.

Look at the rose his bill invades
 With eager wanton strife;
 On what a slender stem it fades
 And blushes out its life.

Look at bent lilies as you walk,
 How elegantly thin;
 Yet well that fragrance from their stalk
 Proclaims the power within.

Look at the sex whose form may vaunt
 More grace than bird or rose;
 What fine infirmities enchant,
 What frailty charms in those.

Examine men, the world around,
 That soar with gen'rous aim;
 How few with rugged strength abound
 In fibre, or in frame!

Great souls, with energetic thought,
 Wear out their shell of clay;
 Yet at each crevice light is caught
 Till all is mental day.

Then, Henry, let no man of mind
 Sigh o'er his brittle crust;
 Or grieve because it is not join'd
 To fibres more robust.

DESCRIPTION OF

A TRAVELLER BEWILDERED IN THE SNOW *.

MARK on that road, whose unobstructed course
 With long white line th' unburied furze divides,
 Yon solitary horseman urge his way.
 He not unmindful of the brooding storm,
 Ere yet by strong necessity compell'd,
 Of pressing occupation he exchang'd
 The blazing hearth, the firm compacted roof,
 For naked forests and uncertain skies,
 With wise precaution arm'd himself to meet
 The Winter's utmost rage. In silken folds
 Twice round his neck the handkerchief he
 twin'd,

His legs he cas'd in boots of mighty size,
 And oft experienc'd strength; warm'd thro'
 and thro'

In chimney corner; and with glossy face
 Prepar'd descending torrents to repel;

* From 'Walks in a Forest,' by the Rev.
 William Mason, lately published.

As roll the round drops from the silvery leaf
Of rain-besprinkled cole-wort, or the plumes
Of sea-gull, sporting in the broken wave.
Then o'er his limbs the stout great-coat he drew,
With collar rais'd aloft, and three-fold cape,
Sweep below sweep in wide concentric curves,
Low down his back dependant; on his breast
The folds he cross'd, and in its destin'd hole,
Each straining button fix'd; erect he stood,
Like huge portmanteau on its end uprear'd.
Fearless he sallied forth; nor yet disdain'd
The heart'ning draught from tankard capp'd
with foam,

By host officious, to the horse-block borne
With steady hand, and eloquently prais'd,
While lingering on the step his eye he turn'd
To every wind, and mark'd th' embattled clouds
Ranging their squadrons in the fullen East.
How fares he now? Caught on the middle
waste,

Where no deep wood its hospitable gloom
Extends; no friendly thicket bids him cover
Beneath its tangled roof; no lonely tree
Prompts him to seek its leeward side; and
cleave,

Erect and into narrowest space compress'd,
To the bare trunk, if haply it may ward
The driving tempest; with bewilder'd haste
Onward he comes. 'Higher direct thy speed;
'This sheltering wood.' He hears not! mark
his head

Oblique presented to the storm; his hand
Envelop'd deep beneath th' inverted cuff,
With ineffectual grasp strives to confine
His ever-flapping hat: the cold drench'd glove
Clings round th' imprison'd fingers. O'er his
knees

His coat's broad skirt, scanty now prov'd too late,
He pulls and pulls, impatient, muttering wrath
At pilfering taylor. Baffled and perplex'd,
With joints benumb'd and aching, scarce he
holds [toil
The rein, scarce guides the steed with breathless
O'erpower'd, and shrinking sideways from the
blast.

Mark how that steed, with icy mane and head
Depress'd, and quivering ears now forward bent,
Now backward swiftly thrown, and offering still
Their convex penthouse to the shifting gale;
Mark how that steed on indurated balls
Of snow uprais'd, like school-boy rear'd on stilts,
Labours unbalanc'd; the fallacious prop,
Now this, now that, breaks short; with sud-
den jerk

He sinks, half-falling, and recovering quick
On legs of length unequal, staggers along.
Trembles his rider, while the snow upheaves
In drifts adwart his course project'd broad,
Or o'er th' uncover'd gravel rattling sweeps,
Caught up in sudden eddies, and aloft,
Like smoke, in suffocating volumes whirl'd.
The road he quits unwary, wandering wide
O'er the bleak waste, midst brushwood wrapt
in snow,

Down rough declivities and fractur'd banks,
Thro' miry plashes, cavities unseen,
And bogs of treacherous surface; till afar
From all that meets his recollection borne
Disinay'd by hazards scarce escap'd, and dread
Of heavier perils imminent, he stands
Dismounted and aghast. Now evening draws
Her gathering shades around; the tempest fiercer
Drives fiercer. Chill'd within him sinks his heart
Panting with quick vibrations. The wild blast
Appall'd he hears; thinks on his wife and babe
And doubts if ever he shall see them more.
But comfort is at hand; the skies have spent
In that last gust their fury. From the west
The setting sun with horizontal gleam
Cleaves the dense clouds, and thro' the golden
breach

Strikes the fath'd oak, whose branches peel'd
and bare,

'Gainst the retiring darkness of the storm,
With fiery radiance glow. The Traveller view
The well-known landmark, lifts to Heaven his
eye

Swimming with gratitude, the friendly track
Regains, and speeds exulting to his home.

THE WISH.

BY MR HARRISON.

GIVE me, kind Heav'n, the middle state;
Not meanly poor, not proudly great!

I ask no wealth, no pow'r I crave;
Let me nor have, nor be, a slave:
O'er no man let me covet rule,
Let no man e'er make me his tool.
The duty I to others owe,
Teach thou my rebel heart to know;
Yet let me never anxious be,
For duty others owe to me:
But think, e'er I too much expect,
The higher duties I neglect.
Bless me with health, to earn my food;
With wisdom, to discern what's good.

Less let me others errors mind,
Than those within myself I find;
Averse to make their foibles known,
As careful to conceal my own:
And, lest I do another wrong,
Restrain the license of my tongue!
The ills, as mortal, I must share,
Make me, without repining, bear;
Convinc'd, the sinful cause is mine,
The merciful chastisement thine.
On ev'ry fellow-mortal's woe,
Let me a ready tear bestow;
Nor be so much of need afraid,
As not to give my little aid,
When weeping Want, with trembling hand,
Makes, in thy name, it's meek demand.
When Innocence gives laughter birth,
Let me not check the harmless mirth;
Yet heed the voice, that kindly cries—
'Be merry, mortals, and be wise.'
O gracious Heav'n, these blessings give!
I care not where, but how, I live!

PROCEEDINGS OF THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT;
BEING THE FIFTH SESSION OF THE SEVENTEENTH PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Dec. 30. This day his Majesty came to the House of Peers, and being in his moral robes seated on the throne with the usual solemnity, Sir Francis Molyneux, gentleman usher of the black rod, was sent with a message from his Majesty to the House of Commons, commanding their attendance in the House of Peers. The Commons being come thither accordingly, his Majesty was pleased to make the following most gracious speech:

My Lords, and Gentlemen,

AFTER the uniform experience which I have had of your zealous regard for the interests of my people, it is a great satisfaction to me, to recur to your advice and assistance at a period, which calls for the full exertion of your energy and wisdom.

Notwithstanding the disappointment and reverse, which we have experienced in the course of the last campaign, I retain a firm conviction of the necessity of persisting in a vigorous prosecution of the just and necessary war in which we are engaged.

You will, I am confident, agree with me, that it is only from firmness and perseverance that we can hope for a restoration of peace on safe and honourable grounds, and for the preservation and permanent security of our dearest interests.

In considering the situation of our enemies, you will not fail to observe, that the efforts which have led to their successes, and the unexampled means by which alone those efforts could have been supported, have produced among themselves the pernicious effects which were to be expected; and that every thing which has passed in the interior of the country, has shewn the progressive and rapid decay of their resources, and the infirmity of every part of that violent and unnatural system, which is equally ruinous to France, and incompatible with the tranquillity of other nations.

The States General of the United Provinces have, nevertheless, been led, by a sense of present difficulties, to enter into negotiations for peace with the party now prevailing in that unhappy country. No established government or independent state can, under the present circumstances, derive real security from such negotiations: On our part, they could not be attempted, without sacrificing both

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our honour and safety to an enemy whose chief animosity is avowedly directed against these kingdoms.

I have therefore continued to use the most effectual means for the further augmentation of my forces: and I shall omit no opportunity of concerting the operations of the next campaign with such of the rest of the powers of Europe, as are impressed with the same sense of the necessity of vigour and exertion. I place the fullest reliance on the valour of my forces, and on the affection and public spirit of my people, in whose behalf I am contending, and whose safety and happiness are the objects of my constant solicitude.

The local importance of Corsica, and the spirited efforts of its inhabitants to deliver themselves from the yoke of France, determined me not to withhold the protection which they sought for; and I have since accepted the crown and sovereignty of that country, according to an instrument, a copy of which I have directed to be laid before you.

I have great pleasure in informing you, that I have concluded a treaty of amity, commerce, and navigation, with the United States of America, in which it has been my object to remove, as far possible, all grounds of jealousy and misunderstanding, and to improve an intercourse beneficial to both countries. As soon as the ratifications shall have been exchanged, I will direct a copy of this treaty to be laid before you, in order, that you may consider the propriety of making such provisions as may appear necessary for carrying it into effect.

I have the greatest satisfaction in announcing to you the happy event of the conclusion of a treaty for the marriage of my son, the Prince of Wales, with the Princess Caroline, daughter of the Duke of Brunswick: the constant proofs of your affection for my person and family persuade me, that you will participate in the sentiments I feel on an occasion so interesting to my domestic happiness, and that you will enable me to make provision for such an establishment, as you may think suitable to the rank and dignity of the heir apparent to the crown of these kingdoms.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons.

The considerations which prove the necessity of a vigorous prosecution of the

E

war,

war, will, I doubt not, induce you to make a timely and ample provision for the several branches of the public service, the estimates for which, I have directed to be laid before you. While I regret the necessity of large additional burthens on my subjects, it is a just consolation and satisfaction to me to observe the state of our credit, commerce, and resources, which is the natural result of the continued exertions of industry, under the protection of a free and well-regulated government.

My Lords, and Gentlemen,

'A just sense of the blessings now so long enjoyed by this country will, I am persuaded, encourage you to make every effort, which can enable you to transmit those blessings unimpaired to your posterity.

'I entertain a confident hope that, under the protection of Providence, and with constancy and perseverance on our part, the principles of social order, morality, and religion, will ultimately be successful; and that my faithful people will find their present exertions and sacrifices rewarded by the secure and permanent enjoyment of tranquillity at home, and by the deliverance of Europe from the greatest danger with which it has been threatened since the establishment of civilized society.'

On his Majesty's retiring, the House proceeded to the ceremonial of introducing the following new created Peers, viz. Lords Baron Ossory, Clive, Mendip, Wenslow, Littleton, Mulgrave, Selsea, Curzon, and Yarborough.

Their Lordships then proceeded to take into consideration his Majesty's most gracious speech, which being read, first by the Lord Chancellor, and a second time by the Clerk at the table,

Earl of Camden rose to move the address. His Lordship prefaced his motion by observing, that he would not obtrude himself on the attention of the House, were it not at a period so momentous and critical, as called upon every public man, freely and candidly, to state his sentiments of the national affairs. In his mind their situation was such, as required the utmost vigour and activity from all its members, in defence of the state; and in this view, the exertions could not be directed with better effect than in support of the just and necessary war the nation was engaged in, and which was very properly recommended in the speech from the throne. Before he proceeded further on this head, his Lordship adverted to

that part of the speech, which intimated the approaching nuptials of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales; and on this, he was confident, there could ever be but one opinion among their Lordships; an event which promised such an increase of happiness to the Royal Family, and tended to give stability to the succession in the illustrious House of Brunswick to the throne, must excite the most pleasing sensations in every well-wisher of his country. Recurring then to his former observations on the situation of the country, his Lordship avowed himself decidedly of opinion, that the war should be prosecuted with unremitting vigour, and that far from being disheartened at the late ill successes, (which he hoped would prove only temporary) they ought to be a spur and an incentive to us to carry on the contest against the common enemy with redoubled energy. In this view, when the relative situation of the two countries was impartially considered, he said it would be found that Great Britain had a decided advantage; her resources were numerous and flourishing, and her credit perhaps greater than at any former period; for a proof of this, he had only to mention the circumstances of the late loans. On the other hand, compare this with the situation of the enemy, distracted by internal convulsions, and risking every thing on external exertions, far beyond its strength, and which therefore necessarily could not continue long, without credit, and its resources at the lowest ebb. Its great engine of finance, the assignats, bore at this moment a discount of 75 per cent. A nation making such preternatural efforts must, and at no very distant period, be destroyed by those exertions. He was aware that such of their Lordships as professed to entertain different sentiments, would exert their ingenuity in exhibiting a contrast to the faithful picture he had delineated, and urge such a situation as a ground for a speedy pacification; but such, in his idea, even if the enemy were in a situation to treat, even if the peace then made could be relied on, as certain for a day, would be an improper situation for this country to make overtures of peace to France. That haughty and insolent people, deeming that our late partial ill successes had either disheartened us, or reduced us to such a low ebb as to oblige us to crouch to them, would rise in their demands and exactions to such a degree, as would not only be inadmissible, but render us despicable in the eyes

ges of all Europe. A peace so patched up, even on the best terms France might demand, would be found an armed truce; a truce of hostilities would in a short time ensue, which would render it necessary to renew the war on much worse terms. Impressed with these ideas, and considering the great and important issue at stake, which involved no less than every thing dear to men in civilized society, he deemed it his duty, as far as his influence could extend, to aid and support the just and necessary contest in which we were involved, in such a manner (as was best suggested in his Majesty's speech) as would be the most likely to secure a lasting and honourable peace. He then moved the Address, which (as is generally the case on those occasions) was a faithful and affectionate echo of the speech, and fraught with the assurances of the most decided support of the measures adopted by government.

Lord Ponsonby in a short but pertinent speech, seconded the address.

Earl Guildford, stated his disapprobation of what had been advanced by the noble Earl, and of the general conduct of Government with respect to the present war. He observed, that with respect to that part of the Address which relates to the approaching nuptials of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, no person could more cordially assent to it than he did, not only regarding it as a national benefit, but on account of the advantage and the increase of happiness it must confer on his Royal Highness himself, on whose private character the noble Earl took an opportunity to dwell in strains of the warmest eulogium. At this point his Lordship was sorry to say that his support of the proposed address must end; he expected, after the system of defeat, disappointment, and mortification, which ministers had experienced ever since the subject was last agitated among their Lordships, would have induced them to bring forward such an address as might be unanimously adopted; but, by the present, he saw that the same ruinous and destructive system was meant to be persevered in, and, if possible, with increased energy, to such measures he must offer his protest. The statements which had been made, respecting the relative situation of the countries, were not founded in facts, but suggested to the noble Earl either by ignorance or misrepresentation. As to the situation of the enemy, it was plainly enough told, he thought, by its effects; and

as for the pompous description of the affairs of this country brought forward by him, it would have applied to a picture which he heard given about thirty years since, in another House, with colouring or eloquence which perhaps never exceeded (alluding to Mr Pitt's celebrated speech on opening the budget, 1792). Our situation then, he said, might have corresponded with the noble Earl's eulogium; but, by the disastrous events which had since been brought about, by the misconduct or wickedness of ministers, he was sorry to be obliged to predict, that the flattering description of the period he alluded to, was the *funerary knell* of British commerce and credit, and the *acme* of her financial prosperity. We were never again to look for such another statement. With what prospect of success could the war now be prosecuted when in a former campaign, with every advantage on our side, with our people united at home in support of the war, when Toulon and the West India colonies of the enemy were in our possession, when the loyalists were numerous and in force in La Vendee, when Lyons was in the hands of insurgents, and Marseilles in a state of insurrection; when, with all the advantages, together with their Flemish and German frontier fortresses being possessed by our allies, we were not able not only to depress, but to do any thing decisive against France; what more could be expected, when the situations of the two countries were completely and decidedly reversed? But granting that the present was not a proper moment for the cessation of hostilities, and such might be the opinion of a majority of their Lordships, yet in that case he wished, and would endeavour, out of evil to extract good, he would propose that the interminable concerns of France should be clearly and openly avowed not to be the object of the war. Drawing towards a conclusion, his Lordship took occasion to allude to the conduct of ministers, in endeavouring to have it imagined that serious plots had been in agitation against the constitution and established form of government of the country, and had even gone so far as to render both Houses of Parliament a sort of vehicle for proclaiming such ideas to the public; but he and the noble Lord who acted with him, had repeatedly asserted the futility of such notions; and the recent verdicts of English juries, and the conduct of Government in enlarging the majority of those alleged criminals, with

out prosecution, had verified their predictions. His Lordship said, that for the sake of procuring as much unanimity as possible, he would make his present amendment similar to that offered last year. He then moved an amendment, the substance of which was, a promise of support to his Majesty in prosecution of the war, in such a manner as may be conducive to a speedy and honourable peace; and praying that the internal concerns of France may be no obstacle to such a pacification.

The Earl of Morton spoke against the amendment as recommended; a measure only to be adopted in the last extremity of distress and ruin.

The Earl of Kinnoul warmly supported the address.

The Earl of Derby supported the amendment. While speaking of the circumstances of the late campaign, he touched upon the acquisition of Corsica, which, so far from being an advantage, would be found in effect to be the reverse, as requiring an immense force and expence to retain it, even if this could be done; but in one point of view it certainly was an advantage, according to the present system of ministers, by enabling them to extend their patronage and influence in the creation of a number of places for the government of that kingdom, which so far from being defrayed by Corsica, the entire expence, he predicted, would fall on the shoulders of Britain.

Earl Spencer disagreed with the noble Earl in his opinion of Corsica; it was a valuable acquisition, particularly in a naval point of view; nor did he think it would be expensive to this country.

The Earl of Mansfield took a very extensive argument to shew the extreme danger of suffering the northern boundary of France to be extended to the Rhine, with all the north-west coast of Spain, and all the maritime part of Biscay. He therefore hoped the war would be pursued with all possible energy and vigour, as absolutely necessary to be continued until France was reduced within her ancient limits, and had settled a government with which England could treat.

Lord Lauderdale remarked with much asperity on the King of Prussia, the treaty with Austria, &c. &c. The confederacy entered into by this country, was a rotten and tottering one, and our money was given to the King of Prussia for the most iniquitous purpose, viz. for subduing the unhappy Poles, and the odium and expence fell to the share of the country.

All England, he said, had been ransacked for spies, and treason hunted after in every corner. The noble Lord related that humorous story of Tom Jones, 'Part-ridge, and the King of the Gypsies, and wished most sincerely, that his Majesty's ministers and their spies had been judged by so upright a judge as the Gypsy King.

Lord Grenville, at great length, vindicated the measures which ministers had adopted in the conduct of the war. His leading arguments were, the impossibility of making peace with the present existing government of France; the state of anarchy and disturbance in which the country was involved; that the very great efforts which France had made were impossible to be continued; and that in the end she must be completely exhausted; while on our part nothing was wanting but perseverance and a vigorous prosecution of the war. His Lordship continued to remark on the destruction of morality, religion, virtue, and in short of every thing that ought to be most dear to a civilized state.

Marquis Lansdowne and the Duke of Bedford spoke in favour of the amendment, ridiculing the idea that we had no power in France to treat with, or that we would incur any disgrace by proposing terms of peace, which, they said, it was the interest of France not to reject.

On the question for the address, there appeared, Contents 95

Proxies 12—107

Non-contents 13

Majority for the address —94.

Lord Stanhope moved that the House be summoned for Tuesday next, on which day he should move their Lordships to the following effect:—'That this country has no just right to interfere with the internal government of France.'

The House was ordered to be summoned.

INTERNAL GOVERNMENT OF FRANCE.

Jan. 3. Earl Stanhope rose to make his promised motion on this subject. He prefaced it with a speech of some length, which consisted principally of details relative to the immense strength of the republic, as well with respect to its internal resources, as to its military concerns. He said, that ministers held out a system of delusion to the people of this country respecting France, and that all their efforts were directed to place that nation in the most unfavourable point of view. With respect to what concerned the war, their misrepresentations of the situation and strength of the French were extreme indeed;

deed; but he was prepared to shew, by incontrovertible proofs, that France was at this moment not only stronger than all her enemies united, but even stronger than at any period since the revolution. A nation possessed of such unexampled strength, and in the midst of such a career of success, unparalleled in the page of history, it was ridiculous and absurd to imagine that its enemies would be ever able to compete with or resist; much less able to dictate an internal government to; the idea was not in any case more wicked than ridiculous in the present instance. He would, therefore, as well on account of our national character for justice, as for the credit of the understandings of his countrymen, propose a resolution, which he conjured their Lordships to adopt, as not only a matter of strict national right and justice, but which he hoped would prove one step towards the attainment of that very necessary and desirable event, a pacification. He then moved a resolution, importing, 'That this country ought not, nor will it interfere with the internal government of France, and that it be expedient explicitly to declare the same.'

The Earl of Mansfield, in a speech of some length, opposed the motion. He observed, that no political writer whatever had advanced such a proposition as that brought forward by the noble Earl. It certainly was in some circumstances not only justifiable but proper to interfere in the internal concerns of another country. He acknowledged, that he wished for the restoration of the French monarchy. Such an event would not only tend to the tranquillity and advantage of this country, but of all Europe. Much might be said of the despotism of monarchies; but no monarchy whatever displayed such tyranny as did the democratic despotism of France, which militated against all principles, laws, order, and religion; and that *non-descript* form of government was not more unlike the monarchical form, than it was of all the forms of real republican governments that ever existed. From such a system it was impossible to expect any honour or security. With these impressions, he certainly must resist the proposition of the noble Earl.

The Marquis of Lansdowne, in a short, but masterly and eloquent speech, supported the observations of his noble friend. He expatiated on the necessity and desirableness of a speedy peace; but said, that in some points he did not go so far as the noble Earl. The present proposition was

of such a vague and indefinite nature, as to admit of various constructions: he therefore wished it was withdrawn.

Earl Stanhope then persisting in pressing his motion, their Lordships divided, and there appeared,

Against Lord Stanhope's proposition 61
For it (himself) 1

Majority 60

HOUSE OF COMMONS

Dec. 30. On returning from the House of Peers, the Speaker having disrobed and resumed the chair, several members were sworn in, who were newly elected, and took their seats accordingly.

Mr Sheridan, after apologizing for the seeming violation of the accustomed forms of the House, of which he might be accused for obtruding a different matter, assured the House, that it was not from any disposition he felt to defer the respectful Address which was to be proposed to his Majesty, for his gracious speech from the throne; but that he felt and deemed it his duty, as a member of that House, to maintain and enforce the rights and privileges of his constituents, who could not imagine themselves to be in the due enjoyment of them, as long as the Habeas Corpus Act remained suspended. He warmly expressed it to be his wish and intention to move immediately for the repeal of an act, that, to him, appeared to stigmatize the last session of Parliament; but he requested that some one of his Majesty's ministers would previously condescend to inform the House, if it was their intention to repeal it themselves, or renew it at the time of its expiration.

Mr Dundas replied, that nothing had occurred since the last meeting of Parliament, that had induced him to believe, that the act then passed for suspending the Habeas Corpus Bill should not still be kept in force, and even renewed after the time it of course expired, should circumstances call for such a measure of precaution.

The Solicitor General contended, there was abundant matter of proof to substantiate the charge of high treason brought against the prisoners at the late trials; and assured gentlemen, that if the jurors were as well acquainted as he was with the nature and force of the evidence, they would not have hesitated to find the prisoners guilty (here much laughter, and cry of, Hear him!); so convinced even were the pri-

prisoners themselves that there existed a treasonable conspiracy, that one of them (Mr Horne Tooke) confessed, and declared upon oath, that he did not disbelieve the existence of plots, but that the proofs were not sufficiently strong or satisfactory to convict the prisoners who were brought to trial.

Mr Fox next controverted the opinions, and refuted the arguments advanced by the Solicitor General, in a vein of pleasantrv uncommonly happy. He touched upon the assertion of the learned Crown Lawyer, that if the juries, on the late trials, were as well informed as he was of the force and convincing evidence of the proofs that there existed a conspiracy, they would not have failed to find the prisoners guilty. Mr Fox assured the House he perfectly coincided in opinion with the Juries, and that he did not feel a greater degree of conviction from the speech of the learned gentleman this night, than they seemed to be impressed with from his wonderful exertions on a former occasion. The Juries had discharged their duty with honesty and integrity, and satisfaction to the public. Juries are not composed of placemen and pensioners; of men who are promised, or promise themselves, peerages; nor do they, like the committee who furnished the report, look up to party connections, or indulge themselves with party expectations. If it really be the intention of Ministers to continue the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act, it is plain to see, that there is nothing too desperate for their ambition. When the day comes, concluded Mr Fox, the subject will, I hope, be properly discussed: in the mean time, I shall give my vote for the repeal of the Act of last sessions; and I consider the House and my country greatly obliged to my friend for his endeavours to obtain it.

Mr Sheridan moved an enquiry into the nomination of a third Secretary of State, an office which, he said, was abolished and suppressed by an act of Parliament, commonly called Mr Burke's Bill.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said, there was no violation either of the letter or of the spirit of Mr Burke's bill. There was no increase of emoluments or salary, and, consequently, not the smallest foundation for the observations of the honourable gentleman.

Mr Dundas begged leave to say, if he had enjoyed any emolument under the Government, as a Secretary of State, he should have had no difficulty openly to a-

vow it. He had possessed a very laborious and extensive department, and was at last released from the labour and from the emoluments of it.

The Speaker proceeded to read his Majesty's Speech, when

Sir Edward Knatchbull, with the greatest degree of respect, requested the indulgence of the House. His intentions, he said, were to move an humble Address to his Majesty, for the gracious speech which he had that day delivered from the throne. He wished every man to speak his real and undisguised sentiments as he did his. From the present internal situation of France, he drew some favourable conclusions. He observed, that their resources were in a rapid decline, while our happy kingdom derived fresh vigour from our commerce. He trusted, that every Englishman would lay his hand upon his heart, and on his purse, if necessary, and swear to defend his country whenever his assistance should be wanting. He then slightly commented on the treaty of amity with America, and the marriage of the Prince of Wales with the Princess Caroline of Brunswick, and concluded by moving the address, which, as usual, was the echo of the speech.

Mr Canning said, he rose to second the Address which had been moved by the worthy Baronet. Whatever difference of opinion might prevail, in general, in that House, he was led to hope, that, upon many of the topics which were contained in his Majesty's speech, there would be a perfect unanimity. To those gentlemen with whom he had the honour of voting last year, it would not, he hoped, be necessary to urge many arguments to induce them to concur in the present Address: if any were necessary, he would only desire those gentlemen to consider the various decisions and declarations to which that House had come since the commencement of the war.—These decisions were not made by that House, but with the most mature deliberation, and after the most elaborate discussion. If then the opinions adopted by the majority of that House were founded, at that time, in wisdom and justice, he wished to know what circumstances had occurred since they had last met, which could properly induce them to alter their sentiments. Was there any gentleman who could prove, that any of the misfortunes which we had experienced during the course of the last campaign, were imputable to the ministers of this country? or

were

were they not rather such as no human prudence could foresee, and no human power prevent? Most of the failures which had attended us in the last campaign, must be imputed to the defection of our allies, and also to the irresistible force of our enemies; a force of which history had no parallel. He was perfectly aware that it might be said, that the Government of the country might have avoided many of the calamities of the war, if they had attended to the warnings and predictions which had been given by gentlemen on the other side of the House. When he candidly gave credit to those gentlemen for their predictions, he wished it might not be forgotten, that some predictions had been made use of by persons who supported the war, and which had been equally justified by the event. When Jacobinism was at its greatest height; even its influence circulated through every part of the French government; when it seemed as the very source of motion in all their enterprizes; even then its fall was foretold in that House, and, happily for humanity, with truth. He wished, however, not to be misunderstood; it did not mean that, by the accession of the moderates to the sovereign power of France, the possibility of our treating with them had become greater, because the only difference between them and the Jacobins was, that they possessed the intention, though they had not the power of the Jacobins. In order to form an idea of what terms of peace we could expect from the French, he wished the House to attend to the declarations which they had made; they had divided their enemies into two classes, viz. those who were the instigators of the war, and those who were compelled into the war. If then we could even now have a peace with France, it would be an insecure one; it must be a peace with all the inconveniencies and expences of a war establishment. Such a peace, he was sure, this country would never assent to, and therefore he hoped he should divide with a very large majority for the Address.

Mr Wilberforce said, he felt much concern that he was compelled upon this occasion to differ from those with whom it had been the pride of his life to agree; but he was bound by a duty which he set as paramount to every other consideration. He had the greatest confidence in his Majesty's ministers, but he could not answer to his constituents, nor to his own feelings as a man, if he continued to sup-

port them after he ceased to approve of their measures. If there had been any thing like a pacificatory tendency in his Majesty's speech; if there had been any thing which did not preclude the possibility of a peace, he should have been happy in being able to give his assent to it; he would at least have tried the experiment a little longer. But no such hope was held out; the speech from the throne, and the address moved, spoke a language too plain to be misunderstood. It was impossible for any gentleman to vote for the Address who was not to go the length of saying, that he would not make peace until there was a form of government established in France according with his ideas of propriety and stability. The honourable Gentleman who had just sat down, hurried away by his own eloquence, had made assertions which it was impossible to maintain, and had asked questions which it was unfortunately but too easy to answer. The hon. Gentleman said, the situation in which we were placed at present, was the same as when Parliament separated last session; or, if there was any difference, it was not such a one as made it necessary for us to alter our objects. The view he had taken of affairs since Parliament separated last summer, suggested to him many differences in our situation, and those of a very important nature. He begged gentlemen to consider what our situation really was, and to ask themselves, Whether they thought the interest of the country would be better consulted by a peace, or by a prosecution of the war? If they were of the latter opinion, he would then ask, Were there any substantial grounds upon which to expect success in the ensuing campaign? he was sorry to say, the answer must be in the negative—Still less grounds were there to hope for a counter-revolution founded upon such principles as we should approve of. The present principles of France had now gained strength by duration. New generations were coming into life with the most inveterate prejudices against the ancient government, and against monarchy in general; there was therefore but little hope of the re-establishment even of a limited monarchy in France. There were many accounts propagated of the distress to which the French were reduced, and of the total derangement of their finances—these accounts he was much inclined to distrust, or even if they were true, he did not think such strong effects in our favour would ensue, as had been represented.

sented. Protesting once more, that nothing was farther from his intention than, in any degree, to lower the dignity of the British character, he should conclude with moving an amendment to the Address, 'To assure his Majesty, that his faithful Commons would readily concur in enabling his Majesty to act with vigour and effect against his enemies, and to assist his allies; and that they will always be ready to furnish him with such supplies as may be necessary to support the dignity of his throne, and to promote the welfare of his subjects. Notwithstanding our recent reverses and disappointments, they earnestly hope that his Majesty's throne and dominions will remain secure from the attacks both of foreign and domestic foes.—Yet, from the retrospect of these calamities, they judge it advisable to admonish his Majesty to take such measures as may seem proper to procure a speedy and honourable peace. And if this be denied, his Majesty may rest assured, that his faithful Commons will furnish him with the necessary supplies for a vigorous prosecution of the just and necessary war.'

Mr Duncombe, the other member for Yorkshire, seconded the amendment.

Mr Wyndham—It was with sorrow, he said, he heard the amendment proposed by the hon. Gentleman, as his opinion was important, he went on in a strain of despondency, and declared, that our prospect of success now, was less than it had been in the last campaign. Was this the language held forth at this time by our enemies? were they desponding and fearful for the success of their arms? No; the more disastrous their situation ever had been, the more vigorously did they exert themselves; and it were much to be wished, that this country might imitate them in that instance at least. The first thing which was urged against the continuance of the war, was its ill success—a fact that was not denied by his Majesty in his speech from the throne. Our success was not bad, compared with our hopes or expectations; it was not bad, compared with what had happened in former wars, which, though attended with many disasters, had a fortunate termination. To shew that the public mind was not as yet sufficiently aware of the danger that threatened us, he would recur to that great event which gave rise to it—the French revolution. At the time it first took place, the world did not perceive it in its true light, nor foresee the consequences that were one day to result from it. People received it

favourably, and were taught to believe that it was the cause of liberty which had triumphed over despotism. There was one great man, however, in this country who soon saw the dreadful evils which that revolution was pregnant. That great and exalted genius*, whose absence within the walls of that House he very much regretted had, at an early period published his sentiments on the French revolution; and it was a tribute which every man owed to his memory to read his book. For although that work had been at first disregarded, he would appeal to the world, if every thing asserted in it did not since turn out to be true. In consequence of the French revolution, a new system of politics was introduced by its favourers in this country. It was represented, that a new order of things was to take place; that peace was to be established all over the world; that the Temple of Janus was to be shut up for ever, and that we were to have nothing but Halcyon days. Another doctrine which accompanied that of eternal peace was, that no war should be entered into unless it offered advantages to be gained from it were likely to answer the expence. The propagators of this new doctrine never saw the necessity of wars by which no advantage whatever was to be gained, except that of maintaining the honour and independence of the nation by which they were begun. Another new doctrine was that of denying the right of a country's interfering in the concerns of an independent nation; a doctrine which was unsupported by any of the writers on the laws of nations. Mr Wyndham then adverted to the assertion that had been made, that this country would be obliged to carry the war alone. The withdrawing of our ally was not a change of the confederation. We still had the assistance of other powers. Should there be a peace to-morrow, what would be the consequence? The ports of Calais and Dover would be again thrown open; Frenchmen and their principles would be imported into this country, crowds of Englishmen would flock to France. The Constitutional Society, and the London Corresponding Society would receive into their bosoms men surrounded with all the emblems of Jacobinism—red caps, daggers, &c. and probably form a National Convention. The French were at this time actuated with an intemperate desire of conquest, and peace with them would be our utter ruin. The hon. m.

* Meaning, we suppose, Mr Burke.

ber concluded with quoting a part of King William's speech on an occasion similar to the present—' You have now an opportunity of preserving the liberties of your country, by doing which, you will support the ancient spirit of Englishmen.'

Sir Richard Hill said, he had been many years in the habit of coinciding with Administration ; in the present instance he was led to differ. With respect to voting for a continuance of the war, he could not, he said, in conscience do it. From the regard he had for his countrymen, he could not consent to vote the money out of their pockets, and the blood out of their veins, in support of a war which had proved disastrous in the extreme. He recommended an attention to the Wooden Walls of Old England, and then Britannia would Rule the Waves. He concluded with giving his assent to the Amendment.

Mr Pitt declared, he rose with greater anxiety than he remembered to have experienced since he had the honour of a seat in that House, finding, as he did, a difference of sentiment in some of his hon. friends, from whom he had least expected it. His hon. friend (Mr Wilberforce) had said, that he would not vote for the address as it stood ; conceiving that he who voted for it pledged himself not to negotiate with a republican. For his part, he did not consider himself, though he should vote for the address, pledged to that extent ; but that with the present government, if so it might be called, in France, it was impossible to treat with any security : and that they were by no means in a situation to compel us to the adoption of such a measure. He could very well suppose the possibility of a republic, even in France, with which a rational treaty might be made ; but as a question of opinion, he would say, that with the present rulers any satisfactory or secure negotiation was very unlikely. He said, that the true point for the consideration of the House was, Whether, on a comparison between the risk we run from submitting to France, and the hazards we incurred by a continuation of the war, it was advisable to continue the war for another campaign or not ? In considering this point, he said it was not for the House to enter into an enquiry about names and forms : the question was, 'What were the principles which directed our enemies ? their system would be found to be founded on the rights of man, liberty and equality, which, in their nature, are contrary

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to all governments, and particularly to the very essence of the British constitution ; that chief reproach and contradiction to their government, which enthroned tyranny, and put liberty in chains, while ours was formed for the preservation of every thing valuable to man or society. This, he said, accounted for their antipathy to our government. Did the House or his hon. friend expect from them the return of cordial intentions, or fair cordial communication ? Could they imagine, that from such persons a reciprocation of good faith might be expected, so as to render caution on our part useless, and enable us to profit by retrenchment ? What, he demanded, could be hoped from a peace, made without mutual cordiality ? Nothing but suspicion, fears, jealousy, and perfidy ; and was it politic for us, in order to avoid temporary difficulties, to make so dishonourable and dangerous a concession, and send it down with all its mischiefs to posterity, for whose safety and well-being it was the duty of the House especially to provide ? If it was made, how long were they to hope it would be till it was broken, and war again re-kindled ? With how many more disadvantages would they not come again to the contest ? And how did the House hope to pass the interval ? The danger of peace, he maintained to be worse than war ; and the object for which war was first undertaken, was attended, at this hour, with more imposing necessity of vigorous prosecution than it was at the very commencement ; as, if discontinued or suspended, it would give the French time to breathe, and when we had occasion again to face them (which he was sure would not be a long time after) we should have to contend with tenfold force, with less sufficient means. Would his hon. friend, or would even the right hon. gentleman opposite (Mr Fox) himself say, that England was in that state under which she should agree to a peace, leaving the Austrian Netherlands in possession of the French ? In a few months after, Holland would certainly be added to that acquisition, and in a short time afterwards, the sword must be drawn again ; and he put it to them to say, whether they in their conscience believed, that a restoration of the Austrian Netherlands would be made part of the terms of peace ! The Chancellor of the Exchequer then adverted to our West India conquests, and besought the House to consider, whether they would advise an act of national perfidy ; betray

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those who confided in them, and give them up to their murderers; or, on the contrary, yield them protection: a more noble cause of war than ambition or honour merely? After arguing this point in his usual style of eloquence and acuteness, the Chancellor of the Exchequer adverted to the state of the finances of France, and from thence drew many strong and conclusive arguments in favour of carrying on the war. He then stated, from unquestionable documents of the Convention's own shewing, that, since the revolution, their expenditures amounted to 480 millions Sterling; 320 millions Sterling in two years was the price of the efforts by which she wrested from the allies the conquests they had obtained. It might appear, he said, very extraordinary, how they contrived to carry into the recesses of every house, the impulse of their engine—Terror. A law was made by them enacting a penalty of 20 years imprisonment against any man who refused to take the assignats at the depreciated value of one sixth, and, at the same time, for them, by an arbitrary maximum, to sell their provisions at a low price fixed by themselves. This, he said, was actually carried into execution. But means so violent could not be expected to last long, nor did it last. In the days of Robespierre, the advocates for the French had said, all this was done by the enthusiasm of the people; but it appeared afterwards to be done by cruelty—by the revolutionary tribunal, and the indefatigable activity of the guillotine—that taken away, the assignats fell considerably. What could they possibly resort to for fresh supplies? Could it be supposed, that, when the forced loan failed at the time it was attempted, it can again be tried and succeed in a time much more unfavourable to it, when the system of terror is almost dissolved? If pressed, he said, they must issue more assignats, and thereby add to their rapid depreciation; but, if not pressed, would use the interval of peace, to ease themselves of the load, and lay up fresh means for war. He said, that, suppose Holland did make peace, and we had no actual assistant but the Court of Berlin, he saw no reason for thinking that, in the next campaign, we should not succeed; and if we gave the Austrians pecuniary aid, and they joined us with our augmented army, he could, for his part, see no reason why, with Spain and our other allies to make a diversion, we should not accomplish the important purpose—a purpose in the accomplishment of which, the happiness, al-

most the existence, of Europe entirely rested.

Mr Fox said, he would ask the right hon. Gentleman, where could be the impropriety of attempting the issue of a negotiation, and founding a pacification upon it? Had not Denmark, Sweden, and the Swiss Cantons, and the United States of America, preserved peace with France, and had they not been as effectually saved from the contamination of French principles, as we could be by the most bloody and vindictive war? An hon. Gentleman had talked of the successes of the French in very contemptuous terms, saying, that they had only taken a few walled towns; whereas, in truth, they had made conquests unequalled in the history of modern Europe; having over-run, in one campaign, the whole of the Austrian Netherlands, all Germany on the left side of the Rhine, and the finest provinces of the Spanish monarchy. Mr Fox then proceeded to argue on the absurdity of any further continuation of the war, and, after various comments on the internal state of France, concluded by declaring he should vote for the amendment.

When the question was put, the House divided, when there appeared,

For the Amendment,

73

Against it,

246

The original motion was then put and carried.

31. Sir Edward Knatchbull brought up the Address to his Majesty; and those members which are of his Majesty's Privy Council were requested to wait upon the King to learn when it will be his pleasure to receive it.

Jan. 1. The House ordered, that no private petitions should be received after the 6th of February next.

2. The Speaker said, that as the former arrangement, relative to the conducting of private business, had been found most convenient, it would be adopted during the present sessions; and that all private business would cease at four, when public business would immediately commence. He acquainted the House, that the Address had been presented to his Majesty, who had been pleased to return a most gracious answer.

Mr Sheridan gave notice, that he meant to bring forward a motion, relative to the repeal of the Habeas Corpus Act, on Monday next.

Mr Maurice Robinson said, he should move to take into consideration the State of the Navy on Monday next.

SUPPLY.

SUPPLY.

The House having resolved itself into a committee of supply, and his Majesty's speech was ordered to be referred to the said committee. After the motion that a supply should be granted to his Majesty,

Some conversation took place between Mr Sheridan, Mr Rose, Mr Fox, and Mr Steele, relative to the nature of the loan, and the urgent necessity there was to give the earliest notice to the House, that they might have sufficient time to deliberate upon a measure of so much importance to this country as the Imperial loan.

Mr Sheridan having accused the Chancellor of the Exchequer of having violated the forms of the House, in not being present in the committee of supply, and having negotiated the loan without consent of Parliament;

Mr Steele contended, that the most proper time for discussing this question, would be when the loan itself should come before the House.

Mr Sheridan replied, that this was the proper time when that subject ought to be discussed. Many Members of Parliament, he said, were deeply implicated in the event of the loan, and strongly interested that that loan should take place. Mr Sheridan said, after the experience we had had of Prussian faith, he knew not how any Englishman could come forward without a mask upon his face, and propose the loan to the Emperor. He considered it as a barefaced imposition upon the British public, and he did not know how it was possible for any barefaced Englishman to come forward and propose it. The present period, Mr Sheridan said, was therefore the proper time to discuss the question, as it might be a proper ground for refusing the supply.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, (who came in before Mr Sheridan had finished speaking) observed, that as he was not present when the hon. gentleman had commenced his animadversions, he could only reply to what he conceived to be the business before the House. The present motion, he understood, to be general, namely, that a supply should be granted to his Majesty. This he conceived to have been agreed to by every gentleman in that House: those who had voted with him, and those who had voted against him: those who had voted for the address, and those who had voted for the amendment, he conceived were all pledged that a supply should be granted to his

Majesty: the quantum of that supply was not a question now before the House.—The Emperor, Mr Pitt said, is ready to furnish assistance, if we will advance him a loan in order to pay his troops, and he trusted and believed that the Emperor would furnish such a number of troops as would soon make this war effectual; and there is every reason to believe, said Mr Pitt, that our efforts must soon be successful, even from the confessions of our enemies themselves. With respect to the other part of the hon. gentleman's argument, namely, the arrangements entered into with the monied men, prior to the meeting of Parliament relative to the terms of the loan, these are only provisional, and the agreement is only a conditional agreement, and the faith of Parliament is not thereby bound to the transaction. With respect to the time, he said, it could make no difference as to the principle.

Mr Fox replied at considerable length, and said, that although he should vote for the supplies, yet he by no means agreed, that those who voted for the amendment were pledged to vote for the supply, unless that supply were appropriated to the means of a speedy peace, and not for the purpose of carrying on a desperate external war. He complained of the dilemma he laboured under of being compelled to vote the supplies, or to involve the country in difficulties, if they were refused. He animadverted on the Prussian subsidy, and was concerned to find, that the more desperate any expedient is become, the more his Majesty's ministers seem determined to pursue it.

Mr Pitt said, that he proposed to make the guarantee a separate consideration from the Budget; and that Wednesday the 21st of this month was the day on which he would bring it forward. He was bound to enter into the negotiation, as it enabled him to ascertain what auxiliary force this country could look to from the co-operation of the Emperor, which was a very material article for him to submit to them, when the services of the approaching campaign were considered. This was the only reason of the negotiation for the loan taking place so much earlier this year than the last.

Mr Wilberforce thought, that if a proposition for peace was made, it would be successful, supposing even that the party which prevails in France, were unwilling to accept it. But if, according to the sense of the House, or the other alternative,

tive, it should be found necessary to carry on a firm, vigorous, and united prosecution of the war, then he was convinced also of the necessity of a large supply. If the war is to be carried on, although Mr Wilberforce said it would be fore against his will, still he would rather have a firm and vigorous war, than a languid or inefficient peace; for, bad as it is, it is better than nothing at all. He should therefore, give the supplies his support; since, by giving the war a vigorous assistance, we might possibly expedite the chance of making a peace.

Sir William Milner said, he had voted for the amendment on a former evening, because he conceived, from the language of different Proclamations, that the French must suppose England would not make peace until the old government be restored. That seems to be the determination at present of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, not to treat with any but a monarchical government. Nor was it the Chancellor's determination only, but of all the members of Administration.

Mr Pitt was anxious that the points of difference should be clearly and generally understood, and he thought that he had taken some pains, at least, to make himself understood on that subject, in the course of the last debate. True it was, that in his opinion, the best security that we could have for such a treaty, was a restoration of monarchy in France in some shape or degree; but he was not bound by any thing that he had said from treating with a Republican form, or even the present government, if it should modify itself, so as to be capable of giving that security we look for; or if our situation should, unfortunately, and contrary to all probability, be so changed, that an insecure peace should become desirable as a less evil than carrying on the war.

Mr Sheridan professed himself but little the wiser for Mr Pitt's explanations in general, and the same want of benefit he was obliged to complain of on this occasion. He admitted, that in the outset, there was something explicit, but it was so buried in the mass of words that followed, that no distinct idea remained. If he understood any thing, it was, that no peace was to be made with the present government of France while it was the same. The fashionable phrase of *present existing circumstances*, so perplexed the previous meanings, that he could infer nothing else, which yet, however, Mr Pitt seemed to wish should not be understood.

Mr Hobart, as chairman of the committee of supply, then put the question, That a supply be granted to his Majesty, which was carried, and ordered to be reported to-morrow. Adjourned.

COMMITTEE OF SUPPLY.

5. The House, in a committee of supply, Mr Hobart in the chair, voted 2,000,000*l.* towards paying off and discharging Exchequer bills, made out by virtue of an act of last session, for raising a certain sum of money by Loans on Exchequer Bills, for the service of the year 1794. 1,500,000*l.* towards paying off and discharging Exchequer bills, made out by virtue of an act last session, for raising a further sum as above. 2,500,000*l.* towards paying off and discharging Exchequer bills made forth by an act of last session, for enabling his Majesty to raise the said sum, for certain purposes therein mentioned.

The House being resumed, the report was ordered to be brought up to-morrow; and the committee of supply to sit again on Wednesday.

PEACE OR WAR.

Mr Grey said it his duty to give notice of a motion, which he intended to bring forward the 20th inst. and which would have for its object, to be informed, why ministers would not advise his Majesty to attempt a negotiation, even under the present existing circumstances, declaring it not to be our intention to interfere with the present internal government of France.

SUBSIDY TO THE KING OF PRUSSIA.

Mr Fox said, that previous to the discussion of that part of the loan which was intended as a subsidy for the Emperor, he deemed it necessary to move, that an account be given in of the sums paid to the King of Prussia, and of the services which he had rendered to the general cause.

Mr Jekyll seconded the motion, and proposed an amendment, that besides the account of the money issued for, and received by the King of Prussia, an official return should be made of the number of troops brought into the field by him during the last campaign.

Mr Pitt replied to Mr Jekyll and Mr Fox, and went into an able defence of the subsidy granted to the King of Prussia; observing, that signal advantages had been reaped from it to the cause of the Allies, which the history of the campaign would abundantly prove. He said, that no exact official return could be given of the number of troops employed by the King of Prussia in the general cause, as they were not commanded by a British officer, but

but that it was easily ascertained by other modes of general information. He therefore moved, that the words, 'return of the number of troops,' be left out of the amendment.

For Mr Pitt's amendment,	110
For the original motion,	53
Majority	—77.

HABEAS CORPUS ACT.

Mr Sheridan supported his motion for a repeal of the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act in a speech of great length, in which he displayed the most forcible reasoning, the most sarcastic irony, the most courtly pleasantry, and the most energetic eloquence. He took a retrospective view of the conduct of ministers since the time of the proclamation in September 1791, and reprobated, in the severest language, their various contrivances to create alarms, and to excite distrust. The event of the late trials fully unmasked their machines, and the verdict of different Juries completely negated the existence of that conspiracy which they had employed such unwearied exertions to ascertain. On the subject of the verdict of Juries and their rights, he descanted in the most animated and glowing language. He held up to the love and protection of his countrymen, as objects they should hold as most sacred and most dear; and hence took occasion to censure and expose the expressions of 'unfortunate acquitted felons,' that dropt from Mr Wyndham—expressions that were as disagreeable to the heart, as disgraceful to the lips of him who pronounced them.—He also animadverted on the conduct and language of the Solicitor General, which he pointedly ridiculed particularly his assertions, that were the Juries as well acquainted with the facts as he was, they could have found the prisoners guilty. In one of the most exquisite humours, he showed much of the evidence given by the witnesses. It was found, he said, that the fortified tower of those tremendous convicts was a garret in Lambeth; that their arsenal consisted of eleven pikes; that their exchequer contained about 91.; and their generalissimo was a barber; and the instrument fabricated to impede the march of our cavalry, a tectotum in a window at Sheffield. The whole, it appeared, was a fabrication of ministers, and their suspending the Habeas Corpus Act the most audacious libel on all the people of England. He here entered into the most flattering encomiums on the character and manners of Englishmen, which

he most strikingly contrasted with those of the French, by whose example they were suspected of being disposed to be influenced. Their character and their rights, he, for one, would always defend, to the utmost of his ability and zeal; and in spite of all the illiberal aspersions thrown upon his public and political conduct, he trusted it would be finally seen to be that of a man who loved the true liberties of the people, the constitution of his country, and revered monarchy, even hereditary monarchy, for which he professed the most firm and willing attachment. He ended by recommending, that the benefits of the Habeas Corpus Act be restored to this country, declaring, that he felt it his duty, not to delay one moment exerting every nerve in his power that should contribute to insure him success.

Mr Wyndham entered into a spirited reply, in which he displayed his usual ingenuity and philological acuteness.—A considerable part of his speech was allotted to a defence of his conduct, and that of those of his friends, who had recently joined the standard of Administration. Adverting, then, to the immediate subject of discussion, he first observed the stress which had been laid by gentlemen opposite to him, on a word used by him on a former night, namely, an 'acquitted felon.' This language, he insisted, was founded in strict propriety, and the daily transactions of the courts of justice would warrant him in it, inasmuch as an acquittal, in many instances, was by no means a proof of the innocence of a culprit; so that notwithstanding the exculpatory verdict of the Jury, if the charge was for felony, he was a felon still. He could by no means agree, that the event of the late trials alluded to was a decision of the point at issue between them, and yet on this circumstance did the hon. gentleman ground that triumph and exultation which he had so pompously displayed to the House; the merits of his cause, were the cases in other respects similar, on any of those innumerable acquittals, where gangs of felons are let loose on the public every gaol delivery at the Old Bailey, whose acquittals are produced by some defect in evidence, some flaw in the indictment, or through the ignorance or supineness of Juries. In addition to this reasoning, he contended, that a decision of the Grand Juries who had found the indictments, was a strong presumptive proof of guilt.—It was strenuously contended by professional gentlemen on the opposite side, that

the statute of Edward III. should be literally adhered to. Alas! (said Mr Wyndham) what idea could Edward III. possibly form of the vague indefinite principles of Jacobinism, or of the *new lights* which dazzle and mislead the French revolutionists of the eighteenth century. Impressed with these sentiments, he therefore could not regard, but with the most decided disapprobation, the tenor and purport of what had been advanced by the hon. gentleman that night.

Mr Erskine entered into the subject at considerable length. He took a comprehensive view of the various and complicated points of law which were involved in the question in debate. The whole of the present question, he observed, turned on the distinct idea of the existence of a conspiracy; but which, he contended, was decidedly and totally eradicated by the decision of the Juries on the late State Trials; and in arguing this, it was not necessary for him to look farther than the case of Hardy. After a very long trial, and close investigation, he was acquitted by a Jury of his Peers; therefore, if the confederacy existed at all, it must be involved in his case, it could not exist independent of him. In the concluding part of his speech, Mr Erskine made a pathetic and forcible appeal, as well to the understandings as the hearts of Ministers, conjuring them by every tie which they could possibly be bound to the constitution or their countrymen, not to suffer the odious, unpopular suspension of that sacred bulwark of their common liberties to continue; but for their own sakes, and for the sake of common policy, in an hour of such danger as the present, when the moment was not known that the enemy would not be on our coasts, to unite all the people in one interest, and in support of our inestimable constitution, by permitting them to partake freely of its blessings.

Mr Serjeant Adair avowed he had a great respect for the verdict of a Jury, but he would never agree that it should be put in opposition to the sense of Parliament. The two Houses of Parliament did determine, at the time they agreed to the bill in question, that a great and urgent necessity did exist, which he thought was not yet done away. And if the verdict of a Jury were to be conclusive against the opinion of Parliament, what was to become of the superintending power which Parliament had over the proceedings in Courts of Justice, over the conduct of Judges, and of the ministers of the Crown.

There was a great difference between the verdicts which Juries give in civil and criminal cases. In the former, every thing was nicely balanced on both sides to incline the determination; in the latter, the slightest doubt of the guilt of a prisoner causes the Jury to lean towards the side of mercy: for it was a well-known maxim in our criminal law, that it was better that twenty guilty persons should escape, than that one innocent person should suffer. Such was the principle which directed the verdicts of the late Juries. If they had not entertained doubts of the guilt or innocence of the prisoners, how came it that in Hardy's trial, they were out three hours, and in Thelwall's two hours? They must have been convinced that there could exist a general conspiracy. But whether they did think so or not, was the opinion of a Jury to be conclusive against Parliament, in its legislative capacity? No person would contend that meetings for the purpose of obtaining a Parliamentary reform were illegal; God forbid they should, but it would be evident to every body who would consider the conduct of those societies, that such a reform was not their object. Let Mr Sheridan prove, that those societies had dissolved themselves, and that they had become satisfied with the justice of their country, and the excellence of its constitution, before they should apply for the repeal of a bill that was passed on an emergency of danger which still existed. If the hon. gentleman could not do that, he must vote against his motion.

Mr Pitt said, with respect to his intention on the topic of the suspension, was clear that there was equal necessity for continuing it, as there was for passing it. Were he, however, disposed to repeal the act, he should not offer so great an indignity to a solemn law passed by the House, as not to allow it the duration limited by the legislature, for the purpose of gratifying those who felt so great an interest in the fate of the conspirators, who, by bringing forward the present question, wished to censure and stigmatize the proceedings of Parliament, by bringing a wise and necessary measure of the into contempt.

When the House divided, there appeared

For Mr Sheridan's motion,

Against it,

Majority

FOREIGN TROOPS.

Mr Lambton said, he had no other attention in the motion he was about

make, than to give the public distinct information with respect to the assistance they derived from the various subsidiary treaties which had been entered into, and thereby to enable the people to judge, whether their money was laid out with the economy which ought to mark transactions of this nature. He then moved, that an humble address be presented to his Majesty, to request that his Majesty would be pleased to give orders that there be laid before the House returns of all the foreign troops in British pay; and also returns of all the troops in British pay; and also returns of the Elector of Hanover, the Landgrave of Hesse Cassel, the Margrave of Baden, and the Landgrave of Hesse Darmstadt, that had either been killed in the field, or had died since the signing of the treaties with those respective powers. If these returns were laid before the House, the unexampled extravagance of the present war would be manifest to the House. It was a notorious fact, that we paid nearly thirty pounds per man for every one of those subsidiary troops that was either killed or died while in our service. This circumstance rendered our expences almost incalculable. In one single action, in which Marshal Freytag (who commanded the covering army at the siege of Dunkirk) was defeated, there were three thousand five hundred Hanoverians killed.

Mr Pitt said, he certainly should not oppose the motion made by the hon. Gentleman; but he thought it necessary to remark, that the hon. Member was rather inaccurate, both with respect to the number of subsidiary troops supposed to have been killed, and to the sum paid by this country upon the loss of each man.

Mr Lambton said, his information might, perhaps, be rather inaccurate, but that would appear when the returns were laid before the House.

Mr Lambton's motion was then put, and agreed to.

Colonel Maitland moved for a similar address to his Majesty respecting the number of English troops killed during the last campaign.

This motion was put and agreed to.

TREATY WITH THE KING OF PRUSSIA.

Mr Jekyll said, he had looked into the treaty, and found it stipulated in the seventh article, that England and Holland were to appoint commissioners to be with the Prussian army; he wished to know who was the commissioner from England, and the information he had communicated to Ministers.

Mr Pitt said, he wished the hon. gentleman had reduced his question into the form of a motion, as he would rather give any information which it was in his power to give, by regularly laying papers upon the table, than in a conversation like the present.

A motion to this purpose was then put and agreed to.

THE NAVY.

The House resolving itself into a committee of supply, and it being moved that 100,000 seamen, including 15,000 marines, be employed for the service of the year 1795;

Mr Maurice Robinson said, he hoped to have found that some other gentleman would have taken up this subject who was more competent to the business. The first point to which he wished to call the attention of the House was, the superior construction of the French ships when compared to ours; the consequence was, that upon every occasion they outfailed us. As long as this continued to be the case, our naval superiority could never be said to be complete. He thought it hardly necessary, in the British House of Commons, to enforce the importance of the navy; but he was sorry to say, he did not think sufficient attention had been paid to it during the present war.

Captain Berkeley agreed in a certain degree with the hon. gentleman, viz. that the structure of our ships ought to be improved; but he did not think it was true, as a general proposition, that the French ships sailed better than the English.—In some instances they certainly out-failed us: but as a fleet, he thought the English ships equal to the French in point of sailing. The way which appeared to him the most likely to improve the structure of our ships, was to grant premiums to those who produced the best models*. Capt. Berkeley said, he was sorry, upon a former occasion, to hear from a right hon. gentleman some attacks upon a noble Lord who lately presided at the Admiralty Board. The many captures made by the enemy, of our merchant ships, had been laid to the charge of that noble Lord; but before gentlemen made such an accusation, they ought to enquire what number of ships so taken were under convoy; because if the owners of ships so

* This debate brings to our recollection a letter upon the subject, which appeared in the Monthly Review for November 1793, and which we have laid before our readers: *see* Vol. 56, page 334.

taken

taken chose to run the risk of sending them, without waiting for a convoy, it was impossible for the first Lord of the Admiralty to prevent it.

Admiral Gardner said, the Lords of the Admiralty did not superintend the construction of the ships, that was the duty of the surveyors of the navy. He did not at all agree with the hon. officer (Capt. Berkeley), that the French did not sail better than ours; on the contrary, he thought the French ships were decidedly superior in point of sailing. This superiority of the French ships was to be attributed to the premiums which they give for models of ships; and he wished much to see that practice introduced into this country.

Mr Fox wished it to be understood, that the attack he made upon the late first Lord of the Admiralty was merely upon his public conduct; with respect to his private character, no man held it in higher estimation than he did.—Mr Fox lamented that we should be under the necessity of improving by the French ships, but acknowledged, with gratitude, that the two naval officers who had spoken, had had their share in bringing in models for us to improve upon. Having made a variety of observations upon what appeared to him neglect in those to whom the navy was entrusted at home, viz. the Admiralty, he concluded by expressing his wish that some enquiry should take place upon the subject.

Mr Dundas adverted to the abuses alleged by an hon. gentleman to exist in the Navy Office, which, in a forcible manner, he denied to have existence there, and attested the strict propriety of conduct there. Agreeably to the declaration of many honourable gentlemen, he also was most cordially disposed to subscribe for the increase of our navy at this most critical and important juncture: not, he alleged, from any supposition whatever, that any past neglect in any branch of the Admiralty at all influenced him in this respect. The right hon. member then took a retrospective view of the navy of England for the last three years; and demonstrated that every possible exertion had been practised during that period to put the navy on the most respectable footing. The whole of the naval force, he said, previous to the breaking out of the war, consisted only of 16,000 seamen: 85,000 were then voted; and, at this very time, not less than 90,000 men are in the navy of Great Britain,

Nor could greater exertions be used than had been to support the honour and dignity of our favourite element. When these 90,000 seamen, which now man our fleet, were mingled with landmen, most powerful and formidable naval force would be thereby formed: one hundred thousand are now asked, a greater number than which has never before been asked, except in the fifth year of the last war. He therefore hoped, that every exertion would be used to render our navy as respectable and perfect as possible; and this he was justified in, as it seemed to be the general wish of the House to effect.

Mr Sheridan entered into a strict analysis of some parts of the arguments of Mr Dundas, and said, he really thought more seamen would have been asked, they thought they could be obtained. We were formerly told, that if the system of terror ceased in France, we should no longer have farther occasion to grant supplies to the extent then required. But was this the case? Were not greater preparations for war now making than before in this country, which required also greater of our part? And if Holland, for the fate of which he was very apprehensive, was added to the Republic, he thought a much greater number than that demanded ought to be voted.

Mr Alderman Anderson said, for his part, he considered that the Lords of the Admiralty had made very just provision for the protection of our trade; he considered, that particularly the trade to the West Indies, and the Irish trade, had been sufficiently protected; and though Lloyd's List may be filled with various losses of individual merchants; yet it is in consequence of that greedy and impolitic spirit of adventure, which will run for market, without waiting or applying for a convoy.

Mr Lambton said, that he entertained the most serious and alarming fears for the safety of this country, when he contemplated the well planned, vigorous and powerful preparations of the enemy. He stated that there was a model made at Brest for a ship of the line, the most exquisite in all its parts for their respective purposes; the parts were numbered, and models sent to all the provinces; that all over the country they are employed in making the like, and from their ingenious and patriotic exertions, he heard that there would be 60 ships of the line finished on that plan in two months; to which there could be but this objection, that it

WO

wood was green, and possibly not sufficiently seasoned. This matter, considered in its full light, as to its tendency and danger to this country, made him wish, that instead of the present vote for 100,000 fathom, the number had been increased to 150,000.

The resolution being put, was agreed to.

The House in a committee of ways and means, voted the land-tax for the year 1795 at 4s. per pound, and the malt-tax as usual.

MONTHLY REGISTER.

GAZETTE INTELLIGENCE.

Admiralty-Office, January 7. 1794.

Extract of a letter from Capt. Newcome of his Majesty's ship the *Orpheus*, to Mr Stephens, Secretary of the Admiralty, dated in Madras Road, the 25th of July 1794.

On the 5th of May, Capt. Osborne of the *Centurion*, made the signal for a sail, and Captain Pakenham of the *Resistance*, for seeing two; Round Island bearing south-west by west, six or seven leagues, fifty-five minutes past eleven I brought him to action, and by a little after twelve the enemy struck, the *Centurion* and *Resistance* about three miles astern, under a great press of sail, coming up. She proves to be a French frigate, called *La Duguay Trouin* of 34 guns, and formerly the *Princess Royal* East Indiaman, fitted out at the *Île de France*, with 26 eighteen-pounders, nine-pounders, and 6 four-pounders, having 48; men on board. I cannot say too much in praise of the steady, cool, and brave conduct of the officers, seamen, and marines of his Majesty's ship *Orpheus*. Our loss is very inconsiderable, considering the superior force of the enemy: Mr Singleton, midshipman, killed; Mr Staines mate, badly wounded in his left hand; and eight seamen slightly. The enemy's loss was 21 killed and 60 wounded.

Finding the bowsprit shot through and through, and three of the knees of the head entirely cut away, the distressed state of the *Duguay Trouin*, from sickness and want of water, obliged me to seek the first port; and on the 16th of May I anchored with his Majesty's ships at Mahé, one of the *Schelle* Islands. Finding the French had formed a settlement, and no refreshments to be procured, I summoned the place to surrender, and sent Lieutenant Goate, with Lieutenant Matthews, and a party of marines, and took possession of it the next day for his Britannic Majesty. Not thinking it of sufficient consequence to leave any force, I quitted the place, having taken the Republican flag and all

the military and naval stores, also the brig *Le Olivete*, leaving the implements of agriculture, for building houses, &c. for the use of the poor inhabitants.

From the very sickly state of many of the French prisoners, and almost a certainty of their dying if embarked to proceed to Madras, I was induced, from motives of humanity, to leave behind several officers and men, having written to Mr MacLartie, Governor of the *Île de France*, to request he would release the same number of our prisoners, and of the same rank as those that I had left at Mahé; about one hundred and forty more deserted and got into the woods. The 28th I made the *Resistance*'s signal to chase, and she brought in the *Deux Andres*, from *Mosambique*, with 408 slaves on board. The 1st of June I sailed with his Majesty's ships and prizes, and on the 18th anchored at Madras.

Horse-Guards, January 6.

By dispatches received from General Walmoden and Lieut. Gen. Harcourt, dated Arnheim, December 29, 1794, it appears, that, on the 27th, the enemy, consisting of about 16,000 men, made a successful attack on the *Bommel Waart*, and the *Fort St Andre*, from which the Dutch forces were obliged to retreat to the lines between *Gorcum* and *Cuylenberg*, which they now occupy; and that the enemy on the same evening crossed the *Waal*, and took position at *Thuil*, *Wetleren*, and *Wartenberg*.

Horse-Guards, Jan. 16.

Dispatches, of which the following are copies and extracts, have been received from Gen. Walmoden and Lieut. Gen. Harcourt, by his Royal Highness the Duke of York and transmitted by him to the Rt Hon. Henry Dundas, one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

Head-quarters, Arnheim, Jan. 1.

SIR, I have the honour to lay before your Royal Highness, the report of the success of the attack made on the enemy

on the 30th Dec. by Major Gen. David Dundas.

The corps destined for this expedition consisted of ten battalions of British infantry, under Major Gen. Lord Cathcart, Major Gen. Gordon, and Lieut. Col. M'Kenzie; six squadrons of light cavalry, and 150 hussars, of the Loyal Emigrés, under Major Gen. Sir Robert Lawrie; and of four battalions and four squadrons of Hessians, under Major General De Wurmb.

It was divided into three columns. The left column to attack by the Dyke, the centre to attack in such a manner as to keep the church of Wardenburg upon its left wing, and the right column, consisting of four British battalions and the Rohan hussars, to keep the left wing *appuyé* to the Vliet, to turn Tuyl, and to attack it in the rear.

Major Gen. Lord Cathcart found the road, by which his column was to march, so impracticable, that, being obliged to make a great *detour*, he could not come up in time; and Major Gen. Dundas finding, at his arrival near Wardenburg, that the enemy had abandoned it during the night, he thought it advisable to push on with the other two columns, and to begin the attack immediately upon Tuyl.

This was executed with such gallantry and spirit by the troops, that notwithstanding the natural strength of this post, the abbatis of fruit trees that were made, the batteries of the town of Bommel which flanked the approach, and the considerable number of men who defended it, it was soon carried, and the enemy driven across the river (every where passable on the ice,) with considerable loss of men and four pieces of cannon.

Gen. Dundas speaks in the highest terms of commendation, of the spirited conduct both of the officers and men, during the execution of the several duties which fell to their lot, as likewise, the patience and perseverance they shewed, by undergoing immense fatigues and hardships, increased by cold and the severity of the weather.

I annex the return of our loss, which is not very great, considering the circumstances. I have the honour to be, &c.

WALMODEN, Gen.

Return of the killed, wounded, and missing, of the British troops, at the attack at Tuyl, the 30th December.

Total. Killed—I field officer, 5 rank and file. Wounded—I officer, 1 drummer, 18 rank and file. Missing—I serjeant.

78th regiment. Killed—Brevet Major Murray. Wounded—Lieut. Lindsay.

GEO. DON, Dep. Adj. Gen.

Hessians, killed, wounded, and missing.

Killed—25 rank and file. Wounded—Capt. Cuddains. Missing—Lieut. Kamp.

G. DE LOW, Maj. and F. Adj.

Extract of a report from Major Gen. D. Dundas, to Gen. Count Walmoden, dated Tuyl, Dec. 31.

Agreeable to orders I received on the 27th, about ten in the morning I communicated with Gen. Wurmb, and all the troops were put in motion immediately, viz. four battalions and four squadrons of Hessians, under Gen. Wurmb; ten British battalions, La Chatre's Emigrés, six squadrons British cavalry, and 150 hussars of Rohan, divided in brigades, under Major Gen. Sir Robt Lawrie, Major Gen. Lord Cathcart, Major Gen. Gordon, and Lieut. Col. M'Kenzie.

At Geldermalsen Lord Cathcart, with four battalions, and Rohan's hussars, struck off from the British column to march upon Rumpst and Haasden, so as to get behind Tuyl. The rest of the British column proceeded by Metteren; and exactly at day light, meeting the Hessian column near Waardenbourg, attacked the enemy in their post of Tuyl, with such resolution and gallantry of the troops, that it was very soon carried, notwithstanding its natural strength, the abbatis that were made, the batteries of the town of Bommel, which flanked the approach, and the considerable number of men who defended it, who were driven across the river (every where passable on the ice,) with the loss of men and cannon. I inclose a return of the killed and wounded of the British. D. DUNDAS.

From Gen. Walmoden to his R. H. the D. of York, dated Amerongen, Jan. 6.

On the 3d instant I removed my headquarters to this place. By this disposition, which I had previously announced to your Royal Highness, I am nearer the scene of our present operations.

The severity of the weather has increased; and the intense cold, of the 3d and 4th, induced the enemy on the latter day, to pass the Waal near Bommel. Having driven in our advanced posts, they again took possession of Tuyl. Gen. D. Dundas, however, thought he should be able to defend Metteren, and to check the further progress of the enemy; but the advanced posts of the Hessians, nearest to Gen. Dundas' position, having also been obliged to fall back, I agreed with the

the other Generals, to send orders to Generals Dalwick and Dundas, to unite their forces immediately, and, at day-break of the 5th, to make a vigorous attack on the enemy, and to spare no efforts to drive them across the Waal. Gen. Dundas probably found the enemy in too great force to venture the attack; but about ten o'clock, he was himself attacked at Geldermalsen, by a large body of the enemy's cavalry, supported by their Tirailleurs. Their charge was so impetuous, both on our cavalry and infantry, that at first they had the advantage, and took two pieces of cannon; but the reserve coming up, the guns were retaken, the enemy repulsed, and the post preserved.

The violence of the frost having converted the whole country into a kind of plain, which gives the greatest facility to the enemy in their movements, General Dundas thought it necessary to fall back, during the night, upon Bueren, where General Dalwick was stationed. This circumstance, and the excessive fatigue which the troops have undergone in the late operations, at a season of the year, and in situations in which they were often obliged, from want of cantonments, to pass the night without cover, determined me, in concert with the other Generals, to take up a position behind the Leck, for which we had previously made the necessary dispositions. It extends from Cuylenberg to Wageningen, occupied by the Austrians.

A late-march made by a considerable column of the enemy, attended by a large train of artillery, towards Gorcum, and their attack upon our right, combined with an attempt upon Tiel, evidently indicated a regular plan of operations on their part, and confirmed me in the opinion of the necessity of our movement. I hope that all the troops will arrive this evening at their new stations.

Since yesterday, the weather has become much milder, and gives us reason to hope for a complete thaw; in which case we may expect a favourable change in our affairs.

Head-quarters, Amerongen, Jan. 6.

SIR, Notwithstanding the advantage obtained on the 30th of December by his Majesty's troops, of which I had the honour to inform your Royal Highness in my letter of the 1st inst. as the frost continued increasing, it was judged necessary that Major Gen. Dundas' corps, and the Hessians should fall back to a position on the Lingen, leaving outposts on the Waal.

This movement was executed on the night of the 3d.

On the evening of the 4th, the enemy again crossed the Waal in very considerable force, and drove in our out-posts on that river; but, upon their advancing yesterday morning against Gen. Dundas' corps at Geldermalsen, they were repulsed with loss, and did not renew the attack.

Our picquets were, however, drawn into this side of the Lingen, and Major Gen. David Dundas finding his position near Bueren to be no longer tenable, for want of sufficient covering for his troops, (who have been now so long exposed to the utmost inclemency of weather, and the most severe and constant fatigue) the army has this day received orders to cross the Leck, and take up a position on the right bank of that river.

I have as yet received no exact return of our loss, which is trifling. Major Gen. Sir Robert Lawrie, and two officers of the 78th regiment, are wounded, but, I am happy to add, very slightly. I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) WM HARCOURT.

From Lieut. Gen. Harcourt to his R. H. the D. of York, dated Doorn, Jan. 9.

A very considerable and sudden thaw having come on, on the 6th inst. which offered a prospect of preserving our position on the Waal, it was judged necessary that the troops, who had not yet crossed the Leck, should remain in the cantonments; they then occupied, and the rest should again move forward. Lieut. Gen. Abercromby and Major Gen. Hammerstein, with the greatest part of their corps, and some Austrian battalions, were therefore to have begun their march upon Thiel, and towards Bommel, on the 7th, and Gen. David Dundas' corps received orders, in consequence, to occupy Bueren, and the heights near it, on the 18th, to co-operate with Generals Abercromby and Hammerstein in the proposed attack.

Unfortunately the frost set in again with great severity; but as the troops were already in motion, and counter orders might have prevented a combination, from the extent of the line, Gen. David Dundas having assembled his corps, with a zeal and exertion which reflect the highest credit on himself and the troops, proceeded towards Bueren on the morning of the 8th, having detached, in advance, two battalions, who were afterwards to have marched upon Thiel, to co-operate in the attack of that place. On their arrival

val at Bueren, they found all our posts on the Dingen driven in, and the enemy in force near Bueren. As soon as more troops of Gen. Dundas' corps came up, Major Gen. Lord Cathcart, with the 14th, 27th, and 28th regiments, and the British Hulus, attacked the enemy, and drove them back, with loss, beyond Geldermalsen.

Nothing can exceed the conduct of Lord Cathcart, and those regiments, on this occasion, though I am sorry to inform your Royal Highness, that they suffered considerably. I have as yet received no return of their loss, which I believe amounts to one hundred and sixty killed and wounded. It is with the greatest concern that I must add, that amongst the latter are Lieut. Colonels Bulier of the 27th, and Alexander Hope of the 14th, whose wounds, I fear, are very dangerous.

From the very great extent of cantonments, the difficulty of assembling a sufficient corps, or other circumstances with which I am as yet unacquainted, the attack, on the part of Generals Abercromby and Hammerstein, did not take place yesterday; but as, in the event of its being carried into execution, the occupying of Bueren is of the utmost consequence, Gen. David Dundas still remains there, and near it, with the greatest part of his corps, as does also Major Gen. Wurnib with three battalions and four squadrons of Hessians, from whence, if necessary, they will advance to co-operate with Gen. Abercromby.

I have the honour to inclose a copy of Gen. David Dundas' report of the affair at Geldermalsen, together with a return of the killed and wounded on that occasion.

WM HARCOURT.

Report sent by Major Gen. D. Dundas, dated Bueren, Jan. 6.

SIR, I have hitherto been unable to acquaint you, that, about two in the afternoon of the 4th, the enemy attacked our post at Meteren, about a mile in front, where half of the 33d regiment, with a picket of 80 cavalry, and two carriage guns, were posted; their number, and disposition to surround the post, soon made it necessary to fall back on the other part of the regiment, which was supported with two howitzers. In this movement they were hard pressed by a large body of the enemy's hussars, that galloped along the road with great vivacity. The troops having beforehand been in an alert situation, the village of Geldermal-

sen was soon covered by the 42d and 78th; the 33d took its place in the line of defence, and the other troops were in reserve on the opposite dyke of the Lingen, the river being completely frozen, and passable every where. The enemy still persevering in their attack, advanced on the village both in front and in flank; but after a great deal of musquetry firing for above an hour, were every where repulsed by the steadiness of the troops, and retired upon Meteren through woody and enclosed ground.

Every praise is due to the infantry that was engaged, and, by the particular firm and cool behaviour of the advanced companies of the 78th, the progress of the enemy's cavalry was first checked.

I have the honour to inclose a list of the killed and wounded on this occasion, and remain, Sir, &c.

(Signed) DAVID DUNDAS.

Lieut. Gen. Harcourt.

Return of the Killed, Wounded, and Missing, of the Troops under the command of Major Gen. Dundas, at Geldermalsen, the 5th of January, 1795.

Total—3 rank and file, 1 horse killed; 1 general officer, 2 captains, 1 subaltern, 54 rank and file, 1 horse, wounded; 1 serjeant, 6 rank and file, 9 horses, missing.

Officers Wounded—Major Gen. Sir R. Lawrie; Capt. W. Elliot, 33d; Lieut. Colin Lamont, 42d; Capt. Duncan Monro, 78th.

N. B. All the officers and men, in general, are but slightly wounded.

GEO. DON. Dep. Adj. Gen.

From the Hon. Lieut. Gen. Harcourt to his R. H. the D. of York, dated Headquarters, Doorn, Jan. 10.

I lose no time in acquainting your Royal Highness, that the enemy this day, having crossed the Waal in considerable force, attacked our line at several points of it: One column passed at Pannerden, and was immediately repulsed; another passed near Gent, and, after maintaining itself for a short time, was likewise checked: a third passed near Nimeguen, and, in conjunction with two or three columns who crossed between Thiel and Fodevaan, attacked the whole of our line on that side. They forced the Austrians to abandon Heusden, and retreat across the Leek, and obliged the Hanoverians, with General Coates' brigade, and some Austrians, to fall back upon Lent, which, upon their arrival, they found occupied by the enemy, and, in consequence, retreated across the Lingen, where they maintain-

of their ground behind that river
 EA; which position they still occu-
 at the close of the day.

Gen. Abercromby, who was
 upon Echeld to dislodge the
 from that post, upon their making
 attacks upon his left and rear, im-
 mediately halted, and, finding both the
 Prussians and Austrians forced on the
 to and rear, retreated across the Leck,
 now occupies the heights near Rhen-

the honour to inclose the re-
 which I have received from Gene-
 ral Dundas and Lord Cathcart, of
 the 8th, together with the
 of the killed and wounded.

(Signed) WM HARCOURT.

I have the honour to acquaint you,
 in consequence of a direction from
 Gen. Abercromby, and as a part
 of general intended forward move-
 indicated to me, I ordered the 27th
 to march from Aulen-
 in the morning of the 8th, and
 to repossess Thiel, which was
 in the hands of the enemy.

On the arrival of these two regiments
 Lieut. Col. Buller found all
 advanced posts fallen back, and the
 in a considerable body marching
 Bueren. He immediately took pos-
 of the town and castle, and waited
 arrival of the troops under my com-
 who had repassed the Rhine, and
 on their march to arrive at the ren-
 der of Bueren. Our out-posts, which
 to the road to Geldermalsen, were
 fully supported, and Major Gen.
 Cathcart, with the 14th, 27th, and
 regiments, after an attack of sever-
 ers, drove the enemy opposed to
 800 infantry, two squadrons, and a
 of cannon) beyond the village of
 Geldermalsen, and there took 3 pieces
 of cannon. For the particulars, I beg
 to refer to Lord Cathcart's report,
 of his conduct, and to the steady-
 and gallantry of the troops, so con-
 siderable on this occasion, we are much
 gratified. Our loss has been consider-
 able, of which I enclose. I have the
 honour to be, &c.

(Signed) D. DUNDAS, M. Gen.
 Hon. Lieut. Gen. Harcourt.

Sir,
 In receiving your commands to reco-
 nquer the enemy, by whom the pic-
 neta towards Geldermalsen had been
 taken, and to replace a post opposite

to that place, I took a detachment of 30
 Huzars, with the light companies, and a
 detachment of the 27th regiment, and ad-
 vanced on the dyke:—The Huzars charged
 the advanced guard of the enemy,
 and pursued them to Buremalfen, where
 they killed some men, and from whence
 they also brought back prisoners, under
 cover of the infantry, which flanked the
 road. Finding that the enemy at that
 time near me did not amount to more
 than 800 men, with some hussars, and a
 piece of cannon, I determined immediately
 to dislodge them, and accordingly brought
 up the remainder of the 27th regiment,
 the 14th regiment, and two field pieces.
 The 14th regiment formed on the ice on
 the left of the dyke, and the 27th, across
 the inclosures on the right, supported by
 the picquets, by the detachment of Hu-
 zars, and afterwards by a squadron of
 light dragoons. The field pieces were on
 the dyke, and were, with great gallantry
 and judgment, protected from the ene-
 my's Tirailleurs by Lieut. Elrington of
 the 14th, who advanced before them with
 the grenadiers of that regiment. The
 troops marched in this order as expedi-
 tiously as possible, driving the enemy be-
 fore them. By the time they arrived at
 Buremalfen, the enemy had passed the
 river, and were collected at Eldermalfen,
 from whence they kept an incessant fire
 of musquetry and grape shot.

The British line advanced without an
 halt, and the 27th regiment, gradually
 changing its direction to the left, as it ap-
 proached the mill, at once charged the
 village across the ice, beyond the burned
 bridge, and seized the cannon, while the
 14th regiment entered it on the right; the
 enemy retired with great precipitation,
 but soon returned in much greater num-
 bers, and, notwithstanding the fire of the
 field pieces from the opposite shore, made
 repeated attacks on the village in which
 the regiments were posted. The steady
 countenance of the troops in the village,
 however, reduced these attacks to a distant
 firing. The gun taken, which was a very
 fine long brass eight pounder, French,
 was sunk in the river, by the ice breaking
 under it. On the arrival of the 28th, that
 regiment immediately formed on each side
 of the windmill, with their field pieces,
 and the regiments in the village were or-
 dered to repass the Lingen, and form be-
 hind the dyke; this movement was exe-
 cuted with the greatest regularity, and
 they passed through the interval of the
 28th regt. in good order, and without
 leaving

leaving a man, though followed to the end of the bridge by great numbers.

The 28th could not be placed so as to cover this passage effectually, without being exposed to a very heavy fire, which they presented themselves to, and returned in the most soldier-like manner. Their fire, and that of their guns, again cleared the village, and about sun-set all firing ceased, and the brigade remained in the position until eleven o'clock, when I received your orders to march.

These regiments have all been distinguished for their gallant services, one of them on very recent occasions; but I imagine they never can have shewn more cheerfulness, more discipline, or better behaviour than on this affair. I am sorry to add, our loss has been considerable. No officer slightly wounded quitted his post; but I join with every officer and soldier in lamenting the severe wounds which Lieut. Col. Buller, and Lieut. Col. Alexander Hope have received. I am particularly indebted to these officers, as well as to Cols. Gillman, and Paget for the manner in which the directions given to them were executed; and I have to acknowledge the most active assistance given me by my aid-de-camp, Capt. Kirkman and the other officers attached to me.

I add a return of the killed, wounded, and missing, and have the honour to be, with the greatest respect, &c.

(Signed) CATHCART, M. G.

To Major-Gen. D. Dundas.

Return of killed, wounded, and missing, of the troops under the command of Maj. Gen. Lord Cathcart, on the 8th of January.
Total—2 lieutenants, 1 ensign, 11 rank and file killed; 3 lieutenant-colonels, 1 major, 1 captain, 1 lieutenant, 3 sergeants, 111 rank and file wounded; 7 rank and file missing. 3 horses killed.

GEO. DON. Dep. Adj.-Gen.

Names and Rank of Officers killed and wounded.

Killed—Lieut. Conner, and Lieut. Norbury, 27th reg. Ensign Kelly ditto.

Wounded—Lieut.-Col. Buller, (since dead) Lieut. Col. Gillman, 27th reg. and Brigadier-Major Wilson, ditto. Lieut. Col. Hope, and Capt. Perry, 14th ditto. Lieut. Raith, 42d ditto.

Horse-Guards, Jan. 19.

Dispatches, of which the following is an extract and copy, have been received from Gen. Walmoden and Lieut.-Gen. Harcourt, by his R. H. the D. of York, and sent to the Rt Hon. Henry Dundas.

From Gen. Walmoden, Voortbuifen, Jan.

SINCE my last dispatch the enemy has made several movements, indicating a sign of a general attack on our position rendered more easy by the unfortunate loss of Heusden.

On the 15th instant they attacked the points of our line, from Arnheim Amorengen. The most serious attempt appears to have been directed against Rhenen, on which the advanced posts have fallen back from the other side of the river. These posts were, however, immediately recovered and preserved by brave and spirited conduct of the Brigades, and of Salm's infantry; of former, in particular, I cannot express myself in terms of sufficient commendation: Each of these corps had two officers slightly wounded.

The intentions of the enemy against the position between Cuylenberg and Rhenen being now manifest, the right wing of the army effected its retreat on the night of the 15th to Amersfort and its environs; the remainder of our position including the Grep, is still occupied by Gen. Hammerstein, who will remain there to-morrow, or the day after, if possible. This day we will march to Apeldoorn, where the army will rest one day, and the following we shall cross the Yffel.

WALMODEN

Head-quarters, Voortbuifen, Jan. 19.

SIR, I have the honour to inform your R. Highness, that on the 14th the enemy attacked all our out-posts between Leek and the Waal in force. They were, however, repulsed on every point, especially by the picquets opposite Rhenen upon which they advanced in very superior numbers. The conduct of the guns and other corps, whose picquets were engaged, was as steady as it was spirited, and I am happy to add, their loss was trifling, Col. Leslie and Capt. Wheatley were slightly wounded, and about twenty were wounded and missing; none killed.

The posts of Eck and Maurik, in front of Amorengen, were afterwards drawn in, without loss. The enemy likewise made a slight attack towards Arnheim, without further effect than obliging the post of Elden to fall back nearer the river.

In consequence of the arrangements which were taken, the army began its march on the night of the 14th, and has continued it without the least interruption from the enemy.

We have succeeded in getting off the sick, all but about 300, whose cases will

admit of removal, and with whom I have left proper officers and attendants, with recommendatory letters to the French General, and a sufficient sum of money to supply their wants at present. The wounded officers have all been got off; and, I trust, a very small proportion of stores and ammunition will be left. I have the honour to be, with the greatest respect, &c.

WM HARCOURT.

P. S. As the messenger goes through Holland, and I do not know how far he may do it with safety, in a public character, I have judged it necessary that he should take only such letters as he can put in his pocket, and have therefore deferred sending the army-letters.

(End of the Gazette.)

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

NORTHERN FRONTIER.

The attempts of the enemy to cross the Rhine and the Waal, being favoured by the frost setting in with uncommon severity, they effected this object on the night of the 27th December, with a considerable force, as appears by Gen. Harcourt's dispatches. *Vide Lon. Gaz. p. 53.*

Before nine in the morning Fort St. Andre was abandoned; the Dutch troops, as well from that fort as from other parts of the Waard, retired as well as they could to Bommel, where there was an action with the enemy; but as the place was not tenable, part of the troops saved themselves over the Waal, and the rest considered prisoners of war; among the latter was part of the regiments of Orange and Nassau, de Rous, the grenadier battalion of Hohenlohe, and a division of Swiss; the French took six gun boats, which were fast in the ice, together with two vessels which served as hospitals; they then passed the Waal at Thiel, opposite Bommel, which caused great confusion among the people inhabiting Thielwaard, numbers of whom fled to Gorinchem, Capenberg, and Vinnen. The alarm and consternation which this attack occasioned was inconceivably great, and the most anxious apprehensions were entertained for the safety of Amsterdam and the rest of Holland. Suspicion was entertained of the fidelity and valour of the Dutch forces appointed for the defence of these points; and that the inclinations of the inhabitants of the provinces were not averse to a visit from their new masters.

Negotiations were for some time, car-

ried on between the French republic and that of Holland, relative to a peace, but which, from events, appears never to have been seriously intended on the part of the former. Commissioners from the Dutch were sent to Paris, they arrived at Bois-le-duc and had received pass-ports from Bellegarde, national representative, and General Pichegru; the operations of the French armies soon indicated that not peace but the entire conquest of Holland was their object. The allied forces had successfully defended the passage of the Waal, and of the Rhine against the attempts of the French to force their way into the province of Holland: and, had not the frost set in, even with unknown severity in that country, the safety of the remaining provinces would have been secured. The first attempts to cross on the ice were repelled by the arms of the allies, in several engagements, in which the military skill and valour of the British forces were eminently conspicuous. The French General pouring in his numbers, both with courage and systematic arrangement, rendered every effort of resistance fruitless. It was therefore necessary on the part of the allies to retreat with as great safety and expedition as possible.

While these events were going forwards among the forces, the inhabitants of the towns in Holland were agitated with terror, or with hope, according to their different sentiments. The new system that was likely to be introduced had many abettors, who expected with impatience to see their conquerors at their gates; terms of capitulation were drawn up, and the keys were ready to be delivered into the hands of the French General, but who haughtily required that unconditional submission, he was enabled completely to enforce. By the 17th the British army in their route for Germany had crossed the Yssel, the cities of Utrecht, Gorcum, Dort, and Rotterdam had received the French amidst acclamations of joy. Attempts that were made to carry off or destroy the Dutch shipping was zealously opposed by their partizans among the inhabitants. Many who had fled and put their valuable effects on board, to go to other countries, were prevented by the vessels being frozen in. To increase the disaster the Zuyder sea was frozen up, where the men-of-war were lying, which had not happened for more than a century past.

The Princesses of the House of Orange took their departure for Britain, and intentions appearing of a design to seize upon the

the Stadtholder, to bring him to trial, seeing all hopes of saving his country lost, he, with his gallant son the Hereditary Prince, embarked at Helvoetsluys, and, in an open boat, January 21st, landed at Harwich in England.

About the same time the Fort of the Rhine was evacuated and yielded up to the French, to save the city of Maastricht from a bombardment. Grave was compelled to surrender after a gallant defence by its commander De Bousa Swiss officer.

GERMANY.

The proposition for peace was brought before the three Colleges of the Empire at Ratibon, on the 5th of December. The proposition was accordingly made in all three, and in the two first, that of the Electors and that of the Princes, they proceeded to collect the suffrages. That of Palatine Bavaria was the most ample, and at the same time most in favour of the pacification; that which was the most contrary was the Electoral suffrage of Brunswick Hanover; the declaration of the Electoral Minister of Hanover, Baron d'Ompeda, was in substance, "that his Britannic Majesty, in quality of Elector of Hanover, could not give his voice in favour of the pacificatory proposition made on the part of Mentz; that it only belonged to the Emperor as chief of the Empire, and not to the Elector of Mentz, to make such a proposition; that in the present situation of affairs there could be no questions of overtures for peace; that they ought rather to prepare for a new campaign with united forces, which they should unanimously agree to augment; that the Comitial Minister should make a declaration to that effect, at the first sessions, a declaration conformable to that which he has already made from the first deliberation, upon the proposition of Mentz, when he explained that his Court, could not take any part in it," &c.

All that can be concluded from this declaration is, that the Electoral Court, in concert with that of London, could not approve of the Germanic body endeavouring to get out of the war without consulting the intentions of England: Nevertheless this, as was expected, is not the disposition of the plurality of the members. The Austrian Minister seemed to wish to see the turn which the deliberations would take; not having received definite instructions, he deferred giving his suffrage, as did several other Ministers in the College of the Princes.

The diet at Ratibon terminated only in less time, but with more harmony, than it was at first thought it would do. The advice of the Empire, conceived in consequence, contains four articles, substance of which is, "That the existing circumstances require, that whilst, conformably to the decree of the Empire, vigorous preparations are making for the next campaign, serious overtures should be, at the same time, made for a just and proper peace; a peace in which, it is believed, that France will always consider, as she was the occasion of the war, what the Empire only reclaimed those rights and privileges, of which several of its members were despoiled without their consent without their ever having any design of meddling in the interior affairs of France or prescribing any form of government to that nation, &c."

LONDON.

Accounts from the Continent are most melancholy, in regard to the general scarcity which prevails over Europe. Hungary and Bohemia, as well as in Turkey, there is a positive famine; and Poland, which used to be the granary of that part of the world, so far from affording relief, is in the most pitiable state of want, in consequence of the ravages which have been perpetrated.—England and Holland itself is ill provided, and, amidst all its other alarms, has to dread the approach of a famine.

Sweden has prohibited the exportation of corn under severe penalties.

The Generals Mikowini and Heilbrunn have been carried to Vienna in chains, on account, before a Court Martial; the first for the cowardly surrender of Valence, at a time when he had reason to expect assistance, and the second for an equally base surrender of Conde.

A Mr Jay hath arrived at Calcutta in quality of a Consul from the United States of America.

The Senate of Venice hath returned an answer, full of professions of regard to the French republic, on their address, commending as envoy, Citizen Lallemand.

There are at present at Portsmouth 5000 French prisoners, and so unnumbered is the spirit of Republicanism, in that people, that only 50 have been prevailed on to enter in the Emigrant corps.

At a meeting of Roman Catholics held at Dublin, Dec. 30. Mr Edward Byrne in the chair, they prepared a petition to present

presented to Parliament, "praying for a total repeal of the penal and restrictive laws still existing against the Catholics of Ireland." They resolved, that the Rt Hon. Mr Grattan be requested to present the same to the House of Commons, in the ensuing session of Parliament.

At a court of Aldermen held at Guildhall, Dec. 31. the Lord Mayor was requested to wait upon the Secretary of State, and represent, as the opinion of the Court, that, from the progressive rise in the prices of wheat and flour, in so early a part of the season, proper measures should be adopted to prevent the probability of a scarcity before the next harvest.

Commodore Payne, appointed to bring over the Princess of Wales elect, returned with his Squadron to Sheerness, having been out three days, not thinking he could sufficiently ensure the safety of the Princess of Wales venturing over in this severe season of the year. She had set out with her suite for England; but, from the state of things in Holland, messengers were sent requesting her to return to Brunswick.

Jan. 1. At four o'clock the Speaker of the House of Commons, attended by the Officers of the House, Chaplain, and several Members, arrived at St James's with the Address, which was presented to the King on the throne, several Lords and Ladies of the Court being present.

The following is His Majesty's Answer to the Address of the House of Lords. "My Lords, I thank you for this very loyal and dutiful Address, and particularly for your congratulation to me on the approaching marriage of my son the Prince of Wales. The expressions of your zeal for the honour of my Crown, and for the prosperity and safety of my people, and your assurances of concurrence and support in that line of conduct from which alone, in the actual situation of affairs, we can derive either present security or future tranquility, cannot but be highly satisfactory to me. The firmness and perseverance of Parliament, and the spirit and energy of my people, will, I doubt not, lead to a prosperous and successful termination of this great contest."

Major Semple, the noted swindler, was lately examined before Mr Justice Bond, the charges against him were borrowing money, procuring clothes, and various articles, under fictitious names; he declined saying any thing in defence. This extraordinary adventurer has experienced all the vicissitudes of fortune in most parts of the world. After being liberated from the

Hulks, he went abroad and entered into the French service, in which he ranked high, and had a command at Paris when the late unfortunate King was sentenced to die, and was one of those who conducted him to the scaffold; from the French army he deserted to the Allies, and obtained, by his courage as a soldier, the rank of Major in the Dutch army, having signalized himself on several occasions. When his real character was discovered, he was suffered to depart, and retain his commission.

11. Sir John Jervis arrived in the Boyne of 98 guns, from the West Indies. Sir Charles Grey came home as passenger in her. When the Boyne left the West Indies, the French captured islands were all safe. The French had made several attempts to storm Fort Matilda, at Guadaloupe, but hitherto without success. The Ramilies of 74 guns, with Gen. Vaughan on board; the Majestic of 74 guns, Admiral Caldwell; Thebus of 74 guns, Capt. Calder; and Bellona of 74 guns, Capt. Wilson, were arrived at Guadaloupe; but no British troops had reached the island from any quarter at the time the Boyne sailed; nor does it appear that any French men of war, or troops from Europe, had arrived in the West Indies. The fever which had raged in the island so long, to such an alarming degree, was considerably abated, and the troops and inhabitants are getting much more healthy.

14. A proclamation for a general fast was made, to be observed in England on the 25th February, and in Scotland on the 26th.

In pursuance of the sentence of a court martial held on board his Majesty's ship Stately, the Hon. Admiral Cornwallis President, the following men were executed on board the Culloden, for being the principals concerned in the mutiny on board that ship, viz. Francis Watts, Cornelius Sullivan, Jeremiah Curtain, John Johnson, and Joseph Collins; they behaved very penitently, and admitted the justness of their sentence.

The prize money for the ships taken on the 1st June began paying by Lieutenant Bowen: The Admirals' share is 1700l.; Captains, 1400l.; Lieutenants, 106l.; Warrant Officers, 69l. each.

The French grand fleet, consisting of upwards of thirty sail of the line, on the 16th December, sailed from Brest on a cruize, chiefly to protect their Baltic fleet coming home, as they are in great want of naval stores. It returned on the 27th, but sailed again on the 29th. On its return.

turn, the *Revolutionaire*, of 110 guns, struck upon a rock on the entrance into Brest Water, and was lost. It was replaced by another ship of the line, which had been got ready during the time the fleet was out. The fleet, when it last sailed, consisted of thirty-three sail of the line, and 20 frigates; and is commanded by Villaret de Joyeuse, with two commissioners of the National Convention on board.

18. A most dreadful fire happened at Liverpool. At five o'clock the Exchange, (the noblest building of the kind, without exception, of any in the kingdom) was discovered to be on fire, the inside of which was entirely destroyed in less than two hours; with the greatest difficulty the town records, regalia, mace, sword, &c. were preserved from the flames, though kept on the opposite side of the building from whence the fire broke out, so rapid was its progress.

The 19th, being the day appointed for the public celebration of her Majesty's birth-day, was kept as an holiday, and the usual demonstrations of joy were displayed. The marking character of the dress for the day was, that the gentlemen were chiefly in military uniform, shewing thereby the state of the country; and the ladies in velvet.

21. The Lord Mayor held a Court of Common Council, at which were present the recorder, sixteen aldermen, the sheriffs, and about two hundred commoners. A motion for an address to his Majesty to terminate the present war, was moved for by Alderman Newman, and seconded by Mr Deputy Brewer. An amendment, expressive of confidence in his Majesty's endeavours to terminate it, whenever it could be done consistently with the honour and dignity of the State, was moved for by Mr Deputy Birch. Long debates ensued, and a very warm contest took place, which motion should be adopted, when at length the Deputy carried his amendment, on a division, one hundred and forty-three against forty-seven. A committee was then appointed to draw up an address, which being done, after some few objections being made, was agreed to, and the sheriffs were desired to wait on his Majesty to know when the Court may attend him therewith.

Apartments in Hampton Court have been prepared for the family of the Prince of Orange.

29. This evening sailed from Spithead, with a fair and fine wind at N. E. the grand fleet of England, commanded by

the gallant veteran Lord Howe; at the time the letters left Portsmouth, they were almost out of sight. The ships are all in the most perfect trim, completely manned, and victualled for four months. They consist of thirty-six sail of the line, and ten frigates. The enemy's ships are no doubt crowded with a superior number of hands, which at sea, composed as they are chiefly of landmen, is not to be considered as any advantage. On board the British fleet there are comparatively more regular bred sailors than on any former occasion. The enemy's fleet, neither in ships of the line, nor weight of metal, are considered by the most correct accounts as equal to the English: of frigates they have a double number.

We learn from Whitehaven, that Kefwick Lake was so completely frozen on the first day of this year, that a person walked across it from Pocklington's island to the town. It has not been in such a state since February 1788.

Bassenthwaite Lake is also frozen, and a very melancholy accident happened there on the evening of the 1st inst. A party of gentlemen had continued the diversion of skating upon it through the greater part of the day; towards the evening some of them proposed leaving the ice, but some others chose to pursue it longer, as the evening was remarkably fine, and the moon-light made it particularly pleasant. Some springs had appeared in the course of the afternoon, but the day-light expected them sufficiently to prevent the experienced skater from approaching them too near; Dr Head, of Cockermouth, unfortunately sunk into one of them;—a young man, servant to Joseph Hoskins Esq; of the High, was amongst the first who took the alarm, and ran to his assistance. His eagerness proved fatal to himself; venturing too near the edge of the broken ice, he plunged in, and fell a sacrifice to his own humanity, for he was not seen afterwards. Dr Head was (almost miraculously) preserved by the intrepid and unwearied exertions of his friend, Mr Dixon of Cockermouth, whose brave humanity, in the most imminent danger, is beyond all praise.

At a convened meeting of the freemen of the town of Carlisle, it was resolved to adopt such measures as may tend to the restoration of peace, and to instruct their representatives on the subject. There were only four dissenting voices. On the same day, a petition of a similar nature was adopted by the principal inhabitants

of that city. A number of the inhabitants, however, and gentlemen in the neighbourhood, have entered a *protest* against the measure, stating, that though they are equally anxious for an honourable peace as the petitioners, and equally zealous for the interests of the country, yet they conceive this measure to be improper, and are convinced, that petitions of such a nature, at the present moment, contend only to clog the wheels of Government, encourage the common enemy, and protract the attainment of the very object which they profess to advance; and they are confident, that the wisdom of the Legislature will pursue such measures as may be most expedient to promote the public welfare, and secure the happiness of the country. The signatures to this protest, on Saturday evening, amounted to near *fourteen hundred*.

The whole Dutch navy is nearly of the following force: One ship of 76 guns, three of 70, four of 68, five of 60, eight of 56, four of 50, five of 44, nine of 40, and ten of 36, making altogether *forty-nine*, besides several vessels of inferior force. But we understand, that they are, in general, much decayed and out of repair.

ESCAPE OF MR WESTLEY.

As soon as his sister, Lady Ann Fitzroy, was set at liberty, he, in concert with 13 other prisoners, formed a plan for their escape. After many difficulties, they got to the shore at about six o'clock on Saturday evening the 10th, where Mr Westley purchased an open boat, belonging to a neutral vessel, which lay in the harbour; and after putting on board such provisions as they might want, they set sail about seven o'clock: they were not molested in the least in their passage out of Brest Water; the sea at this time ran so very high, that, in spite of spirits, of which they all drank occasionally, they appeared to have no prospect before them but that of perishing. Early on Sunday morning the boat pitched extremely, and, from a sudden gust of wind, which had nearly overset them, one of the men unfortunately fell overboard; every attempt was made to save him but in vain, they were at last obliged to leave him to his fate. They continued watching all Sunday for the first land they could discover; they had a compass on board, but were under the necessity of steering the boat in such a direction as best to secure her safety; the sea running very high, and the boat shipping so much water, that it was necessary for every man, that was not so benumbed

as not to be able to work, to be constantly employed in bailing her. In the course of Sunday one of the men was absolutely frozen to death; and, at no long interval afterwards, two others shared the same fate; and by this time every man in the boat was so benumbed as scarcely to be able to move. In this state, it seemed only doubtful whether the intenseness of the cold, or the boisterousness of the element to which they had entrusted themselves, should put an end to their existence; when one of the men, at the close of the evening, on Sunday, deserted the land, and as the night closed in, they discovered distinctly some lights, for which they steered. These proved to be the Deadman's lights, which were immediately known by one of the men, who was a native of Cornwall; and at eleven o'clock on Sunday night they arrived at Mevagissey, in so weak and exhausted a state, as to require considerable assistance in landing from the boat.

DUBLIN.

Jan. 4. At noon, his excellency the Earl of Fitzwilliam landed from on board the Dorset yacht at Balbriggan; about four he arrived at the Rt Hon. William Brabazon Ponsonby's house in Henrietta-street, from whence, after some time spent in refreshment and dressing, he proceeded in the usual state to the Castle, and was sworn into office. Next day, at one o'clock, the Earl of Westmoreland had a levee at the Castle, previous to his embarkation for England. At half past three the levee ended, and Lord Westmoreland took leave of his friends, and repaired to embark for England at the Pigeon-house, followed, in their carriages, by the few nobility and gentry who attended the levee. His Lordship was escorted by a squadron of horse, and embarked on board the Dukes of Rutland packet boat for England. The principal streets of the city were illuminated last Sunday evening, to compliment Lord Fitzwilliam on his arrival.

22. Earl Fitzwilliam opened the Session of Parliament, when an address was voted unanimously by the House of Peers; and in the House of Commons, with only two dissenting voices, to support his Majesty in the present war.

EDINBURGH.

Jan. 1. The Royal Edinburgh Volunteers, marched in procession to St Andrew's Church, when a very elegant and public spirited discourse, was preached by the Rev. Dr Baird, Chaplain to the Corps,

and Principal of the University of Edinburgh, from Isaiah xli. verse 6. 'They helped every one his neighbour, and every one said to his brother, be of good courage.' The Rev. Principal began with taking a view of courage as a religious, a moral, and a political virtue, and then pointed out the nature and advantages of beneficence. He took a summary view of the French Constitution, and pointed out the miseries it had entailed upon that unhappy nation. He contrasted it with the excellence of the British Constitution, and paid many handsome and just compliments to the public spirit of the Royal Edinburgh Volunteers, who had stood forth with so much alacrity for its defence. The anthem of 'Hallelujah!' was sung after the sermon; and after the service, 'God save the King,' was sung in full chorus by the Volunteers and the congregation. The Lord Provost, Magistrates and Council, walked to the church in their robes. The Volunteers, occupied the galleries. The body of the church was filled with ladies and gentlemen, of the first fashion in town. The Volunteers made a very handsome and soldier-like appearance. A liberal collection was made at the church door for the poor. The church was crowded in every part, and a vast concourse of ladies and gentlemen came, but could not get admittance for want of room. The collection at the church doors amounted to 67l. Messrs Kerr, Coulter, and Wright, late Magistrates of this city, were appointed a committee, by the Royal Edinburgh Volunteers, to see the money applied, and these gentlemen have disposed of it in the following manner, viz. 40l. to the industrious poor; 10l. to the destitute sick; 10l. to the widows and children of soldiers; and 7l. to the poor prisoners in the tolbooth of Edinburgh.

4. This evening an excellent sermon was preached for the benefit of the industrious blind, by the Rev. Mr Cleeve, in his own chapel, when a liberal collection was made; being L. 36 : 10 : 2. The Asylum is now moved to a much more commodious and healthy house, in the Castlehill, which was the late Lord Coalston's, where the various manufactures of the blind, such as mats, baskets, oakum, mattresses, &c. are sold.

— Lord Dundas marched at the head of the whole regiment of the York North Riding militia, about five miles to the north of Berwick, where the boundary between the two kingdoms is fixed; when the

line was formed, and the colours fixed upon Scottish ground, the band played 'God save the King.' This is the first English militia that ever was drawn up in Scotland.

The new bridge over the river South Esk, at Montrose, is now so complete, that, on Friday the 2d inst. a company from the north, passed along it, for the first time, with a post chaise.

13. This day the Special Commission Court of Oyer and Terminer met in the Parliament House, agreeable to last adjournment, and again adjourned till Tuesday the 10th of February next.

On Sunday a further respite for one month arrived for David Downie, under sentence of death for high treason.

Monday last, as three persons were skating on Loch Leven, near Kinross, the ice suddenly gave way, and they were unfortunately drowned. Their bodies were found on Tuesday.

— This morning, between twelve and one o'clock, a fire broke out in a grocer's shop at the head of Blackfriars Wynd. As this tenement, and the one immediately adjoining, are both constructed of wood, the most serious consequences were apprehended.—Luckily, however, by immediate assistance, and an ample supply of water, it was soon extinguished, without materially damaging any part of the building, except the one where it began. It is but justice to mention, that a great number of the Royal Edinburgh Volunteers attended, and gave a very timely assistance, in preserving the property of the sufferers, as well as in extinguishing the fire.

On Friday the 10th, a fire broke out in the house of James Dewar, at the Bridge of Earn, near Perth. The fire made such a rapid progress, that several houses were burnt down, in a very little time, to the bare walls, and only a part of the furniture saved.

— This day a general meeting of the Highland Society was held in their Hall, which was attended by upwards of sixty members. It gave much satisfaction to find, from the proceedings of the Committee of Directors, and reports of sub-committees, that the money voted by the Society for premiums last year, had been adjudged to the proper objects of the institution, particularly the premiums given for the introduction of useful manufactures, and improvements in agriculture; in the rearing and mending of the breed of black cattle and sheep; and for the en-

courage-

couragement held out and given to authors of essays of merit, on the subjects advertised by this Society; and particularly, in adjudging to Dr John Smyth, minister of Cambeltown, the highest premium, on his very important and well written essay, on so essential an article of agriculture as the *watering of ground*. And the meeting highly approved of a motion made by Sir Alexander Ramsay, and adopted by the Directors, for bringing from England, at the expence of the Society, a person of skill, and well qualified for directing the proper mode of watering and draining; and remitted to the Committee of Directors to pay particular attention to this matter. The Society voted, as usual, a sum to be laid out by the Directors for the present year, in premiums to the authors of essays of merit, on subjects relating to the objects of the Society, and for promoting agriculture and manufactures.

A few days since the wife of John Beauchamp, of Wrington, Somersetshire, was safely delivered of her twentieth child. It is remarkable, that, before they had been married eight years, she had thirteen children. The sole dependance of the family's support is on the husband, who is a labourer, and has but a shilling a day.

17. The gold medal, given by the Honourable Company of Golfers, was played for on Leith Links, and won by Mr Robert Allan, banker in Edinburgh.

On the 21st, A fishing boat was lost between Kirkcaldy and Wester Wemyss. The crew, five in number, it is feared have perished.

22. The court martial which has sat in the Castle upon the mutineers of the Breadalbane fencibles is now over. There have been eight prisoners tried, on three separate charges; but the sentences are not known till reported either to his Majesty, or the commander in chief, who, in this country, is invested with the same powers as his Majesty, with regard to the sentences of courts martial. The event has shown, that four were found guilty.— On the 27th, at 10 o'clock, the four prisoners who had been adjudged to suffer death for the crimes of mutiny and disobedience, were taken from the Castle in two mourning coaches, attended by the Rev. Mr Robertson M'Gregor, and under escort of the 3d regiment of dragoons, and a detachment of the 3d battalion of the Scotch Brigade; they marched to the Castle near Musselburgh, where the escort

was joined by several corps, and detachments of cavalry and infantry, all under the command of Major Gen. Sir James Stewart. The sentence of the court martial was then read to the prisoners, with the general orders given out by Lord Adam Gordon, approving of the proceedings of the said court martial, and directing the sentence to be carried into execution against Alexander Sutherland, or Sandison, the most guilty of the offenders, but suspending the sentence of the other prisoners until his Majesty's pleasure should be known. The prisoner, Sutherland, was then shot to death by a party of the regiment to which he belonged, and the other prisoners were remanded to Edinburgh Castle, escorted as in the morning. It is but doing justice to the corps and detachments, assembled on this solemn occasion, to say, that they behaved with the greatest propriety. Sutherland was a native of Caithness. He met his fate with becoming penitence and fortitude.

26. The Theatre opened this evening, for the season, with Shakespeare's comedy of the *Merchant of Venice*.

The Surprise transport, with Skirling, Palmer, Muir, Margarot, &c. on board, for Botany Bay, arrived at Rio de Janiero on the 2d of July last.

In consequence of the embargo laid on by Government, the Dutch frigate of 44 guns, which has been for some time in Leith roads, is detained.

On Thursday there was an extraordinary meeting of the Directors of the Chamber of Commerce here, in consequence of a letter which the Lord Provost had received from Mr Secretary Dundas, and which his Lordship communicated to the Chamber, respecting the manning of the navy, and requesting the sentiments of the mercantile people in this place upon the most speedy and effectual way of doing so, with the least injury to trade. The Directors agreed to send one of their number to London, and Mr Andrew Cassils merchant in Leith was appointed for that purpose. It is supposed that similar delegations will be sent from all the principal ports in the island; by which means Government will obtain such a range of information upon the subject, as will enable them not only to know the real strength of the country, in the maritime department, but to form the best plan of calling it forth.

Two of the transports with Col. Macnamara's regiment on board, have been captured in their passage from Limmerick

rick to Bristol. Seven officers, and 130 privates were on board.

29. The magistrates have ordered 100 guineas from the city's funds, to aid the charitable fund, which has been conducted with so much propriety and humanity by them, and a Committee of the Royal Edinburgh Volunteers. Three thousand people have already been relieved, from the above fund, with meal and other necessaries. Above one hundred men are employed by the Magistrates in clearing the streets; a seasonable relief to them, as all other work out of doors is suspended.

It is with pleasure we record the very liberal bounties and donations of various kinds going on over all the country, for the support and relief of the poor and destitute, during this uncommonly severe season. We trust that, on the part of receivers, it will call for suitable returns of gratitude and submission.

On the 21st instant, a woman was found in a field at Middlecoats, near Edinburgh, supposed to have perished betwixt Monday night and Tuesday morning, from the inclemency of the weather. Thursday morning, a farmer's servant, coming to town, found two pigeons on the lower branch of a tree frozen to death.

In the Philosophical Transactions there is an account of a family, consisting of eight or nine people, who, by a violent wind at the time of a deep snow, some years ago, were buried under a drift for more than five weeks. They had some goats in the cottage, and upon goat's milk they subsisted part of the time: when the animals gave no milk, they killed them, and lived upon their flesh until the snow melted, and they burst into day. Theirs neighbours had dug into the snow in many places round the hill; but, trees and all other land-marks being covered, they had never found the right spot. During the whole time of their confinement, they knew the approach of day by the crowing of the cocks in the neighbouring cottages.

The Dumfries subscription for the wounded seamen, &c. who fought under Lord Howe on the 1st of June, amounts to 83l. 13s.

Upon new year's day, *three hundred and seven* of the children employed by David Dale, Esq; at his cotton mills, New Lanark, walked in procession, preceded by music, from thence to the town of Lanark, when they drew up at the cross, amidst a vast number of spectators, and were saluted by the ringing of the bells; a bowl of punch being provided, was

drunk in healths to the magistrates and burgh of Lanark, and prosperity to the works at New Lanark; they then returned to the mills, where dinner was immediately served up to them, after which they all removed to a large hall, where they enjoyed the day in dancing and conviviality.

Accounts from Comrie, Perthshire, state that, about ten minutes before two o'clock in the morning of the 2d, they were again visited with a very smart shock of earthquake; the most sensible and alarming of any ever felt in that place. The trembling noise with which it was accompanied was wonderfully loud and tremendous, but did not continue so long as usual; instead of seeming, as formerly, only an accompaniment of the shock, it was seemingly produced by the motion of the earth. The noise awakened the greater part of the inhabitants, and the shock was felt at the most moderate calculation, for twenty miles round!

During the year 1794—138 ships have arrived at London from Peterburgh—1 at Dundee—22 at Leith—10 at Montrose—8 at Greenock—5 at Grangemouth—7 at Arbroath, and 21 at the other ports of Scotland.

The total number of vessels arrived in England from Peterburgh in 1794 were 303—In Scotland 115—In Ireland 50—America 43—In foreign ports 13.

COINS FOUND.

On the forenoon of the 9th, as some workmen were levelling the ground in the south end of Taylor's-street, Glasgow, north-side of the Rottenrow, where an old ruined house formerly stood, they dug up, with pick-axe, an earthen pot, supposed to contain nearly a Scotch pint, full of gold coins of different sizes, the number uncertain, as the workmen and by-standers had a *precious* scramble; but, by all accounts, 800 or 900, or probably more. A gentleman who had access to see a few of them, has favoured us with the following brief account:—Of the Scotch coins he found of James III. and IV. those gold pieces known by the name of the Unicorn, and its half; the Ryder of James I. with his title—Coins of James V. and also of Queen Mary. These were the only varieties that appeared of the Scotch coins.—Of the English coins there were several, mostly the pieces called Angels of Henry VI. the coinage of his 49th year and one of Henry VIII. There appeared to be several foreign coins; such as French, Spanish, Portuguese, German, Imperial

and Popish among them.—As none of the coins yet examined appear to be later than those of Queen Mary of Scotland, it is probable that they had been deposited during the troubles in her reign.

We have not, perhaps, since the year 1740, experienced a track of severer weather than this month has afforded. The frost has continued with little abatement till the end, some days relaxing a little, but never with any symptoms of fresh. The thermometer has several days been at 18°; and, on the morning of the 21st, we believe, was so low as 7°. On storm of snow has succeeded another, so that in many places, it lies upon the fields from 2 to 3 feet deep. We have heard of no remarkable accidents, there being little wind while the snow fell. The fall was chiefly from the east, so that in the west part of the Island it is not so deep. The roads, in many places, have been for several days unpassable; and the labouring class have every where experienced great hardships, but the bounty of the more wealthy has every where been shown. The prices of provisions have not been much advanced: Beef is to be had very good at 4d. and mutton at 5d. per pound. The herrings have been on the coast all the month, and sold at 1d. per dozen. There has been occasionally considerable supplies of haddocks from the west. Salmon is 6d. And that indispensable article coals, have been plenty, and at the usual prices.

We beg to remind our readers of a precaution, which is now very generally known, with respect to vegetables, viz. thawing them; that is, to allow them to lie for a considerable time in cold water, before they are used: this should be also done to animal food that has suffered from the frost.

The English agricultural report for December states, that the severity of the weather through the principal part of this month, confined the out-door operations in agriculture to little more than the carting of dung and compost, and cutting down hallow hedges, preparatory to making new fences. The deep stapled lands will find great benefit from the sharpness of the frost; for, independently of the melioration of the soil, it must considerably destroy the wire worm and slug, which the mildness of past winters had so much increased. The wheat, in almost every district of the kingdom, is found to thresh badly, and to rise even below the scanty

produce stated in last month's report. This will be found the principal cause of the rise of bread and corn, and, it is much to be feared, must occasion a still greater scarcity. Barley, beans, pease, and every other article of the pulse kind, still continue dear, from the same fatality, viz. the ungenial season of 1794. Oats prove the best spring crop almost universally. Wool has taken a start this month, on the speculative prospect of a peace. The flocks of the west country ewes are lambing down well in general. Smithfield has been so scantily supplied with Christmas beef, that prime bullocks were sold as high as 5s. per stone, and the salesmen could not supply half their customers even at this price. Veal and pork are equally dear. The counties of Suffolk, Norfolk, and Essex, have, at this time, considerable droves of Welch, Scotch, and short horned lean beasts up; but the weather has not yet produced much abatement in their high prices.

LISTS.

MARRIAGES.

Lately, at Bellinter, county of Meath, Ireland, the Hon. Henry Forbes, brother to the Earl of Granard, to Miss E. Preston, sister to John Preston, Esq; M. P. for the borough of Navan.

Lately, Mr James Miller, widower, and landlord of the Leather Bottle, in Little Laver, Essex, to Mrs Mary Benner, widow. The ages of this loving couple amounts to 127; the bridegroom being 67, and the bride 62.

Dec. 26. Rt Hon. Lord Gormanstown, to the Hon. Miss Southwell, daughter of Lord Southwell.

At Stanmer, in Sussex, the Rt Hon. Lord Sheffield, to the Hon. Miss Lucy Pelham, daughter of Lord Pelham.

27. At London, Charles Gustaff, Baron Oxenstierna, envoy-extraordinary from the court of Sweden to the court of Portugal, to Miss Mary Ann Tomkins, daughter of the late Francis Tomkins, Esq.

29. At Whitehaven, Mr O'Neil, Irish linen dealer, to Mrs Martha Hartley, widow. On the Monday following her husband died; so the bride has been a wife, and twice a widow in the space of a week.

Jan.— At Oban, Mr Hugh Stevenson, tanner there, to Miss Susan Maclean, daughter to the late Capt. Hugh Maclean, Langamull.

At Glasgöw, Mr Robert Cowan, surgeon, to Miss Helen McCaul, daughter of the Rev. Dr McCaul, one of the ministers of Glasgöw.

12. At Glasgöw, the Rev. Mr John Douglas, minister of Stewarton, to Miss Annabella Todd,

Todd, daughter of the deceased Mr William Todd, merchant in Glasgow.

— At Bath, Capt. Blackwood, of the royal navy, to Miss Crossbie, sister of John Crossbie, Esq; M. P. for the county of Kerry.

19. At Bellevue, near Edinburgh, Lord Downe, eldest son of the Earl of Moray, to Miss Lucy Scott, second daughter of the late Genl. Scott.

BIRTHS.

Jan. 6. At Edinburgh, Mrs Baugh, wife of Capt. Baugh, a son.

7. At Edinburgh, Mrs Dewar of Vogrie, a daughter.

8. At Coat's House, in Fife, Mrs Lindefay, of Wormestone, a daughter.

— At Stevenson, East Lothian, the Lady of John Macleod of Colbecks, a son.

The Lady of Sir R. Crawford, Bart. of Jordanhill, a son.

20. Mrs Mure of Caldwell, a daughter.

23. At Caickmuire, Mrs Alexander Forbes, a daughter.

28. At Balgone, Lady Suttie, a daughter.

DEATHS.

In the East Indies, Sir William Jones, Bart. one of the Judges of the Supreme Court at Bengal. He was a good poet, and the public are indebted to him for many beautiful translations from the Persian language.

At Cuddalore, Colonel Hamilton Maxwell, brother to the Dukes of Gordon, and Lieut. Col. of the 74th. regiment of foot. He commanded the grenadiers of the army under Lord Cornwallis, and acquired great honour in the war against Tippoo Sultan.

Lately, the Rt Hon. the Earl of Colerain. He is succeeded by his brother, the Hon. Major Hanger.

On his passage from Jamaica to London, Mr John Lauder, son of Dr Colin Lauder, Edinburgh.

At London, the Rt Hon. Archibald Earl of Caillies. He is succeeded by his son Archibald, Lord Kennedy. Vol. 54, p. 623.

At his seat, at Hackwood, Hants, aged 75, the Most Noble Harry Duke of Bolton, Marquis of Winchester, and premier Marquis of England, Vice-Admiral of Hampshire and Dorsetshire, and Admiral of the White. He succeeded to the title and estates July 5, 1765; and, the same year, intermarried with Catharine Lowther, sister to the Earl of Lonsdale, the present Dukes, by whom he had only two daughters—Catharine, now Countess of Darlington, and Lady Amelia Powlett. His Grace having died without male issue, the title of Duke of Bolton is extinct; but that of Marquis of Winchester devolves on George Powlett, Esq.

Jan. 1. Mr John Beadie, merchant in Leith.

2. At Glasgow, Mrs Paterfon of Ballpird.

3. At Lochmahen, the Rev. Andrew Jeffrey, D. D. minister of that parish.

— At his seat in Staffordshire, Mr Wood, so well known for his improvement of the Staffordshire ware.

At London, the Rt Hon. the Earl of . . . ton.

— At Litchfield, in his 84th year, Edward Sneyd, Esq; formerly Major of the . . . guards.

4. At Aberdeen, Mrs Jane Gordon, relict of the Rev. Dr Duncan Shaw, one of the ministers of Aberdeen.

(Remainder of the Deaths, &c. will be inserted next month.)

PREFERMENTS.

The Earl of Westmoreland invested with ensigns of the Order of the Garter.

Hon. Frederick North, to be Secretary of State for the kingdom of Corsica.

The Rt Hon. Lord Cathcart, Vice Admiral of Scotland, in the room of Lord William Gordon, resigned.

Robert Shore Milnes, Esq; to be Governor of the island of Martinique.

Lieut. Gen. Sir Hector Munro, K. B. to Lieutenant General, *vice* Leslie; and Major Gen. James Hamilton, to be Major General, *vice* Sir Hector, on the Staff in Scotland.

The Rev. Mr Alexander Grant, chaplain to the 91st regiment of foot, the degree D. D. by the King's College, Aberdeen.

William McConnell, Esq; to be sheriff-substitute of the county of Wigton.

SEQUESTRATIONS.

Dec. 30. William Morison, writer and broker in Edinburgh.

— James Burns and Son, merchants in Andrews, as a company, and as individuals.

— Andrew Henderson, merchant or haberdasher, Leith.

Jan. 9. Alex. Bennet, wright and builder in Leith.

13. Thomas Gordon, distiller at Spynie, the county of Murray.

20. William Colquhoun, linen manufacturer in Edinburgh.

21. Malcolm Macintyre, dealer in cattle at Rospole, Argyleshire.

Prices of Grain at Haddington, Jan. 30.

Wheat, 25s. 6d. Barley, 21s. 6d. Oat 15s. d. Pease, 16s. d. Beans, 16s.

Edinburgh, Jan. 30. Oat-meal, 1s. 1d. Bar meal, 10½d. Pease-meal, 9d.

PRICES OF STOCKS.

Jan. 5.	Jan. 29.
Bank Stock 155	153
3 per cent. red. 64½	63½
3 per cent. conf. 64½	62½
4 per cent. conf. 80½	79½
India Stock <i>Sout</i>	18½
India Bonds 7s. 4s. pr.	6s. pr.
Lottery Tickets. 21. 5s.	21. 1s.

THE SCOTS MAGAZINE,

For FEBRUARY 1795.

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EDINBURGH:

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METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

CONTINUED FROM P. 2.

THE 1st and 2d days of May were tolerably warm, with little wind stirring. On the 3d snow fell in the afternoon on Fife hills, and thereafter on Pentland hills: And this day saw a few radishes selling, for the first time, in the Edinburgh markets.

On the 4th, in the morning, saw Pentland hills and Arthur's seat, &c. covered with snow; and snow fell all day, though it melted on the low grounds.

5th and 6th, snow showers still continue; and on the 6th, noticed new leaves on the young sycamores at Portobello.

On the 7th, Pentland hills, and others, to the southward, covered with snow as in mid winter. From the 7th till the 10th, frosty nights; but more sunshining through the day, so somewhat warmer; the wind however still at N. E.

On the 10th, wind changed to S. S. E.; and brought more moderate weather which continued till the 14th, though we had some showers of rain on the 12th. Spots of snow still upon the Tweeddale hills; and some little snow on Pentland.

14th, Wind shifts to N. E. and cold and wet as formerly; and on the 15th heard the cuckoo, and rail, for the first time. Wind at N. E. and a thick close fog.

16th, Observed that the clipped thorn hedges were about one fourth leaved and the unclipped ones about one fifth.

19th, Foggy weather. Wind since the 15th at N. E. See no snow on Pentland; but the north and distant south hills still very much covered. From the 15th till the 29th the weather however was pretty moderate.

29th, Wind easterly; very foggy and dripping all day; and at night a very heavy rain from the S. S. W. And on the 30th, heavy rain all day. The ground and roads about Edinburgh all a-float; and much mischief done to bridges, mills, &c. in the neighbourhood: and what is very singular, the Glasgow-fly that went off in the morning, was obliged to return again, owing to the extraordinary flood on the highway, and swelling of the rivulets. An instance never before known.

June 1st and 2d, cold N. W. winds; and spots of snow still on the Tweeddale hills. 3d and 4th; The weather moderate; but snow still visible from Edinburgh.

From the 4th till the 18th, cold and wet with wind at N. and E.; and many people wearing big coats as in winter.

On the 18th, about mid-day, after a thunder storm, occasioned apparently by contrary wind, as at this time, it suddenly veered about from the east to the west the weather became considerably warmer.

On the 22d, saw some Ash trees in the meadows still destitute of leaves, having only a few green buds. The warm weather, however, still continues; and on the 24th and 25th it was extremely warm; wind at S. W.

26th, cold again, with the wind at N. W. Was told that a single peck of pease was brought this day to market, being all that were as yet ready.

July was, in general, cold for the season.

August was also cold and very wet; and no dog-day heats perceivable. On the 23d we had a very high wind all night, at S. E. and some trees were blown down at Restalrig. And on the 29th, saw the earliest wheat cutting down, being on the riper parts of a small field in the Abbayhill. Great damage was done by the rains and floods to bridges, &c. in the north of Scotland, during this month.

(To be Continued.)

T H E S C O T S M A G A Z I N E,

For F E B R U A R Y 1795.

CHARACTERISTICAL SKETCHES OF EMINENT BRITONS.

AS the Navy of Great Britain is the natural defence of the country, we cannot too often nor too warmly celebrate those heroes, whose actions support the fame of the nation, and at the same time insure the security of it. The present time has afforded an opportunity for many persons to distinguish themselves by acts equally honourable to their bravery and generosity, and none perhaps in a greater degree than the gentlemen who are the subject of this memoir.

SIR WILLIAM SYDNEY SMITH.

AMONG those who have signalized themselves during the present war, Sir S. Smith deserves a particular eulogium. He was born about the year 1764. His father was John Smith, Esq; Aid-de-Camp to Lord George Germaine, and his mother was Mary Wilkinson, daughter of Pikney Wilkinson, an opulent merchant, who had another daughter, married to the late Lord Camelford. The union between Sir Sydney's father and mother, which took place in 1760, being without the consent of Mr Wilkinson the grandfather, the great property left by that Gentleman went to Lady Camelford. Previous to the old gentleman's death, the disagreement between him and Sir Sydney's father had arisen to such a height, that on the care of his grandson's being taken from him, he cancelled a codicil to his will by which he had made some provision for them. The first part of Sir Sydney's education was at Tunbridge School, then kept by Mr Knox deceased, where he continued until 1773, from whence he was removed to Bath, under the care of Mr Morgan; and in the year 1777 he devoted him-

self to the sea service, under Captain Young, of the Sandwich. In the year 1780 he was appointed Fifth Lieutenant of the Alcide, and in 1783 became a Post Captain. The war in which Great Britain had been involved being at an end, Captain Smith obtained leave to go into the Swedish service about 1788, and signalized himself in so extraordinary a manner, that he was invested with the Swedish Order of Knighthood, which not being admitted in England, his name in the Lists of Naval Officers appears without that distinction.

The war between the Swedes and the Russians being concluded, Sir Sydney again returned to England, and on the commencement of hostilities between Great Britain and the usurping Powers of France, he was, as might naturally be expected from his former gallantry, employed in the service of his country. In the beginning of December last he joined Lord Hood from Smyrna at Toulon, and offered his service to burn the ships and destroy the arsenal, on the evacuation of that place. How effectually this was executed our readers are already acquainted from the dispatches printed in our last Volume, p. 51.

Sir S. Smith is still active on the sea, in the service of his country, and we anticipate the honours he will acquire should the enemy afford him an opportunity. At an early period of life he has acquired laurels which will not fade, and he possesses those qualities which are likely to procure success, cool resolution and undaunted courage. May Great Britain at all times see a succession of such men! While such are to be found in her service, she may condemn the im-

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potent menaces of her foreign enemies, and the equally impotent efforts of her seditious lurking domestic foes.

SIR JOHN BORLASE WARREN.

SIR JOHN is of an antient and respectable family, of Little Marlow in Buckinghamshire, and he himself had the honour to be created a Baronet on the 20th of May 1775.

The education of Sir John has been more liberal than usually falls to the share of the gentlemen of the Navy. He resided some years at Cambridge, where he was entered of Emmanuel College. In the year 1776 we find him taking the degree of Master of Arts; and soon after he quitted the University, intending to pursue that profession, of which he is at present one of the ornaments. On the 19th July 1778, he was appointed a Lieutenant, and on the 5th of August 1779, was advanced to be a Master and Commander; from which station, on the 25th of April 1781, he was further promoted to the rank of a Captain. Peace soon after took place, and deprived Sir John, with many other brave officers, of the opportunity of signalizing themselves; but in this interval he did not lose sight of his profession. We have reason to believe, that in 1791 he published a very useful book, intitled, 'A View of the Naval Force of Great Britain: In which its present State, Growth, and conversion of Timber; Constructions of Ships, Decks, and Harbours; Regulations of

Officers and Men in each Department are considered and compared with other European Powers. To which are added, 'observations and hints for the improvement of the Naval Service.' &c. and we know that he took an active part in the establishment of the Society for improving Naval Architecture.

The aggression of the French having compelled the British Nation to repeat an unprovoked attack, the wisdom of the Government brought from their retreat the gallant heroes who have already established the glory of Great Britain on the seas, and those who are destined to confirm it by their exploits. Among these was Sir John Borlase Warren, who was appointed to command the *Flora*.

During the months of November, December, and January last 1794, it was known that the French had five frigates at Cherbourg, ready to join the Brest squadron, with a view to obstruct our outward and home-bound fleets. The *Flora* proceeded with the Earl of Moira, and several French and English Officers, the transports and army, upon the expedition to join the Royalists of La Vendee, who had penetrated, after various hard contested battles, as far as Dole, Pontarson and Grenville; but on the retreat of these brave and unfortunate men, the squadron transports, &c. returned to Cowes Road.

Our readers will find brilliant specimens of this officer's conduct in our volume for 1794, p. 296. 564.

AN ACCOUNT OF THE LIFE AND WRITINGS OF LINNÆUS.

LINNÆUS was the son of a peasant-born village pastor, who brought up a family in the narrow condition attending that station in the north of Europe. The fondness of young Linné for plants, which shewed itself at so early an age as to appear almost instinctive, may readily be derived from the father's taste for horticulture, and for the collection of wild flowers from the woods and fields around his little mansion. The youth was destined for the church: but an impatience of confinement to studies which he did not relish, and the insuperable at-

tachment to *Flora* which possessed his mind, frustrated the intentions of his parents. When, in displeasure and despair they were about to bind him apprentice to a shoemaker, he was rescued by a physician of the neighbouring town, named Rothman: who, discovering in him the latent fire of genius, took him into his house as a pupil, and probably as an useful domestic, initiated him in medicine, and decided his fate by putting into his hand *Tournefort's Elements of Botany*.

In the 21st year of his age he went to the university of Lund. In this place

he had the good fortune to ingratiate himself with Stobæus, professor of physic and botany, who took him gratuitously into his family, and gave him access to his museum and library. A pleasing anecdote is related of him during his residence in this house:—As he was of a social convivial turn, and was known to sit up late at night, the professor suspected that his vigils passed in cards or romps with the servants. He therefore came suddenly into the young man's apartment at a late hour; when, instead of amusements of that kind, he found him entrenched amid the works of Tournefort, Bauhin, Cæsalpinus, and other great botanists. This discovery, as might be supposed, rendered him a greater favourite with the professor than before.

The university of Upsal, however, the chief seat of the Swedish Muses, was the chief object of his longing; and, notwithstanding the pecuniary difficulties which stood in his way, he accomplished his journey thither in the next year. The medical professors there, at that period (1728) were Olaus Rudbeck, jun. and Roberg, both old men, and little inclined to improvement:—but Olaus Celsius, the professor of divinity, was the best botanist in Sweden, and zealous for the science. He was absent for some time after the arrival of Linné; and the poor youth, unknown and unpatronized, fell into a lamentable state of indigence. He was glad to accept of a meal, and to wear the cast cloaths of his fellow students; nay he even was forced to patch their old shoes with cords and the bark of trees, in order to be able to make his botanical excursions. The mind, which possesses energy and resolution enough to rise above such difficulties as these, is of the very first class, and may claim praise, to which those who nursed in the lap of ease and prosperity can never establish an equal right. On the return of Celsius, fortune proved more favourable: Linné made himself known to him, engaged his esteem, and obtained free board and lodging in his house; which he in some measure repaid, by his services in assisting the professor in composing his *Hieroglyphicon*.

About this time, a small work of Vailant, a very ingenious French botanist, (his *Sermo de Structura Florum*,) falling into the hands of Linné afforded him the first notions of those sexual distinctions of flowers, which afterward became the ground-work of his celebrated *system*. Attracted by these new views of the vegetable creation, he pursued the subject with many additional observations, and drew up a manuscript treatise on the sexes of plants. This attempt came to the knowledge of Professor Rudbeck, and gave him such an opinion of the writer, that he took Linné into his house, and appointed him his assistant lecturer. This was in 1730, when Linné had completed his 23d year. Thus the path to fame and advancement was laid open to him, and the whole remainder of his life consisted in a continual and rapid progress through it.

He was, soon after, appointed by the Swedish Academy of Sciences to make a journey of discovery in Lapland. Such was the poverty of Sweden, that the sum devoted to this purpose amounted only to 7*l.* 10*s.* sterling! He undertook this long and most uncomfortable expedition with all the ardour of an enthusiast; and, during the course of it, (from May to the end of October,) he underwent dangers and difficulties which, accustomed as he was to hardships, exercised all his patience and resolution:—but he returned rich in many undescribed objects of nature, and in observations on the country and its inhabitants. His diary, kept on this tour, remains in MS. but the botanical matter was published in two parts of *Florula Lapponica*, inserted in the Swedish Transactions. The plants in this catalogue were arranged according to his newly projected sexual system.

Having now acquired some celebrity, he began, in the year 1733, to give lectures on botany, chemistry, and mineralogy, at Upsal; which were well received. The spirit of envy and rivalry, however, instigated Professor Rosen to enforce a statute of the University, which excluded every one, who had not taken his degrees, from the office of a public

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lecturer. Stung to the quick with this ungenerous treatment, which blasted all his prospects, Linné was provoked to shew his resentment in a very unwarrantable manner. He drew his sword on Rosen as he came out of the senate-house, and was with difficulty prevented from running him through the body: nay, he for sometime continued to meditate a bloody revenge, and would probably have executed it, had he not, as he himself related, been diverted from the design by the impression which his mind received one night on waking from a horrid dream. From this anecdote, an idea may be formed of the fiery and resentful temper which, through life, too much characterised the hero of this narrative.

A journey to Dalecarlia, with some young nobles his pupils, was the occasion of his tarrying at the mining town of Falun, where he established a kind of college of mineralogy under the auspices of the governor of the province. Here he became acquainted with the daughter of Moræus, a man of eminence, and physician to the province, and with difficulty obtained the father's consent to marry her in three years, if she should remain single till that period. His great object was now to gain a doctor's degree and to settle in the practice of physic. By the help of his intended bride, he was equipped for a journey to Hardenwyk in Holland, where he meant to graduate.

He took his course by Hamburg to Hardenwyk; at which university he obtained the degree of doctor of physic. For his academical exercise he defended a new hypothesis concerning the causes of intermitting fevers; one of the principal of which he asserted to be the use of water impregnated with argillaceous particles. His thesis bears the date of June 24, 1735, when he was in his 28th year. Leyden was the next place which he visited; where his great object was to obtain an introduction to Boerhaave. This was no easy matter, as that celebrated man set too high a value on his time to be liberal of it in conferences with strangers:—but the prospectus of his *Système Naturel*, which Linné printed for the first time at Leyden, and presented to Boerhaave, obtained for him

the honour which he solicited. The great man appointed him an interview at his villa; which succeeded so well for Linné, that the old professor advised him to give up all thoughts of returning home and to seek his fortune in Holland. Linné pleaded his disability, on account of indigence, and mentioned his design of leaving Leyden the very next day. We are not told that Boerhaave (one of the richest men in his country,) made any effort to detain him. He gave him however, a letter to Burmann, botanica professor at Amsterdam, which secured him a good reception there; and Burmann conceived so high an opinion of the Swede, that he took him into his house for the purpose of obtaining his help in his description of the plants of Ceylon. Boerhaave farther served Linné very essentially, by recommending him to George Clifford, the rich Burgomaster and great collector of Amsterdam, a his house physician and botanist. Clifford, accordingly made an exchange with Burmann of a copy of Sloane's History of Jamaica against the naturalist; and he took Linné home with him to Hartecamp, his villa, and at once raised him to a state of affluence scarcely conceivable by a poor Swede, for he had an appointment of a ducat a day, exclusive of boarding.

The residence in a paradise fraught with treasures from all parts of the globe together with books, learned company and good living, must have made Linné the happiest of mortals. He studied, wrote, and extended his fame and principles. An agreeable variation of his employments was a journey to England in 1736, at Clifford's expence, for the purpose of enriching his garden. Sir Hans Sloane was at that time at the head of natural history in this country: but a warm recommendation of Linné to him from Boerhaave, procured only a cold and common reception. Linné visited Miller at the Chelsea-garden, and, after some unpromising attempts, succeeded in inspiring that botanist with a favourable opinion of him. A man of superior knowledge, Dillenius, at Oxford received him at first with jealousy and dislike, but at last treated him with civility.

The botanical garden at Oxford seems to have been what best answered the expectations of the great Swedish botanist in England; and he returned to Hartecamp enriched with many natural treasures, and furnished with new connexions, which proved of subsequent utility to him.

Linné now proceeded with renewed spirit and confidence in his great plan of botanical reform, and he gave to the world his first edition of the *Genera Plantarum* in the beginning of 1737. In this, the *sexual system* was displayed in its complete state; and he arranged, according to the same method, the *Hortus Cliffortianus* and the *Flora Lapponica*, which both appeared in that year. The reputation which he gained by these works did not prevent his becoming a prey to melancholy; the true cause of which was a longing after his own country, and for the sight of his intended bride. Having resided a while with Van Royen in Leyden, whom he aided in forming a new system of botany, he visited Paris, where he met with a polite reception, and was admitted a corresponding member of the Academy of Sciences. France, however, was not yet prepared for exchanging the system of her own Tournefort and Vaillant, for that of the Swede. From this country he took his departure by sea for Sweden, where he arrived in September 1738.

It may here be remarked, that many respectable names, appear as opponents of the new system; among whom may be mentioned Klein, Crantz, Alston, Camper, Pontedera, Spalanzani, Adanson, and the illustrious de Buffon. In his own country, Linné had a declared and acrimonious adversary in the great mineralogist Wallerius. In order to refute the aspersions of this philosopher, Linné

printed a small anonymous work entitled *Orbis eruditi judicium de Car. Linnæi M. D. scriptis*, in which he drew a sketch of his life and writings, and published all the testimonies in his favour, given by men of eminence, in various parts of Europe. This was a dignified, though perhaps an ostentatious, mode of silencing attacks; more to his honour, however, than the method which he is here said to have taken, in order to mark his sense of gratitude and of resentment toward foreign botanists, which was, by affixing the names of his friends on beautiful and valuable plants, and those of his enemies on the ugly and noxious. Here was a display of that littleness of mind which mixed itself with his great qualities; and the temptation, thus to abuse the assumed botanical privilege of naming new plants after persons, justifies, in our opinion, Haller's objections against that common practice.

His botanical honours had not done much in preparing the way to medical practice; and his prospects were at first so little encouraging, that, had a letter from Haller come to hand in reasonable time, in which that eminent person proposed in the most friendly manner to resign to him his professorship of Botany at Gottingen, Sweden would probably have lost the honour and advantage of Linné's future residence. Some fortunate cases, however, brought him into notice; and a lucky prescription for a cough became so fashionable, as to give him an introduction at Court. Count Tessin declared himself the patron of Linné, and obtained for him the post of physician to the Admiralty; this success also gained him the hand of his bride, after a probation of five years.

(To be concluded next number.)

CHINESE METHOD OF PREPARING THE DIFFERENT SORTS OF TEA.

[Translated from the French of the Abbe Rochon.]

TEA grows on a small shrub, the leaves of which are collected twice or thrice every year. Those who collect the leaves three times a-year, begin at the new moon which precedes the vernal equinox, whether it falls in the end of

February, or the beginning of March. At that period most of the leaves are perfectly green, and hardly full expanded: but these small and tender leaves are accounted the best of all; they are scarce, and exceedingly dear.

The second crop, or the first for those who collect the leaves only twice a-year, is gathered about the end of March, or the beginning of April. Part of the leaves have then attained to maturity; and though the other part have acquired only half their size, they are both collected without any distinction.

The third, or the second for some, and last crop, is more abundant, and is collected about the end of April, or the beginning of May, when the leaves have attained to their full growth, either in size or number. There are some people who neglect the two first crops, and who confine themselves entirely to this: the leaves of which are selected with great care, and distributed into classes according to their size and goodness. Tea ought to be rejected as of a bad quality, when old, and as it were withered leaves are found amongst it: which may be easily known, by infusing a little of it in water; for then the leaves dilate, and return to their natural state.

The leaves of the tea shrub are oblong, sharp-pointed, indented on the edges, and of a very beautiful green colour. The flower is composed of five white petals disposed in the form of a rose, and is succeeded by a pod of the size of a filberd, containing two or three small green seeds, which are wrinkled, and have a disagreeable taste. Its root is fibrous, and spreads itself out near the superficies of the ground.

This shrub grows equally well in a rich as in a poor soil. It is to be found all over China; but there are certain places where the tea is of a better quality than in others. Some people give the preference to the tea of Japan; but we have reason to doubt whether there is any real difference.

The manner of preparing tea is very simple: when the leaves are collected, they are exposed to the steam of boiling water, in order to soften them; and they are then spread out upon metal plates, and placed over a moderate fire, where they acquire that shrivelled appearance which they have when brought to Europe.

In China, there are only two kinds of the tea-shrub; but the Chinese, by their

industry, have considerably multiplied each of them. If there are, therefore, large quantities of tea in that country which is excessively dear, there is some also very common, and sold at a low rate. The Chinese, however, are very fond of good tea, and take as much pains to procure it of an excellent quality, as the Europeans do to procure excellent wine.

BOHEA TEA.

THE Chinese name of this tea is *vou y tcha*, that is to say, tea of the kind called *vou-y*. It takes its name from a mountain in the province of Fokien.

There are three kinds of this tea; the first of which, called common bohea, grows at the bottom of the mountain; the second, called *cong-fou*, or *camphon*, grows at the top; and the third, named *faat-chaon*, grows in the middle. Their names are in England corrupted into *cong go* and *fouchong*.

Bohea teas, in general, ought to be dry, and heavy in the hand: this is a sign that the leaves have been full and juicy. When infused, they ought to communicate to the water a yellow colour, inclining a little to green, which indicates that they are fresh; for old tea produces a red colour. Care must be taken, above all, to avoid red leaves, and to chuse such as are large and entire. This also is a sign of freshness; for the longer tea is kept, the more it is shaken, which breaks the leaves, and mixes them with a great deal of dust. It sometimes happens, however, that the tea-dust, owing to the manner in which it is put into the box, as the Chinese tread upon it with their feet, to make it hold a larger quantity. The leaves of the *cong fou* and *faat-chaon* teas ought to have a beautiful black shining tint, to be large and weighty, and to communicate to water a very bright colour, and a mild taste.

The *pekao* is a particular kind of tea shrub, the leaves of which are all black on the one side, and all white on the other. As the real *pekao* tea is very scarce and dear, the Chinese adulterate it, by mixing with it some of the small half-grown leaves, as yet white, which grow on the top of the common bohea tea-tree. This changes the quality of the

the *pekao*; for these leaves being scarcely formed, can have very little sap or flavour.

GREEN TEA.

GREEN teas do not grow in the same places as the Bohea tea. They are brought from the province of Nankin, and are distinguished into three sorts. The first is known under the name of *songlo* tea, but oftener under that of *green toukay*; the second is called *big tea*, and the third *hayssuen tea*. There are also some other kinds; but the greater part of them are unknown, or of little importance to foreigners. The *songlo* and *hayssuen* teas come from the same shrub. Their only difference is in the manner of their being prepared.

Big tea grows on a different shrub,

the leaves of which are thicker and larger than those of other kinds.

All these teas ought to have a green leaden tint: the older they are, the leaves become more yellow, which is a very great fault. They ought also to have a burnt or scorched smell, not too strong, but agreeable: for when they have been long kept, they have a fishy smell, somewhat like that of pilchards. The French wish to find in green teas, and particularly in *songlo*, and imperial, an odour similar to that of soap.

In these different kinds of tea, there is a particular distinction to be made, as they are generally classed into one, two, or three kinds, according to the periods at which they were gathered,

ADVANTAGES OF ARITHMETIC,

AND THE SCIENCE RECOMMENDED TO THE LADIES.

SIR J. CHILD, in his Treatise on Trade, enumerates the following circumstance that takes place in general in Holland, amongst the causes that have contributed to render that country rich and flourishing—the education of their children, as well daughters as sons; all which, adds he, be they never of so great quality and estate, they always take care to bring up to write good hands, and to have the full knowledge and use of Arithmetic and Merchant's Accounts; the well understanding and practice of which does strangely infuse into most persons that are owners of that quality, of either sex; not only an ability of commerce of all kinds, but a strong aptitude and delight in it. It does likewise encourage their husbands to hold on their trades to their dying days, knowing the capacity of their wives to get in their estates, and carry on their trades after their deaths.—'Besides,' adds he, 'it has been observed of the nature of Arithmetic, that, like other

parts of the Mathematics, it does not only improve the natural parts of those who are expert at it, but inclines them to thriftiness and good husbandry, and prevents both husbands and wives, in some manner, from running out their estates, when they have it always in their heads what their expences do amount to, and how soon, and by what cause, their ruin must overtake them.'

In addition to the above, Dr Johnson, in a letter to Miss Susan Thrall, has the following paragraph in recommendation of figures:—"Nothing amuses more harmlessly than Computation, and nothing is more applicable to real business, and to speculative inquiries. A thousand stories which the ignorant tell, and believe, die away at once when the Computist takes them in his *gripe*. Numerical inquiries, my dearest girl, will give you entertainment in solitude by the practice, and reputation in public by the effect."

DESCRIPTION OF THE OVIS FERA, OR WILD SHEEP.

FROM DR PALLAS' ACCOUNT OF THE DIFFERENT KINDS OF SHEEP FOUND IN THE RUSSIAN DOMINIONS.

DR PALLAS found the *ovis fera*, or wild sheep, in all its native vigour, boldness, and activity, inhabiting the vast chain of mountains which run through the centre of Asia to the eastern sea, and the branches which it sends off to Great

Great Tartary, China, and the Indies.

This wild animal which our learned naturalist declares to be the *mufimon* of Pliny, and the *ophion* of the Greeks, is called *argali* by the Siberians, which means wild sheep; and by the Russians *kamennoi barann*, or sheep of the rocks, from its ordinary place of abode.

It delights in the bare rocks of the Asiatic chain just mentioned, where it is constantly found basking in the sun: but it avoids the woods of the mountains, and every other object that would intercept the direct rays of the glorious luminary.

Its food is the Alpine plants and shrubs it finds amongst the rocks. The *argali* prefers a temperate climate, although he does not disdain that of Asiatic Siberia, as he there finds his favourite bare rocks, sunshine, and Alpine plants; nay it is even found in the cold eastern extremity of Siberia and Kamchatka, which plainly proves that nature has given a most extensive range to the sheep in a wild state, equal even to what she has given to *man*, the lord of the creation; a fact that ought to make us slow in believing the assertions which tend to prove the sheep a local animal; or at least confined to certain latitudes, to possess it in all its value*.

The *argali* loves solitude, or possibly perfect liberty, and therefore flees the haunts of all-subduing man; hence it gradually abandons a country in proportion as it becomes peopled, if no unsurmountable object obstructs its flight; inasmuch that Dr Pallas thinks that nothing but the surrounding sea can account for the wild sheep being found in an inhabited island; as is sometimes the case.

The ewe of the *argali* brings forth be-

* We learn from Bruce's Travels, or rather we have there a confirmation of what was known long ago, that the *berse* is a native of a very hot climate, and is found in his greatest beauty, activity, fire &c. between the latitudes 20° and 36°; yet there is no part of the world where that noble animal is reared in greater perfection than in Great Britain, where, by crossing the breed, we have obtained all the qualities of the different races united into one.

fore the melting of the snow. Her lamb resembles much a young kid; except that they have a large flat protuberance instead of horns, and that they are covered with a woolly hair, frizzled, and of a dark grey. There is no animal so shy as the *argali*, which it is almost impossible to overtake on such ground as it keeps to. When pursued it does not run straight forward, but doubles and turns like a hare, at the same time that it scrambles up, and over the rocks with wonderful agility. In the same proportion that the adult *argali* is wild and untameable, the lamb is easy to tame when taken young, fed first on milk, and afterwards on fodder, like the domestic sheep, as has been found on numerous experiments made in the Russian settlements in these parts.

This animal formerly frequented the regions about the upper *Irtish*, and some other parts of Siberia, where it is no longer seen since colonies have been settled in these countries. It is common in the Mongolian, Songarian, and Tartarian mountains, where it enjoys its favourite solitude or liberty. The *argali* is found likewise on the banks of the Lena, up as high as 60 degrees of north latitude; and it propagates its species even in Kamchatka, as noticed before. The doctor gives a description of a young *argali* ram of that country, which he took from Steller's zoological manuscript, a naturalist who had been sent in a former reign to explore the wilds of Siberia.

The *argali* is also found in the mountains of *Persia*, of which variety we have a stuffed skin in the museum of the Imperial Academy of Sciences, sent here by Gmelin, who travelled about the same time with Pallas; and one, of that last mentioned Gentleman from *Dauria*, of which he has given a general description whilst alive; although he had not then sufficient leisure to be so particular as he has been in the description of a female *argali*, and not with all the minuteness of the doctor's zoological accuracy.

The same wild animal is also said to obtain in the Kuril islands in great size and beauty.

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ADVANTAGES OF AGRICULTURE.

FROM CRUMPE'S ESSAY ON PROVIDING EMPLOYMENT FOR THE PEOPLE.

COMMERCE, with all its advantages and all its manufactures, is considered by Dr Crumpe only as the handmaid of agriculture; it is the latter, he says, that puts the active powers of a nation in motion, furnishes the greatest share of employment to the people, and lays the foundation of that species of wealth which even war itself can scarcely ever destroy. He illustrates and supports this doctrine by the following statement, which history shows to be true.

THE Netherlands in general, and the province of Flanders in particular, though now cultivated and improved to the utmost, afforded at one period a very different prospect. The vast Ardennes, of which some small but ornamental remains still continue, overspread and rendered useless almost its whole extent. The Counts of Flanders were, on this account, stiled the Foresters of Flanders. The country was, beside, covered with marshes and stagnant waters. The Scheld, unrestrained by the hand of man, overflowed its level banks, deluged the neighbouring plains, and rendered them at once both desolate and unhealthy. Agriculture has effected the wonderful change now observable: introduced first by the Monks, and adopted afterwards by the peasants, it made rapid advances to perfection, in proportion as the latter were relieved from feudal oppression, and secured from the rapacity of their lords. The manufactures, afterwards established in the cities of Flanders, afforded additional encouragement to the cultivation of the country. They doubly promoted its progress to perfection: the husbandman, secure of a ready market for his productions, in the rising consumption of the crowded towns, was invited to increase his exertions; and, by augmenting his capital, was enabled more effectually to execute the necessary improvement in his land. The adventurous merchant, not finding sufficient scope for the employment of his wealth in commerce, or allured by the natural attractions of the country, exerted the same spirit in cultivation he did in trade, and, by securing his riches in

the soil, rendered their benefits permanent to future generations. The princes of Flanders afforded peculiar encouragement to these exertions, and judiciously bestowed premiums on those who excelled in the most useful of all occupations. The effects of so fortunate a combination of circumstances soon became visible. As early as the 12th century, the forests of Flanders were extirpated; canals were formed, which at once drained the country, and opened a communication between its most distant districts. The Scheld, restrained to its proper bed by the necessary precautions, no longer desolated the country it should enrich; the soil was laid open to the beneficial influence of the atmosphere; and Flanders became the most fertile and cultivated portion of Europe.

A variety of well-known causes, not here necessary to be enumerated, have deprived those countries of the commerce which they once possessed; their agriculture, however, feels no decay, and still affords employment to the numerous inhabitants. The manufactures of Louvain have disappeared; the trade of Antwerp is extinct; and many of its other cities have been depopulated; but the fields of Flanders retain their fertility: their population is augmented almost beyond parallel, and they afford an irrefragable proof, that agriculture is the most solid basis of national prosperity. Even the ravages of war are not able to deprive agriculture of the firm possession of the soil which it once obtains. In the sixteenth century, a period the most unprosperous to these provinces, when all their other arts declined or disappeared, the cultivation of the earth retained its native vigour: during the almost continual tranquillity of the present, it has progressively advanced to still higher improvement. Their husbandry (if not injured by late commotions) is now unequalled in any part of Europe; their population surpassed by none; their inhabitants feel no want of employment; and their comfortable habitations, wholesome food, and the decent competence they enjoy, express, in the strongest terms, to the delighted tra-

traveller, that each shares the plenty which pervades his fields.

'The present state of Lombardy and Tuscany would lead us to similar conclusions. Though the misfortunes of Italy,

in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries considerably injured the commerce and manufactures of their cities, the surrounding country is still one of the most cultivated and populous in Europe.'

DESCRIPTION OF A PROPORTIONAL SCALE FOR REDUCING PLANS, MAPS, &c.

BY MR JAMES BAYLEY, OF SHOREDITCH.

THIS instrument consists of two flat brass limbs, of unequal lengths, turning upon a centre pin, which is fixed upon a brass box, filled with lead, having three points at the bottom, to keep it firmly fixed to the table; a nut screws on at the top of the centre pin, to keep the brass limbs steady.

The longer limb is in length, from the centre, twenty-eight inches one quarter, and is graduated into inches, and tenths of inches; the shorter limb, which is nineteen inches and a half long, has on it four or more scales of inches, divided into smaller parts: as fifteenths, twentieths, twenty-fifths, thirtieths, &c. An index moves on this limb, having a spring, with a projecting point underneath, connected with it.

To make use of the instrument, turn the plan you wish to reduce bottom upwards—as the instrument inverts it in the reducing—and, bringing the graduated

edge of the longer limb to any angular or remarkable point of the plan, &c. observe what division it coincides with, and set the index on the shorter limb to the corresponding division on that scale you wish to reduce it to; then, putting your paper underneath, make a point upon it by pressing the spring with your thumb; then again move the longer limb, till for other angular point, or other remarkable part, coincides with its graduated edge, and, observing the division again, move the index to the same division on the scale and make a point as before.

In this manner proceed till all the angular or remarkable points are thus transferred to the fair copy, which may afterwards be joined by right or other lines.

It is obvious that every angular point must be taken; and, the greater number of other remarkable points that are transferred, the more correct your plan will be.

Transactions of the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, &c.

SHAKESPEARE'S CRAB TREE.

SHAKESPEARE'S bench, and the half-pint mug, out of which he used to take very copious draughts of ale, at a public-house, either in Stratford-upon-Avon, or the neighbourhood of that town, are well-known to all our British antiquaries, from their having been long in the possession of the late Mr James West; but with Shakespeare's CRAB-TREE the Antiquarian Society probably are not so well acquainted.

There has been long a tradition in Warwickshire, that our great dramatic Bard was a very boon companion; and the fame of two illustrious bands of good fellows, who were distinguished by the denominations of the TOPERS and the SIPPERS, is not yet extinct in that coun-

try. The TOPERS, who were the stoutest fellows of the two, challenged in England, it is said, to contest with them in deep potations of the good old English beverage; a challenge which Shakespeare and a party of his young friends at Stratford readily accepted: but, going on a Whitsunday to meet them at Bidford, a village about seven miles distant, they were much mortified to find that the TOPERS had that very day, (owing to some misunderstanding of the place and time appointed), gone to a neighbouring fair on a similar scheme with which brought Shakespeare and his friends to Bidford. Being thus disappointed they were obliged to take up with the SIPPERS, whom they found at that

lage, but whom they held in great contempt. On trial, however, the Stratfordians proved so unequal to the combat, that they were obliged to yield; and, while they had yet the use of their legs, they set out towards home. Unfortunately, our great Poet's head, and that of one of his friends, not being so strong as that of their companions, they found themselves unable to proceed; and, laying themselves down, they took up their rest for the night under the shelter of a large wide-spreading crab-tree. When they awoke in the morning, his friend proposed that they should return to the place of combat; but, being probably weary of his company, he refused.

—Farewell, therefore, he exclaimed,

Piping Pebworth, dancing Marston,
 Haunted Hilbro', hungry Grafton,
 Dodging Exhall, Popish Wicksford,
 Beggarily Bromie, and drunken Bidford!

The rhymes are certainly not so exact as he would have made in his closet; but, as *field-measures*, they may do well enough; and the epithets are strongly characteristic of his manner, being peculiarly and happily adapted to the several villages, whence the miscellaneous group of Sippers had resorted to Bidford.

This celebrated tree is still standing, and is known far and near by the name of SHAKESPEARE'S CRAB-TREE.

Gent. Mag.

ACCOUNT OF THE NATION OF COUGNONTAIN SECOUIMA

(OR WOMEN WITHOUT HUSBANDS) IN SOUTH AMERICA.

ONE of the latest European travellers to the interior parts of South America, as he pursued his journey along the famous river Orelana, in the country of Amazonia, came up with an old man who was employed in catching tortoises. He put many questions to him, and found him very communicative and full of information. Among other anecdotes, he obtained from him the following.—In the centre of the mountains of Guiana, lived a nation of *Cougnotain Secouima* (women without husbands), who had separated themselves entirely from men, and went about in armed troops. Though they admitted the males among them once a-year, yet they abstained from forming any attachments; and it was one of their most sacred and inviolable laws, that new connexions should be made at every fresh intercourse with our sex. The offspring, if male, was sent to the father, to be educated by him; if female, it was brought up by the mother. The favourite ornament of these female warriors was a certain green gem which they found in great abundance on the other side of a river called the Black river; and hither the young women of quality used to repair every month, in armed bodies, in search of this decoration of their ears and wrists.

It happened on a certain day, as some of the flower of the Amazonian maidens

were out on this errand, they fell in with a troop of Indian youths, who were going on an embassy to a neighbouring tribe. The young men were so struck with the beauty of these adventurers, that they immediately laid at their feet a part of the presents with which they were loaded for the purposes of their commission. The desire of pleasing each other soon became mutual, and grew so rapidly, that the next day they joined in building little temporary cottages on the spot. Every month they met together at the same place, where the strictest decorum was preserved. The women slept always in separate lodgings; their heads, reposing on their bucklers, and their feet covered with the lama, the presents of their lovers. The youths also assisted them in gathering the green gems, and were delighted with the occupation of decorating their persons and their arms with the costliest they could find. At every fresh meeting they brought with them the plumage of green parrots for their helmets, and chains of lions' teeth for their necks and wrists; not forgetting to load themselves with presents of of fish and venison, and fruits of the fairest kinds, such as guavas, bananas, pomegranates, and pine-apples. By the force of these assiduities, they obtained a promise from the female warriors, to choose them for their temporary husbands, when

the time should arrive which was appointed by the laws of the Amazonian state for the intercourse of the sexes.

This moment at length came, and their tender engagements were faithfully performed. The short interval allowed them was passed in the fondest endearments; but at the end of the fourth day the terrible order for separation was issued, and proclaimed by the rattling of their spears against their corslets, and such funeral shouts as it was their customs to raise in sorrow for departed friends. They took a final leave of each other, never to meet again but in the land of souls. The male pledges of their loves were sent back to their fathers; and the females were brought up by the mothers, for the supply of the commonwealth.

It so happened, that, in the course of some ten years, a war broke out between the very tribe to which these Indians belonged, and the nation of the Amazons. After many desperate encounters, and a great deal of bloodshed, the men proved an overmatch for the women, burned and laid waste their country, and advanced towards their last town, with minds prepared to revenge their fallen associates. The little devoted capital was thrown into terrible consternation: the air was filled with the shrieks of helpless virgins, miserably murdered by their own mothers, to save them from the bloody hands of an exasperated enemy.

In the midst of this cruel disorder, one of those very women who had been made mothers in the amorous adventure with the Indian youths, was inspired to save the rest of her countrywomen. Gathering together all she could muster of her comrades, who had shared in the expedition after the green gems, she made a short harangue, full of the most touching remonstrances, on the necessity of laying aside all measures of resistance; and besought them, vehemently, to try

what the force of nature might do for them, and the tender pleadings of those bosom-recollections which their presence must awaken in the minds of their former lovers. Scarcely had she finished, when actuated by a common spirit, with a shout that rent along the mountains in ominous echoes, they all threw away their targets of canes, and their half-moon bucklers, and rushed out with naked breasts to meet the enemy. The novelty of the sight arrested for some moments the march of the Indians. A solemn silence prevailed; taking advantage of which the forlorn females raised their voices and called upon their temporary husbands and the sons of their pleasures and their vows, repeating their names, and reminding them of the crowns of parrot feathers, and all the pledges of their former loves.

As these Indians were originally a Peruvian colony, they had inherited a portion of that softness, and humanity of character, which distinguished that race. When they beheld the offspring of that tender rencounter, and those breasts which they had so often pressed with fond delight, their heads fell upon their bosoms, and their darts dropped from their hands; they rushed forwards, and embraced with eddhusiam their wives and their mothers, and spared for their sake the remains of the Amazonian nation. Admonished by this event, these warlike women relinquished their bows and their spears, and resolved in future to trust more to their weakness than their strength, to their tears than their arrows, to their extended arms than to their half-moon bucklers, to their soft bosoms than their adamantine corslets; and, whatever imposing travellers may relate, there are no more such people to be found in the mountains of Guiana.

From the Looker-on.

POLITICAL CHARACTER, GENIUS, MANNERS, &c. OF THE PEOPLE IN NEW HAMPSHIRE.

IT is much less difficult and dangerous to describe the character of the dead than of the living; but in so great a variety as the inhabitants of a whole state, there cannot but be some general traits which all must allow to be just; and which, however disagreeable, if applied particularly, yet will not be discredited by

by any, when delivered only in general terms. It is not my wish to exaggerate either the virtues or defects of my countrymen; but, as an American, I have a right to speak the truth concerning them, if my language be within the limits of decency.

Before the year 1771, the province was not divided into counties; but every cause, from even the most remote parts, was brought to Portsmouth, where the courts were held, and the public offices were filled by a few men, most of whom were either members of the council, or devoted to the interest of the governor, or personally related to him. In the administration of justice, frequent complaints were made of partiality. Parties were sometimes heard out of court, and the practice of *watering the jury*, was familiarly known to those persons who had much business in the law. The dernier resort was to a court of appeals, consisting of the governor and council; of whom seven were a quorum, and four a majority. Here the final sentence was often passed by the same persons who had been concerned in the former decisions; unless the cause was of such value as to admit of an appeal to the King in council. During the administration of the last governor, some of these sources of disaffection were removed; but others remained, for an experiment, whether a cure could be effected by a change of government.

The revolution, which called the democratic power into action, has repressed the aristocratic spirit. The honours and emoluments of office are more generally diffused; the people enjoy more privileges; and, after a long dissension, are better united. Government is a science, and requires education and information, as well as judgment and prudence. Indeed there are some who have struggled through all the disadvantages arising from the want of early education, and by force of native genius and industry, have acquired those qualifications which have enabled them to render eminent service to the community; and there are others who have been favoured with early education, and have

improved their opportunity to good purpose. Notwithstanding which, the deficiency of persons qualified for the various departments in government, has been much regretted, and by none more than by those few, who know how public business ought to be conducted. This deficiency is daily decreasing; the means of knowledge are extending; prejudices are wearing away, and the political character of the people is manifestly improving.

But however late the inhabitants of New Hampshire may be in political improvement; yet they have long possessed other valuable qualities, which have rendered them an important branch of the American Union. Firmness of nerve, patience in fatigue, intrepidity in danger, and alertness in action, are to be numbered among their native and essential characteristics.

Men who are concerned in travelling, hunting, cutting timber, making roads, and other employments in the forest, are inured to hardships. They frequently lie out in the woods several days or weeks together, in all seasons of the year. A hut, composed of poles and bark, suffices them for shelter; and, on the open side of it, a large fire secures them from the severity of the weather. Wrapt in a blanket, with their feet next the fire, they pass the longest and coldest nights, and awake vigorous for labour the succeeding day. Their food, when thus employed, is salted pork or beef, with potatoes, and bread of Indian corn; and their best drink is water mixed with ginger; though many of them are fond of distilled spirits, which, however, are less noxious in such a situation than at home. Those who begin a new settlement, live, at first, in a style not less simple. They erect a square building of poles, notched at the ends to keep them fast together. The crevices are plastered with clay, or the stiffest earth which can be had, mixed with moss or straw. The roof is either bark or split boards; the chimney a pile of stones; within which a fire is made on the ground, and a hole is left in the roof for the smoke to pass out. Another

ther hole is made in the side of the house for a window, which is occasionally closed with a wooden shutter. In winter, a constant fire is kept, by night as well as by day; and in summer it is necessary to have a continual smoke on account of the musketos and other insects with which the woods abound. The same defence is used for the cattle; smokes of leaves and brush are made in the pastures where they feed by day, and in the pens where they are folded by night. Ovens are built at a small distance from the houses, of the best stones which can be found, cemented and plaistered with clay or stiff earth. Many of these first essays in house-keeping are to be met with in the new plantations; which serve to lodge whole families, till their industry can furnish them with materials for a more regular and comfortable house; and till their land is so well cleared, as that a proper situation for it can be chosen. By these methods of living, the people are familiarised to hardships; their children are early used to coarse food and hard lodging; and to be without shoes in all seasons of the year, is scarcely accounted a want. By such hard fare, and the labour which accompanies it, many young men have raised up families, and, in a few years, have acquired property sufficient to render themselves independent freeholders; and they feel all the pride and importance which arise from a consciousness of having well earned their estates.

They have also been accustomed to hear their parents relate the dangers and hardships, the scenes of blood and desolation through which they and their ancestors have passed; and they have an ambition to emulate their hardy virtues. New Hampshire may therefore be considered as a nursery of stern heroism; producing men of firmness and valour, who can traverse mountains and deserts, encounter hardships, and face an enemy without terror. Their martial spirit needs only opportunity to draw it into action; and when properly trained to regular military duty, and commanded by officers in whom they can place confi-

dence, they form a militia fully equal to the defence of their country.

They are also very dextrous in the use of edge tools, and in applying mechanical powers to the elevation and removal of heavy bodies. In the management of cattle they are excelled by none. Most of their labour is performed by the help of oxen; horses are seldom employed in the team; but are used chiefly in the saddle, or, in the winter season, in sleighs.

Land being easily obtained, and labour of every kind being familiar, there is great encouragement to population. A good husbandman, with the saving of a few years, can purchase new land enough to give his elder sons a settlement and assist them in clearing a lot and building a hut; after which they soon learn to support themselves. The homestead is generally given to the youngest son who provides for his parents, when age or infirmity incapacitates them for labour. An unmarried man of thirty years old is rarely to be found in our country towns. The women are grand mothers at forty, and it is not uncommon for a mother and daughter to have each a child at the breast, at the same time; nor for a father, son, and grand son, to be at work together in the same field. Thus population and cultivation proceed together, and a vigorous race of inhabitants grows up, on a soil, which labour vies with nature to render productive.

Those persons, who attend chiefly to husbandry, are the most thriving and substantial. Those who make the getting of lumber their principal business, generally work hard for little profit. This kind of employment interferes too much with husbandry. The best season for sawing logs is the spring, when the rivers are high; this is also the time for ploughing and planting. He who works in the saw mill at that time, must buy his bread and clothing, and the hay for his cattle, with his lumber; and he generally anticipates the profit of his labour. Long credit is a disadvantage to him: and the too free indulgence of

spirituous

spiriteous liquor, to which this class of people are much addicted, hurts their health, their morals, and their interest. They are always in debt, and frequently at law. Their families are ill provided with necessaries, and their children are without education or morals. When a man makes husbandry his principal employment, and attends to lumber only at seasons of leisure, and can afford to keep it for a market, and be his own factor, then it becomes profitable. The profit of the other generally goes into the hands of the trader, who supplies him with necessaries at an advanced price, and keeps him in a state of dependence.

Where husbandry is the employment of the men, domestic manufactures are carried on by the women. They spin and weave their own flax and wool; and their families are clad in cloth of their own making. The people of Londonderry, and the towns which are made up of emigrants from it, attend largely to the manufacture of linen cloth and thread, and make great quantities for sale. These people are industrious, frugal, and hospitable. The men are sanguine and robust. The women are of lively dispositions; and the native white and red complexion of Ireland is not lost in New Hampshire. The town is much indebted for its wealth and consequence.

The people of New Hampshire, in general, are industrious, and allow themselves very little time for diversion. One who indulges himself in idleness and play, is stigmatised according to his demerit. At military musters, at judicial courts, at the raising of houses, at the launching of ships, and at the ordination of ministers, which are seasons of public concourse, the young people amuse themselves with dancing. In some towns, they have a practice at Christmas, of shooting geese for wagers; and on many other occasions, the diversion of firing at marks is very common, and has an excellent effect in forming young men to a dextrous use of arms. The time of gathering the Indian corn is always a season of festivity. The ears are gathered

and brought home by day; and, in the evening, a company of neighbours join in husking them, and conclude their labour with a supper and a dance. In the capital towns they have regular assemblies for dancing; and sometimes theatrical entertainments have been given by the young gentlemen and ladies. In Portsmouth, there is as much elegance and politeness of manners, as in any of the capital towns of New England. It is often visited by strangers, who always meet with a friendly and hospitable reception.

The free indulgence of spirituous liquors has been, and is now, one of the greatest faults of many of the people of New Hampshire; especially in the neighbourhood of the river Piscataqua and its branches, and wherever the business of getting lumber forms the principal employment of the people.

In travelling up the country, it affords pleasure to observe the various articles of produce and manufacture coming to market; but in travelling down the country, it is equally disgustful to meet the same teams returning, loaded with casks of rum, along with fish, salt, and other necessary articles.

Before the revolution it was customary to give drams at funerals; and, in some towns, to repeat the baneful dose two or three times. During the war, a scarcity of materials gave opportunity to put a check on this pernicious practice. It is now less common in most places, and in some it is wholly disused.

Among husbandmen, cyder is their common drink. Malt liquor is not so frequent as its wholesomeness deserves, and as the facility with which barley and hops may be raised, seems to require. In some of the new towns a liquor is made of spruce twigs, boiled in maple sap, which is extremely pleasant. But after all, there are no persons more robust and healthy than those, whose only or principal drink is the simple element, with which nature has universally and bountifully supplied this happy land. *From Belknap's History of New Hampshire.*

ON THE ANALOGY BETWEEN MENTAL AND BODILY DISEASE.

ALTHOUGH we have already exceeded the limits given to new publications, we are induced, from the practical usefulness of this Essay, to give it a place.

It has been asserted, that every man's way of thinking takes a tinge from his profession or manner of life. Of the truth of this remark I am personally sensible, from the habit I have formed of applying medical ideas to moral subjects. It is, indeed, nothing new to regard all mental vices and defects as so many *diseases* of that part of our frame; and moralists of all ages have been fond of running comparisons between maladies of the body and the mind. Yet I cannot but think, that something still remains to be done in the practical application of the doctrine; and that it is of importance, both with respect to the successful treatment of mental diseases, and to the preservation of our tranquillity, under a view of the evils of life, that this resemblance should be strongly impressed on our thoughts.

One consequence would undoubtedly be the result; that we should not expect to cure these disorders by trifling and casual remedies, but should fix our confidence solely on some vigorous plan, consisting in the resolute application of *opposites*, upon the medical maxim, *contraria contrariorum esse remedia*. It is the want of power or resolution to put in practice this grand principle of the healing art, that renders moral distempers in general so inveterate. What can be relied upon to oppose strong natural inclination, constant example, and confirmed habit, but some agent equally powerful, which shall, not in the way of persuasion, but by coercive force, be employed to draw over the mind to a contrary state of feeling? Where this can be put in practice, there is no case of moral depravity so desperate as to be without the hope, nay, perhaps, without the certainty, of a cure; where it cannot, the slightest vitiation is hardly to be removed. It is not without experience that I speak in this manner. More than

once has it happened to me to be consulted as a friend, on occasion of the discovery of very ruinous tendencies in young persons. In these instances, dissuading all petty expedients, I recommended such a total change of external circumstances, as would of necessity induce to as complete a change of views and habits; and the event justified my advice. That this was a right method was, indeed, sufficiently obvious; but might not be so obvious that it was the only right one; at least, parental indulgence is frequently glad to shelter itself under the plausibility of some less decisive mode of proceeding. But to one who has a just notion of the operation of *motives* upon the mind, it will be very apparent, that as long as those which are induced for the purpose of remedy continue inferior in force to those which nourish the disease, no benefit whatever can be expected from their application. Actions, which we would avert, will either be done, or not be done. They will infallibly be done, if the motives in them preponderate; they will not be done, if the contrary takes place. There is no medium: and such is the powerful habit, that every instance, either of yielding or of resisting, favours a similar termination when the trial next occurs. Whence may be demonstratively shewn the weakness of expecting any advantage from the mere repetition of efforts that have already proved unavailing.

You are better acquainted than myself with the scholastic controversies concerning liberty and necessity. I frequently hear them called mere logomachies, and such I am inclined to suppose they are when carried to their utmost degree of abstraction. But that they are not entirely without practical effects upon common minds, I am, from observation, convinced; and, in particular, I have no doubt, that the tendency of the popular notions concerning man's free agency, is to inspire too much confidence in the efficacy of the feeblest aid to morality, such as precept and argumentation. By those who entertain

alred ideas of the self-determining power of the soul, it is readily conceived, that placing before it an irrefragable syllogism in favour of virtue, can scarcely fail to enable it to resist all the allurements of vice. But the poet could long ago pronounce, "*Video meliora, proboque, deteriora sequor*;" the true interpretation of which is, that conviction of the understanding is not the strongest motive that can be presented to the human mind.

A person cannot have surveyed mankind with an attentive eye, without perceiving, in many cases, such an irresistible series of causes operating in the formation of character, as must convince him of the actual existence of a moral necessity;—that is, of such an overbearing prepotency of motives tending to one point, that in no one instant of a man's life, could he be supposed capable of a course of action different from that he has really adopted. Pursue an individual belonging to any one of the strongly marked classes in society, from the cradle to the grave, and see if the process of fixing his character have not been as regular and unalterable as that of his bodily constitution. Take one of those, too frequent in this great metropolis, who may be said to be suckled with vice and infamy, the breed of a prostitute and housebreaker, born and educated in the precincts of St Giles's. With the first use of language he learns blasphemy and obscenity; his little hands are practised in picking pockets, and his infant understanding in framing tricks and falsehoods. His early pleasures are dram drinking and debauchery of every species; and when not roused by appetite or compulsion, he passes away the time in the stupidity of sloth. He sees nothing before him but acts of rapine, cruelty, and brutality. Chastisement teaches him craft, and inflame his passion for mischief. Not only the duties of religion, and the obligations of virtue, are things utterly beyond his comprehension; but he is a perfect stranger to all the comforts of decent life. Thus, by the all powerful forces of education and habit, he is formed into the charac-

ter of a ferocious beast; certain to end his life by violence, if it be not sooner cut off by the consequences of intemperance.

This, it will be said, is an extreme case; but even in the opposite rank of society, among those who, as we commonly say, may live as they like, instances may be found of equal subjugation to the law of necessity. Take the heir to a large entailed estate, brought up while a child, in a house distinguished for riotous luxury and irregularity. Let him be nursed in ideas of self-consequence, flattered by obsequious servants, and indulged in every caprice of appetite and passion by weak or negligent parents. Transfer him to a public school, with a large allowance of pocket-money; and thence, when rising to manhood, to some genteel college in an university. Then send him on his travels, accompanied by an ignorant mercenary tutor. Let him make a due stay in every corrupt metropolis in Europe, the resort of his idle countrymen; and finish by *studying the town* in his own. Lastly, return him with a complete apparatus of guns, horses, and hounds, to his native woods, there to reside the uncontrolled lord of a herd of tenants and dependents, with no other object in life than to take his pleasure and maintain his hereditary sway. Is it in the nature of things possible, that this man should turn out any thing else than a low-minded, brutal, tyrannical debauchee?

The physician knows, that certain modes of living will infallibly bring on certain diseases, which will descend from parents to children, and can never be extirpated as long as the original causes prevail. The moralist may equally foretell certain vices as the consequence of certain conditions and manners in society, which will prove unconquerable while circumstances remain the same. The morbid tendency, in both cases, is too strong to be counteracted by common remedies. Nothing but a total change of habit, effected by means equally powerful and long-continued with those which bred the malady, can work a cure. To establish such an *alterative* plan

plan, has been the aim of all the great reformers of mankind. It was that, you know, of our most revered friend, Mr Howard, who was fully sensible that a combination of corrective powers, was necessary to produce any considerable and lasting effects upon persons long hardened by criminal courses. But such coercive methods can only, in the common state of things, be applied to those who have made themselves the objects of legal punishment. For the reformation of a whole people, and especially of the higher classes, nothing can be relied upon but one of these *grand remedial processes*, which are probably within the moral plan of providence. Nations, whom a long course of prosperity has rendered vain, arrogant, and luxurious, in whom increasing opulence has generated increased wants and desires, for the gratification of which, all barriers of honour and justice are broken down; who are arrived at that state in which, according to the energetic expression of the Roman historian, they can neither bear their vices, nor the remedies of them;—are only to be brought back to a right sense of things by some signal catastrophe, which shall change the whole form of their affairs, and oblige them to set out afresh, as it were, in the world. A conviction that such events are *necessary*, and that they are kindly intended as remedies of greater evils

than they immediately occasion, is the only consideration that can tranquilise the heart of a benevolent man, who lives a period when these awful operations are in a peculiar manner carrying on. It may reconcile him to the various delays and fluctuations in the progress towards a final event, which he cannot but ardently desire. It may convince him that *nothing is lost*; that no evils are without their correspondent benefits; and that when he wishes for a speedy settlement of things by the quiet operation of reason, without any of the harsh methods by which stubborn vices are to be forcibly eradicated, he wishes for an impracticability as great, as the surgeon who would hope to cure an inveterate cancer without the knife or the caustic.

These are times, my Son, in which reflections of this kind are particularly seasonable. You are capable of giving them their due force; and even should you find yourself totally mistaken in your expectations, as to the result of supposed remedial processes, you are provided with principles which will enable you to acquiesce in the humble confidence that, however distant, the time will come, when all evils, both natural and moral, shall receive their final cure.

• Solet fieri. Hoc parum est: debuit fieri.
Decernuntur ista, non accident.

SENEC. EP.

Dr Aiken's Letters.

REVIEW OF NEW BOOKS.

Letters during the Course of a Tour through Germany, Switzerland, and Italy, in the Years 1791 and 1792. With Reflections on the Manners, Literature, and Religion, of those Countries. By Robert Gray, M. A. Vicar of Farringdon, Berks. Rivingtons.

FROM hints taken down, upon the impression of the moment, during his late tour, Mr G. has drawn up a series of letters, containing descriptions and remarks, which, he very fairly judges, may interest public attention at a time, when intercourse with the Continent, for excursions of pleasure, is almost cut off; and when

some of the scenes which he visited are disfigured by recent devastation, or clouded by the terrors of approaching storm. In his remarks, Mr G. is very careful not to injure his reader, by furnishing him with 'scraps of infidelity,' or the 'trifles of foreign politics.'

We shall begin our extracts with a specimen of the author's cast, on viewing the collection at Dusseldorf. He writes thus: 'The full moral effect of pictures seldom produced by large collections; one's attention is distracted by varied too often diverted to follow up any chain of thought. A single picture, accidental

seen, may excite very interesting reflections; but who can turn from the tragic sublimity of a crucifixion, by Vandyke, to the humorous representation of a charlatan, by Gerard Dow, without perceiving a derangement of ideas. If this picture of the Virgin and Child, by Carlo Dolce, were in my closet, it would animate my piety to indulge in daily contemplation of it; and the celebrated head of Christ, by the same master, at Burleigh, is, with great propriety, placed, with only one or two others, in a separate closet. But at Düsseldorf I am called from the sublime subject, to look at a Shalchens's woman, smiling on a boy who endeavours to blow out a candle.

In admiring the magnificent picture of the dispensation of a final judgment, by Rubens, I could not but regret, that the subject is degraded by the introduction of Satan, in that stile of traditionary representation in which vulgar imaginations have embodied him, with horns and cloven feet. Sir Thomas Browne, who has adopted and refuted many errors upon a rabbinical notion, supposes the idea to have arisen from the circumstance of the devil's having appeared in the shape of a goat; and the learned Mr Mede was of opinion, that the devil, who, since the fall, only was allowed to appear in a human shape, is compelled to bear the deformity of some uncouth member, as though he could not yet take upon him human shape entirely, for that man himself is not entirely and utterly fallen as he is.

The imagination of Rubens, however, like that of Milton, should have rejected such childish fancies; the sublime description of the painter, like that of the poet, should have portrayed him.

As one whose form had yet not lost
All its original brightness, nor appeared
Less than archangel ruined, and the excess
Of glory obscured.

He should have represented "the faded splendor wan," the fallen brightness of "Lucifer, son of the morning."

DESCRIPTION OF BERNE.

Of Berne, he says: "Berne appeared to me, what it is usually represented, a very handsome town. The streets are spacious, the piazzas, with their low-arched fronts, give it a peculiar character: the storefronts would appear to more advantage if the arcades were more lofty. The walk, likewise, would in that case be equally sheltered from sun or rain; and there would be a much freer circulation of air; the town is kept neat, but it is by felons,

chained with a collar and hook over their heads: the terrasses, particularly that behind the cathedral which overlooks the Aar, afford very agreeable walks, where the Berne ladies, who are very pretty, exhibit their charms better displayed by dress than those of the Swiss women which we have yet seen. The refinement of a rich aristocracy has introduced more of the French manners here, than prevails in the other parts of Switzerland, which we have seen. The military men, who have enriched themselves in other countries, return with an importation of foreign customs, and extend a taste for luxury, with rapidity, among a people who retain a reverence for the nobility, which their ancestors possessed; where education has instilled a spirit of elegance, where little literature is cultivated, and an inconsiderable trade is carried on, in a province so little fertile, so inland and badly situated for communication with other countries by water. As the men, however, are generally engaged in the offices of government, or in foreign service, there is not much of that pernicious dissipation which results from idleness. Gaming is effectually suppressed, for every member of the council takes an oath to inform against any whom he shall see engaged in high play. The "*lenes sub noctem fufurri*" are heard in the public walks, but they are, in general, the whispers of honourable love, or the solicitations of allowed indulgence, seldom the insidious suggestions of seduction. It is vain, indeed, to attempt seduction, for the seducer is compelled to marry the woman whom he has vitiated, to take, as his companion through life, the woman whom he has degraded. Public brothels, under certain regulations, are allowed; and the traveller needs some of the discretion which Homer and Ascham recommended, lest "he fall into the lap of some wanton dallying damsel Calypso."

MANNERS OF THE FLORENTINES.

Of Italian manners much has been said. The following is our author's account of Florence: "The style of visiting is not costly; very few entertainments are given at private houses, except those at which the whole expence may be lemonade and ice, and sometimes tea. The chief intercourse is in morning visits, or at public places. The dinner is selfish and negligent all over Italy. At Florence the women appear every evening at the opera or theatre, where they have annual boxes: two of them are seldom seen together. A lady, attended by a *cavaliere servente*,

N

or

or sometimes by two, of this species of animal, (the second being a kind of inferior deputy cecisbo) is visited by another gentleman, and sometimes by some of the chief performers, in her box. He who aspires to the honour of being enlisted in the service of a lady, may undergo the pleasing duty of attending her every morning at her *conversations*, and of escorting her, in a carriage, or on horseback, in the woods and walks that border on the Arno. Attended by these guardians of their virtue, the women visit every place or person to whom whim may lead them, and call on single men at lodgings or hotels without scruple. I have seen some of the handsomest visiting favoured Englishmen at Vanini's. The subject is stale, but it may be worth while to remark, that these *cavaliere serventes*, of whom so much has been said, originate, in the first instance, from that overstrained ridicule which hath been thrown on jealousy, and were especially countenanced at Florence during the corruption of manners, which was produced by the plague there in the 14th century; of which, by the bye, Boccaccio describes the moral and physical effects, with almost as much animation as Thucydides did those of the plague at Athens. They were, probably, at first dependent relations, and the tie of connection is now as frequently interest as love. Be the object what it may, the custom which tolerates the public display of real or apparent infidelity, is to be lamented as among the strongest features of depravity. Every woman almost in Italy is openly neglected by the man who has solemnly plighted his vows to her, and attended by those who are privileged to possess the opportunities of seduction.

It is consolation to consider, that if no woman can boast of an unsullied reputation at Florence, few are degraded by public censures, to open prostitution,—that the exterior of decency is preserved, and that though the vital chastity of women is destroyed, the veil of reserve is assumed in public. It is of little benefit to society that youth is not pillaged by artful courtezans, if the whole order of domestic life is subverted, progeny confused, and conjugal affection disregarded.

The Florentine nobles live in magnificent houses, but they still sell wine by the bottle: some of them have a better education than the nobility of Italy in general receive; and in their mansions we see the indications of literature and taste. At the Ranuncini palace we were shewn a very fine and spirited drawing, on a sacred sub-

ject, by Mengs, the Raphael of modern times, which was executed by that painter under the conviction of approaching death, when his expiring genius roused itself to execute a last monument to his fame. It was bespoken for the King of Spain, but the Ranuncini family withheld it as the repayment of a debt which it liberally suffered Mengs to incur. At the Riccardi palace also we had a fine library to admire, rich in manuscripts, and books printed in the 15th century, as well as a saloon with a ceiling painted by Luc Gordanò; and in other palaces many and beautiful pictures. Our ambassador is now at Florence at present; he is at Pisa with the court; we are happy, however, to see our Prince Augustus, who spent two days at Florence. He travels in the style of a private Englishman. He dined at the Pope's Nuncio's, attended only by two servants. We have a good society among a few Englishmen and some few Florentines, from whom we receive much attention and kindness. We have Anfani at the opera, and were, a few evenings since at his benefit; when, to heighten our entertainment, some pigeons were let fly about the house, and tinsel was poured down in a golden shower: Pioggi d'Or with complimentary verses.

Preliminary Lecture to the Course of Lectures on the Institutions of Justinian. Together with an introductory Discourse. By John Wilde, Esq; Advocate, F. R. S. and Prof. of Civil Law in the University of Edinburgh.

SO enthusiastic is Mr Wilde's admiration of the civil code, that he asserts (and wishes to be understood in the fullest latitude of expression) 'not only concerning the law of Scotland, but concerning a law every where, and in whatever shape society may exist in future times, even were forms of government made to be the mere caprice and will of man, that a system of equitable jurisprudence will ever be known in the world, unless by the knowledge of the Roman law; and that the knowledge of this law alone can give to such a system either bottom or perpetuity.'

The French Revolution is introduced and the following rapidly occurs, 'I lament the King of France. Who would not lament him! He was an innocent man foully murdered. He was a good natured man cruelly betrayed. He had many virtues: though none that belonged to a king. His last days were pious: almost noble.'

But he should never have been the husband of Marie Antoinette of Lorraine and Austria! He deserved her less than he deserved France. Fatal marriage! Cruel union! "Non Hymenæus adest illi, non gratio, lecto. Eumenides tenuere faces, de funere raptas; Eumenides stravere torum."

'The noblest lady in all Europe came, in all the gaiety of innocence and youth, to be the Queen of the oldest European kingdom. She came to her early grave. The marriage sheets that covered her lovely limbs, were cursed by the demons of hell for her winding sheets. The nuptial couch that yielded to the soft pressure of her body, was doomed, in their incantations, to be her bier. The unhallowed voices of the abyss rose up in execrations, and their impure feet trod around her their dance of death. That head, formed at once for love and for command, was to fall under the axe, and be polluted by the gripe of the common executioner. The scaffold of democracy was to be sprinkled with that blood, which, full of all the royalty and nobility that had ever existed, barbaric and civilized, run in her veins, from the united sources of the Julian family and Attila the Hun! I never will forgive the King of France for the destruction of this Queen. I would sooner forgive him the ruin of his nation, and the devastation of all Europe. He should have seen all his people die like rotten sheep, before he could be brought into such hazard. This spirit (HER spirit) would have made him, HER, his people, Europe, the world, happy!'

'There is much extraneous matter in this publication, the author's feelings seem, in many passages, to have got the better of his judgement; we are convinced that, upon cool reflection, much would be expunged.

History of the Mission of the United Brethren, among the Indians in North America. In three Parts. By George Henry Loskiel. Translated from the German, by Christian Ignatius La Trobe.

IN the year 1732, or very soon after the institution of the society of *United Brethren*, or Moravians, under their founder Count Zinzendorf, missionaries were sent by this society to the Danish island of St Thomas, for the purpose of making converts to the Christian faith. Others went, the year following, to Greenland, and their success was so considerable as to furnish materials for a distinct history. Those parts of the publication, which relate the history of the mission, are written too much in the

peculiar style of the sect, to be highly interesting to the generality of readers.

We shall therefore select our extracts from some other articles which appear to be judiciously written, and contain interesting information.

Mr L. thus describes the moral character of the Indians:

'THOUGH the Indians are uncultivated, yet perhaps no heathen nation, in its moral conduct, exhibits a greater show of goodness and virtue. This pre-eminence will appear upon the slightest comparison between them and other heathens, and the following short remarks, made by our missionaries, after many years experience, and an intimate acquaintance with them, will confirm it.

'In common life and conversation, the Indians observe great decency. They usually treat one another, and strangers, with kindness and civility, and without empty compliments. Their whole behaviour appears solid and prudent. In matters of consequence, they seem to speak and act with the most cool and serious deliberation, avoiding all appearance of precipitancy. But, upon closer examination, their caution appears to rise chiefly from suspicion, and their coolness is affected. They are perfect masters of the art of dissimulation. If an Indian has lost his whole property by fire, or any other calamity, he speaks of it as he would of the most trivial occurrence: yet his pride cannot always conceal his sorrow.

'In the converse of both sexes, the greatest decency and propriety is observed. At least nothing lascivious or indecent is openly allowed; so that, in this respect, it cannot be denied, but that they excel most nations. But, in secret, they are nevertheless guilty of fornication, and even of unnatural crimes.

'They are sociable and friendly, and a mutual intercourse subsists between the families. Quarrels, sarcastical, and offensive behaviour, are carefully avoided. They never put any one publicly to the blush, nor reproach even a noted murderer. Their common conversation turns upon hunting, fishing, and affairs of state. No one interrupts his neighbour in speaking, and they listen very attentively to news, whether true or false. This is one reason, why they are so fond of receiving strangers; but no enquiry is made about news, till they have smoked one pipe of tobacco. They never curse and swear in their conversation, nor have they any such expressions for it in their language, as are common in other nations.

'By their behaviour it appears as if the greatest confidence subsisted among them. They frequently leave their implements and game in the open air, for many days; not altogether because they place much dependence upon the honesty and faithfulness of their neighbours, for stealing is not an uncommon

practice among them, but because they highly resent the least idea of suspicion. They therefore pretend to guard the game from the attack of wild beasts.

‘Difference of rank, with all its consequences, is not to be found among the Indians. They are all equally noble and free; the only difference consists in wealth, age, dexterity, courage, and office. Whoever furnishes much wampom for the chiefs, is considered as a person of quality and riches. Age is every where much respected; for, according to their ideas, long life and wisdom are always connected together. Young Indians endeavour, by presents, to gain instruction from the aged, and to learn from them how to attain to old age. However, the Indian youth is much degenerated in this respect. A clever hunter, a valiant warrior, and intelligent chief, are also much honoured; and no Indian, with all his notions of liberty, ever refuses to follow and obey his captain, or his chief.

‘Presents are very acceptable to an Indian; but he is not willing to acknowledge himself under any obligations to the donor, and even to take it amiss, if they are discontinued. Some old men and women pretend to the art of procuring presents of cloaths and provisions, by a certain charm, or magic spell, called *beson*. At least they find the superstition of believing in the efficacy of the *besons* a profitable one.

‘The hospitality of the Indians is well known. It extends even to strangers, who take refuge amongst them. They count it a most sacred duty, from which no one is exempted. Whoever refuses relief to any one, commits a grievous offence, and not only makes himself detested and abhorred by all, but liable to revenge from the offended person.

‘In their conduct to their enemies they are cruel and inexorable, and when enraged, bent upon nothing but murder and bloodshed. They are, however, remarkable for concealing their passions, and waiting for a convenient opportunity of gratifying them. But then their fury knows no bounds. If they cannot satisfy their resentment, they even call upon their friends and posterity to do it. The longest space of time cannot cool their wrath, nor the most distant place of refuge afford security to their enemy.

‘Fornication, adultery, stealth, lying, and cheating, they consider as heinous and scandalous offences, and punish them in various ways.

‘An adulterer must expect, that the party offended will requite him, either in the same manner, or put him to death. An adulteress is in general not merely put away; but sometimes destroyed.

‘A thief must restore whatever he has stolen; but if he is too poor, or cannot be brought to justice, his relations must pay for him. In case of violent robberies, the force-

rers are consulted, and these pretend to send the offender out of the world by an inexplicable process.

‘Since the Indians have taken so much to drinking rum, murders are more frequent. An Indian feast is seldom concluded without bloodshed. Though they lay all the blame to the rum, yet murder committed in drunkenness is severely punished. For the murder of a man, one hundred yards of wampom, and for that of a woman, two hundred yards must be paid by the murderer. If he is too poor which is commonly the case, and his friend can or will not assist him, he must fly from the resentment of the relations. But if any one has murdered his own relation, he escape without much difficulty; for the family, who alone have a right to take revenge, do not choose, by too severe a punishment, inflicted on the murderer, to deprive their race of two members at once, and thus to weaken their influence. They rather endeavour to bring about a reconciliation, and even often justify the deed.

‘The Indian women are more given to stealing, lying, quarrelling, backbiting, and flandering, than the men.

‘We have already observed, that the Indians are very capable of learning every kind of work. Some, who have long resided among the white people, have learnt to work in iron, and make hatchets, axes, and other tools, without any regular instruction. Yet few will submit to hard labour; neither their education nor their wants inclining them to industry and application. The Indians in general, but especially the men, love ease; and even hunting, though their chief employ, is attended to, with perseverance, but for a few months of the year; the rest are chiefly spent in idleness. The women are more employed for the whole burthen of house-keeping lie upon them, and nothing but hunger and want can rouse the men from their drowsiness, and give them activity.

‘The honour and welfare of the nation considered by the Indians as a most important concern. For though they are joined together neither by force nor compact, yet they consider themselves as one nation, of which they have an exalted idea, and profess great attachment to their particular tribe. Independence appears to them to be the grand prerogative of Indians, considered either collectively or as individuals. They frankly own the superiority of the Europeans in several arts, but despise them, as submitting to laborious employments. The advantages they possess in hunting, fishing, and even in their moral conduct, appear to them superior to any European refinements. This public spirit of the Indians produces the most noble exertions in favour of their own people. They dread no danger; suffer any hardships, and meet torments

ments, in which they preserve the greatest appearance of insensibility, in honour of their nation, boast of their intrepidity, and with savage pride defy the greatest sufferings and tortures which their enemies can inflict upon them.

With respect to religion, Mr L. says, the prevailing opinion of all these nations is, that there is one God, or as they call him one great and good spirit; beside whom, they believe in good and evil spirits, considering them as subordinate deities.

Sacrifices made with a view to pacify God and the subordinate deities, are also among the religious ceremonies of the Indians. These sacrifices are of very ancient date, and considered in so sacred a light, that unless they are performed in proper time, and in a manner acceptable to the Deity, they suppose illness, misfortunes, and death itself, would certainly befall them and their families. But they have neither priests regularly appointed, nor temples. At general and solemn sacrifices, the oldest men perform the offices of priests; but in private parties, each man bringing a sacrifice, is paid himself. Instead of a temple, a large dwelling house is fitted up for the purpose.

Our missionaries have not found rank polytheism, or gross idolatry, to exist among the Indians. They have, however, something which may be called an idol. This is the *manitto*, representing, in wood, the head of a man in miniature, which they always carry about them, either on a string round their neck, or in a bag. They hang it also about their children, to preserve them from illness, and ensure to them success. When they perform a solemn sacrifice, a *manitto*, or a head as large as life, is put upon a pole in the middle of the house.

But they understand by the word *manitto*, every being to which an offering is made, especially all good spirits. They also look upon the elements, almost all animals, and even some plants, as spirits, one exceeding the other in dignity and power.

They sacrifice to an hare; because, according to report, the first ancestor of the Indian tribes had that name. To Indian corn they sacrifice bears flesh, but to deer and bears, Indian men; to the fishes, small pieces of bread in the shape of fishes: but they positively deny, that they pay any adoration to these subordinate good spirits, and affirm, that they only worship the true God, through them: for God, say they, does not require men to pay offerings, or adoration, immediately to him. He has therefore made known his will in dreams, notifying to them, what being they have to consider as *manitto*, and what offerings to make to them.

The *manitto*s are also considered as tutelar spirits. Every Indian has one or more, which he conceives to be peculiarly given to assist him and make him prosper. One has, in a dream,

received the sun as his tutelar spirit; another the moon; a third, an owl; a fourth, a buffalo; and so forth. An Indian is dispirited, and considers himself as forsaken by God, till he has received a tutelar spirit in a dream; but those who have been thus favoured, are full of courage, and proud of their powerful ally.

Among the feasts and sacrifices of the Indians, five are the most remarkable, and each has its peculiar ceremonies. I will describe them as held among the Delawares.

The first sacrificial feast is held by a whole family, or their friends, once in two years, commonly in autumn, seldom in winter. Beside the members of the family, they sometimes invite their neighbours from the adjacent towns, and, as their connexions are large, each Indian has an opportunity of attending more than one family feast in a year. The head of the family must provide every thing. He calculates the requisite number of deer and bears, and sends the young people into the woods to procure them. When they have completed their numbers, they carry the booty home in solemn procession, depositing it in the house of sacrifice. The women are meanwhile engaged in preparing fire-wood for roasting or boiling, and long dry reed grass for seats. As soon as the guests are all assembled and seated, the boiled meat is served up in large kettles, with bread made of Indian corn, and distributed by the servants. The rule is, that whatever is thus brought as a sacrifice, must be eaten altogether, and nothing left. A small quantity of melted fat only, is poured by the oldest men into the fire, and in this the main part of the offering consists. The bones are burnt, lest the dogs should get any of them. After dinner, the men and women dance with much decency. One finger only performs during the dance, walking up and down, rattling a small tortoise-shell filled with pebbles. The burthen of his song consists of dreams, and a recital of all the names of the *manitto*s, and those things which are most useful to the Indians. When the first finger is weary, he sits down, and is relieved by another. Thus the feasting is sometimes continued for three or four nights together, beginning in the afternoon, and lasting till the next morning.

The second feast differs from the former only in this, that the men dance almost naked, their bodies being daubed all over with white clay.

At the third feast, ten or more tanned deer skins are given to as many old men or women, who wrap themselves in them, and stand before the house, with their faces turned to the east, praying God, with a loud voice, to reward their benefactors.

The fourth sacrifice is made to a certain voracious spirit, who, according to their opinion, is never satisfied. The guests are therefore obliged to eat all the bears flesh, and drink the

the melted fat, without leaving any thing, which is frequently followed by indigestions and vomiting.

The fifth festival is celebrated in honour of fire, which they consider as the first parent of all Indian nations. Twelve *manittos* attend him as subordinate deities, being partly animals and partly vegetables. The chief ceremony in celebrating this festival is, that a large oven is built in the midst of the house of sacrifice, consisting of twelve poles, each of a different species of wood. These they run into the ground, tie them together at the top, and cover them entirely with blankets, joined close together, so that the whole appears like a baker's oven, high enough nearly to admit a man standing upright. After dinner the oven is heated with twelve large stones made red hot. Then twelve men creep into it, and remain there as long as they can bear the heat. Meanwhile an old man throws twelve pipes full of tobacco upon the hot stones, which occasions a smoke almost powerful enough to suffocate the persons thus confined, so that, upon their being taken out, they generally fall down into a swoon. During this feast a whole deer-skin, with the head and antlers remaining, is raised upon a pole, to which they seem to sing and pray. But they deny that they pay any adoration to the buck, declaring that God alone is worshipped through this medium.

We shall add the following curious particulars concerning the Indian methods of curing diseases.

Their general remedy for all disorders, small or great, is a sweat. For this purpose, they have in every town an oven, situated at some distance from the dwellings, built either of stakes and boards covered with fods, or dug in the side of a hill, and heated with some red-hot stones. Into this the patient creeps naked, and the heat soon throws him into such a profuse sweat, that it falls from him in large drops. As soon as he finds himself too hot, he creeps out, and immediately plunges himself into the river, where he continues about half a minute, and retires again into the oven. Having performed this operation three times successively, he smokes his pipe with composure, and in many cases the cure is complete.

The women have either an oven for their own use, or do not attempt this mode of cure.

In some places, ovens are constructed large enough to receive several persons. Some chuse to pour water now and then upon the heated stones, to increase the steam, and promote a more profuse sweat. Many Indians, in health, make a practice of going into the oven about twice a week, to renew their strength and spirits. Some pretend, by this operation, to prepare themselves for a business which requires mature deliberation and artifice.

If the sweat does not answer in removing the disorder, other means are applied. Most

Indians believe, that no medicine has any efficacy, unless administered by a professed physician, which many persons of both sexes pretend to be. They have learnt their art either by instructions received from others, or by experiments made with different herbs and plants. Old men who can hunt no more, commonly physicians, in order to procure a comfortable livelihood. One is acquainted with the virtue of herbs, another with that of barks; but the seldom know how, and when, to suit the medicine to their patient's case, and thus may fall victims to their ignorance. They generally make a secret of their knowledge, which commonly perishes with them. Some, however, leave it as an inheritance to their children or friends, by instructing them before their death.

An Indian physician never applies his medicines without accompanying them with mysterious ceremonies, to make their effect appear supernatural. He thinks this the more necessary, because his patient believes his illness proceed from an invisible agent. He therefore prepares his roots and herbs with the most singular ceremonies, and, in mixing them up, invokes the aid of the Great Spirit, with whom he pretends to live in great intimacy. He also accompanies his directions and advice with various gesticulations and enigmatical expressions. He pretends to drive the bad spirit, which has brought on the disorder, into the desert, and there to bind him fast. For this reason he demands the strictest obedience to his prescriptions, and frequently assures his patient with great emphasis, that whoever despises him and his medicines, must infallibly perish.

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P O E T R Y.

PROLOGUE, TO HOW TO BE HAPPY.

METHINKS I hear some surly cynick say,
Reading the morning papers of the day—
'How to be Happy! Pshaw—that's quite enough;
I dare be sworn, some sentimental stuff.
What rules and precepts will the author give?
Egad, he'd better teach us, how to live!
Thus judges, Hunk, within himself unblest'd;
For satisfaction never reach'd his breast,
Whose wretched life ne'er made another glad;
Can he be happy? No! his heart's too bad.
The next Lord Booby—a buck of modern race,
With long slim legs, and most unmeaning face;
Lolling, at breakfast, our novel title reads—
'How to be Happy!'—then a yawn succeeds.
'A damn'd odd name! What can the author mean?

Unless it is, to give us all the spleen.
The galleries, no doubt, will overflow:
To suit the mob, the subject's curst low!
Unknown to us, of a superior station,
Whole only happiness, is—*dissipation*.
The next a Sailor; as he reads our bill,
'Egad!' says Jack, 'I'll go—aye, that I will!'
While nature glows expressive in his face,
Arrows each feeling, and asserts her place.
'How to be Happy! Why, that's to keep a wench;
To drink good flip, my boy! and beat the French.

How to be Happy! Aye, with all my heart,
May Howe be happy! for he's done his part!
Let me extend the wish—May faction cease!
And mad confusion have it's end in peace:
While Frenchmen, sickn'd with fraternal blood,
Learn to be happy for the General Good!
To judge, like Britons, in their country's cause;
Who dare to think, and thus preserve her laws:
Who view their King, in grateful adoration,
The just supporter of a Happy nation!
I've one wish more, and in a gen'rous cause—
This night, an untried Author courts applause:
Oh! then, be candid, and his fears remove;
His happiness is fixed—if you approve!

• LINES,

Written on being pelted with a snow-ball by his Mistress.

ME nive candenti petuit mea Julia. Rebar
Igne carere nivem, nix tamen ignis erat.
Sola potes nostras extinguere Julia flammæ,
Non nive, non glacie at tu potes igne pariri.

AT me a snow-ball, lovely Nymph you aim,
And straight the missile cold becomes a flame;
Thro' my whole frame with violence it glows,
And unextinguish'd or by ice or snows;
And, strange to tell, it can be quench'd alone,
By a like fire, my Julia, of your own.

SONG.

SONG.

FROM THE ENTERTAINMENT OF THE
WHIRLIGIO;

BY MR THOMAS DIEDIN.

SOME call the world a Lottery, where all
play games of chance, Sir;
Some say it is a Masquerade, and some a
Country-dance, Sir.
But spite of all your learned men, with scratch,
or bob, or curly-wig,
I'll give the world another name, and christen
it a *Whirligig* :
Where still we follow, as it runs so merrily a-
round, Sir ;
And may no honest heart it holds, be ever
left a-ground, Sir.

The law runs round too fast for us to tell one
side from t'other, Sir,
Or know the worthy Counsel Quiz, from
Lawyer Quirk, his brother, Sir ;
A wise man it would puzzle just as easy as a
dunce, Sir,
For lawyers often find a way to serve two sides
at once, Sir :
While still we follow, as they run so merrily
around, Sir ;
And may no honest heart by law be ever left
a-ground, Sir !

For gold, that pretty Whirligig, the Doctor's
at your call, Sir,
And ev'ry ill, so great his skill, he's sure to
kill them all, Sir :
At least, 'tis what he'll promise ; and, to prove
his word no feather, Sir,
He'll sometimes kill the malady and patient
both together, Sir.
While still we follow, as they run so merrily
around, Sir ;
And may no honest feeling heart be ever left
a-ground, Sir !

The French—why, they're all Whirligigs, in
constant *revolution*,
Whose orators dare threaten our good English
Constitution :
Poor fellows, let them chatter, we're not yet
come to that pass, Sir,
To let a Frenchman kill us with the jaw-bone
of an ass, Sir :
But George we'll follow loyally ; aye, all the
world around, Sir ;
And may no honest, loyal heart, be ever left
a-ground, Sir !

ELLEN ; OR, THE FAIR INSANE.

BY MR C. J. PITT.

GENTLE stranger ! hast thou, pray,
Seen my Bertram in thy way ?
Past the hour he mark'd to meet——
Seldom Love has tardy feet.

Would, O would the youth were here !
Yet 'twill wrong his faith, to fear ;
O, he's true ; vain fears, be gone !
Bertram will be here anon.

Then we'll trip to yonder grove——
There he told me first his love ;
And, when there, with kisses sweet,
He'll the charming tale repeat !

Fifty ways his fondness shew ;
Braid my locks, and bind my brow :
Cull me flow'rs, or blythely play
Many a pretty roundelay.

See this chaplet ! this he wove——
Ah ! how long delays my love !
Know'st thou, stranger, where he strays ?
Can'st thou tell me why he stays ?

He comes not——ah ! I wish in vain——
Stranger, he'll not come again !
Dead, and gone ; my Bertram's laid,
Where Ellen, too, must rest her head !

Red, last night, the moon appear'd ;
Twice the nightbird's scream I heard :
Thro' the grove, the nightingale
Told a sad, sad, piteous tale !

Yes—I saw my true love there !
With no flow'rs he deck'd my hair——
Wherefore could his fondness fail ?——
Told me not one tender tale.

He ne'er gave me kisses sweet,
Nor e'en found kind word to greet !
But he wistful look'd, and wan ;
Beckon'd me, and quick was gone !

Mark ! the wreath he made is dead,
Every flow'ret hangs it's head :
But, tho' dead, to me 'tis dear——
Stranger, tell me, why that tear ?

Is thy true love lost, like mine ?
Come, I'll mingle tears with thine——
Ah ! no—with grief, this long, long day,
Stranger, I've wept them all away !

Have my sorrows giv'n thee pain ?——
Soon 'twill be well again !
Spring re-blooms, tho' winter blight ;
Day succeeds the longest night.

Pitiedst thou my hapless lot ?——
Pity now availeth not !
Envy's arts possess'd the youth,
Ellen had betray'd his truth.

Oh, I saw the deadly cup ;
Why should Bertram drink all up !
None to leave me, was unkind——
Yet, I would not stay behind.

If thou chance my knell to hear,
Stranger, kindly place my bier,
Where my love——I faint—I'm spent——
Oh !—my heart !—indeed, 'tis rent !

—Hiss !—heard'st thou my love cry, Com
Yes ! 'tis he, he calls me home ;
Haste ! he says——I come, she cried ;
Then, wildly gazing, Ellen died.

BRITIS

BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

MOTION FOR A PEACE.

Jan. 27. The order being read for summoning the Peers this day,

The Duke of Bedford rose to make his promised motion. He began by observing, that though the very words of his motion had been laid upon the table for several days, yet, as probably many of their Lordships had not read them, he would, before he proceeded any further. He accordingly read the motion, which was exactly the same as that moved in the House of Commons, *see page 105*. In framing this motion, he had been particularly careful, that if possible it should contain nothing to which any of their Lordships could dissent. It did not go to force his Majesty to a treaty of peace; it only stated and declared, that this country was ready to negotiate whenever a peace could be obtained consistent with the safety, the honour, and the prosperity of the country. Perhaps it might be objected against it, that it was degrading to this country to sue for a peace. But such was not its object; it only went to declare, that the present government of France was one with which we could treat. The circumstances of the times called upon us to send forth some public declaration, by which this country might know what we were fighting for, and that France might know also against what she had to contend: The French in their declaration had so acted, and it called upon us to make some return. An objection which had been made against a peace, was, that it would be insecure and dangerous, and What sort of a peace could we make with them? He, in his turn, would ask, What was a permanent peace? None such had ever yet been obtained under their old government; our treaties were broken, and the probability was full as much in favour of them as any other form. In his opinion, the republican form of government, was the most likely to maintain a permanent peace; because the question of war and peace there rested in the Assembly of the people, and it could not be broken without a discussion; while, on the contrary, in all monarchies, it depended upon the will of the Monarch alone. As to the terms of it, let them be such terms as a good and powerful people need not stoop to ac-

cept. That was the mode to make it permanent, and the history of the world confirmed his assertion. The arguments used for the continuation of the war had all proved fallacious; we were told that a majority of the people of France would join us in the attempt of re-establishing a government of a monarchical form; yet in this we were miserably deceived. We were told that Robespierre's fall would produce a happy change; Robespierre had fallen, the Jacobins were destroyed, and yet the people were attached to their Republic; they fought enthusiastically in its defence, and were victorious. Some noble Lords now stated that they had great reliance upon the ruined state of the French finances; they had predicted as much before, and were deceived. There could not exist any medium of calculation, by which, in this case, their resources could be ascertained. They were supporting the existence of their government, and while that was their principle, every piece of coin in the kingdom would find its way into the service of the state. The consequences of his motion, he conceived, would be to unite all the country; and if peace could not be obtained, to make them, he would say, *rise in a mass*, to defend us from the power and encroachment of our enemies. He should therefore move, "That it was the opinion of that House, that any form of government at present existing in France, did not preclude negotiation for peace."

As this debate completely coincides with the motion of Mr Grey on peace or war, in the House of Commons, we shall only give a short abstract of the speeches.

Lord Grenville, in a speech replete with very sound argument, replied to his Grace of Bedford. He differed, he said, from the Noble Duke's statement of facts, as it was evidently in the recollection of every noble Lord, and substantiated by the address their Lordships had voted to the Throne, in answer to his Majesty's speech, that the object of the present war was not a struggle to re-introduce monarchy into France, but to repel the daring attempts which the French revolutionists had made against the Constitution of this country, and to obtain an honourable and a permanent peace with a government on which some reliance could be placed. The noble Duke had said, that peace

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was a most desirable object. Good God ! said the noble Baron, is there a Peer in the House who can differ with his Grace on that subject. Peace is a desirable object ; but, in coming to that point, we must not lose sight of the dignity of our government, or the real welfare of our country. As to the spirit of the noble Duke's motion, it most assuredly merited support ; but its letter did not, in his Lordship's idea, correspond with that spirit ; and therefore he should make an amendment. He then read his amendment, the purport of which was, to " Resolve, under the present circumstances, that it was expedient to support his Majesty in the existing just and necessary war against France, that support being the only means of obtaining an honourable and permanent peace, under any government which may exist in that country." This, he said, was the substance of a resolution passed in the other House ; and he trusted that the Lords and Commons, on this occasion, would be, collectively, of the same opinion. In respect to a negotiation for peace, he insisted, that at this moment such a matter would bring indelible disgrace, perhaps certain ruin, on this country, if the terms were offered by us. We should never recover from such an humiliation ; but if an honourable peace could be obtained, that object should meet his most hearty support. We were to recollect, that, in this war, France was the aggressor, as her decrees plainly demonstrated. Her aim was to destroy the constitution of this country ; and that there were some individuals in Great Britain, who favoured that design, was now too notorious to be denied.

The *Bishop of Landaff* said, that, from the retiredness of his life, and the avocations of his duty, he had seldom troubled their Lordships' attention ; but the importance of the occasion, he said, had called upon him. It was not only his concern for the past, but his fear for the future, that led him now to give his sentiments on this occasion. He did not mean to take up their Lordships' time, by entering into any discussion on the justice or necessity of the war. The war had been termed a just and necessary one ; he would first observe, that this expression contained two distinct propositions. It was one thing, whether the war was just ; another, whether it was necessary ; and though the Christian religion did not forbid war, yet when this shall prevail in its

full force, wars shall be no more. Every expedient should be tried before war was made ; peace should be asked and refused, and then tried again. But this, like every other subject, was that on which men would decide by their moral and religious views. After the first campaign Great Britain had a glorious opportunity of determining the war, and the fate of Europe. Then it could have said, thus far shall your limits extend ; not one acre of territory more shall you possess. Give up your system of fraternization ; or distracting the peace of Europe. Possess those rights which are your own. France shall be at liberty to exercise that sacred right of forming a government for herself, upon her own principles ; but shall not impose a government upon other nations, nor disturb their tranquillity. His Lordship said, that, with respect to the cause of the war, he first conceived it to originate in a league formed by a set of Princes to dismember Europe. In this league, on his conscience, he did not believe that his Majesty had any participation ; neither would he believe that the King would give to such a league his approbation. The war was begun by Germans, and then pursued by us, for the purpose of checking democratic principles. But war, he did believe, was no impediment to principles, neither was such success sufficient to put down opinions. The mind of man will yield to nothing but mild and lenient reasoning. He did not believe that the beloved Sovereign, amidst the general alarm and dismay of other princes, had ever felt disturbance for his royal person. His mind could soon be tranquilized by being told that he was part of that constitution which all held so dear. Who would give up our trials by jury, our sessions and assizes for a Revolutionary Tribunal ? Or who so infatuated could be found, as to exchange the amiable family of Brunswick for a sanguinary and upstart incendiary like Robespierre. His Lordship then took a view of the republican governments : That, in France, he declared to be a tremendous object of terror and dismay. The Athenian, which was held up as a model of the best kind, was most sharp and cruel system of dominion and those modern machines in America were not of sufficient duration to prove their efficacy and utility. Negotiation was now become matter of the most serious attention for their Lordships ; on the dispatch much depended, by delay
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much may be lost, and the throne of England may be shaken. He did not say that we should open a treaty beneath the dignity of that which was becoming; No, he would make vigorous preparations by sea and land; we would hold out peace or war. Peace we should prefer from humanity; but if war was fought, we would discover the greatness of our resources. We would tell the French, that they build upon our divisions, but we would all continue to support the throne, the aristocracy, and the people. The throne from the aristocracy, and the aristocracy from the people, and the people from the machinations of their own demagogues, and from the bloody scenes of foreign fraternization. The atrocities committed in France were disgraceful to human nature; but even these should not prevent our negotiating with them a peace. We were not their avengers. Those bloody tyrants would not escape the tremendous justice of God; he would vindicate his holy religion, which they had dishonoured, and almost destroyed. From motives such as these, his Lordship said that the motion of the noble Duke had met his approbation.

The *Bishop of Durham* spoke in favour of the amendment: as did the *Lords Stenger, Carlisle, Hardwicke, Mulgrave*. The original motion was supported by the *Dukes of Norfolk, Leeds*; the *Marschall, Lansdowne, Abercorn*; *Lords Lauderdale and Guilford*. The House divided, there were

For the amendment, 88—Proxies 25, 113
Against it, 15—Proxies 2, 17

96

HABEAS CORPUS ACT.

Feb. 3. The order of the day for the third reading of the bill, being read,

The *Earl of Lauderdale* rose to move the amendment he proposed yesterday, saying, he meant not to say any thing more upon the subject than he had done, as he understood that his amendment would meet with the concurrence of ministers; the danger of the clause which he meant to amend, passing as it now stood, was this: that, at a future time, should a similar suspension be thought necessary at the beginning of a Parliament, a similar clause might be introduced, which would vest in the crown the power given by this bill for the term of seven years, during which the Parliament might be kept sitting; he therefore moved, that the words "first day of July

next" be inserted instead of the "last day of the present Session of Parliament."

Lord Grenville said, he should not object to the amendment, although he did not agree to the danger which the noble Earl apprehended, from the clause as it now stood; because, if Parliament were kept sitting for the purpose of keeping the bill in force, so Parliament might, if they thought the power it gave, abused, pass an act to repeal it.

The *Earl of Lauderdale* replied, that this could not be effected, so long as the King's prerogative to negative a bill existed.

The amendment was then put and carried.

Lord Grenville now moved, that this bill do pass, and entered into the causes which produced this bill last year; this provoked a debate, or rather an irregular conversation on the subject of the late trials for high treason, which having been so often discussed and reported, we shall not repeat at length, but only describe the leading points of it. *Lord Grenville's* chief support to the further extension of this bill, arose from this, that the evidence on the late trials, confirmed and strengthened, in his opinion, the report of the committees of both Houses of Parliament, that a dangerous conspiracy existed in this country, to overturn the laws and government of it, and to introduce, in their stead, all the anarchy, impiety, and crimes of every description which had been exercised in France. His Lordship said, he felt a great respect to the verdict of juries, but contended, that Parliament should not act in the same manner as juries, who required positive judicial proof of the charge, but should act upon the probable existence of the evil, and by their measure endeavour to prevent its explosion.

Lord Lauderdale reprobated the expediency of the bill, having dwelt a long time on the verdicts of the juries, contended, that those verdicts did away all the pretended existence of treason, and left no other accusation against the societies, but that of attempting to procure a Reform in Parliament, upon legal and constitutional grounds; a measure in which some of the present members of administration had been very active in the year 1780.

The *Duke of Portland* said, that he never had supported a Reform in Parliament similar to that proposed by the Societies in 1793 and 1794; he had acceded to re-

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form in some particular instances, such as that produced by the late Marquis of Buckingham, but never to the extent that had been attributed to him; he rose merely to contradict the insinuation dropped by a noble Earl (Lauderdale), and which had been so industriously circulated in public.

The *Earl of Lauderdale* now read some proceedings of the Westminster Committee, and the meetings of the counties of York and Buckingham, at which the Duke of Portland attended, to prove that his Grace took a part in the measures adopted in those meetings.

Earl Spencer said, from the very resolutions read by the noble Earl, it appeared that the noble Duke only associated for the security of the then constituted authorities.

The bill, when put to a vote, passed without a division.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

HABEAS CORPUS ACT.

Jan. 15. The *Attorney General* rose, in consequence of the notice which he gave a few days ago, to move for leave to bring in a bill for renewing an act passed in the last sessions of parliament for the partial suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act. On the night when the motion was made for the revival of the Habeas Corpus Act, he had not an opportunity of explaining, as fully as he wished, the grounds which induced him to think that it would be extremely impolitic, at this moment, to deprive the executive government of the power vested in their hands. After the decision of the House that night, he was led to think that gentlemen would not make any opposition to his bringing in the bill. If, when the bill was brought in, gentlemen should think proper to oppose it, he should then enter fully into the subject; and should, he hoped, shew, to the complete satisfaction of the House, the policy, and even the expediency of continuing this power in the hands of the executive government.

Mr Sheridan said, there was one point in which he entirely agreed with the hon. and learned gentlemen, viz. the impropriety of arguing a point of such magnitude in so very thin a House, there being scarcely sufficient to constitute a House. He certainly did not expect, that, upon a point in which the liberties of the people of England were so materially involved, the attendance should be so very

small. It could not be expected that leave should be given, as a matter of course, to bring in a bill which must render the liberty of every man insecure. He was determined to give every opposition in his power to this bill; he would not even consent to its being brought into the House.

Mr Lambton expressed himself much astonished, that, after what had passed government should think of bringing forward such a bill, without laying fresh grounds before the House.

The *Solicitor General* contended, that the facts laid before the House originally when the suspension bill was passed, had not been altered; and therefore the same circumstances that justified the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act then, would justify it now.

The House dividing,	Ayes	31
	Noes	13

Leave was then given to bring in the bill, and the House adjourned.

20. A petition was presented from the merchants, traders, ship-owners, and inhabitants of Kingston upon Hull, and its vicinity, praying that such means may be taken on the part of government, as may best conduce to the restoration of a peace.—To lie on the table.

DUTCH PROPERTY.

Mr Pitt moved for leave to bring in a bill, to carry into effect the order of council respecting Dutch property, to be imported and warehoused in this country free of duty. The Speaker suggested, that this should be done in a committee; into which the House resolved itself, and the necessary resolutions being passed, leave was granted to bring in the bill.

SCARCITY OF CORN.

Mr Pitt moved also for leave to bring in a bill prohibiting the export of corn from Scotland, admitting the import free of duty.

Mr Hussey suggested, that the measure may be strengthened by suspending the distilleries for a certain time.

A member suggested, that much wheat was made into hair-powder, a use which should certainly be discontinued in the present emergency.

Mr Pitt said, that, with respect to the suspension of the distilleries, the inconvenience would be more than equal to the benefit, as, in general, they used barley in preference to wheat. A measure was in contemplation respecting starch, which would tend at least to accomplish what

had been suggested on the subject of hair-powder.

Leave was granted to bring in the bill.

ARMY PROMOTIONS.

Colonel Maitland moved, That an address be presented to his Majesty, praying, 'that he may be graciously pleased to order a list of the field officers in the British army, with the dates of their several promotions, and the time which they had served, not including those who had obtained brevet rank only.' This address, Colonel Maitland said, he did not bring forward with a view to condemn those promotions where seniority had not been strictly observed. But what he had to complain of was, that the offers of men of fortune, and of local influence, to raise regiments had been refused, whilst others were accepted from men who were destitute of every necessary qualification.

Mr Wyndham made no particular objection to the motion.

The motion for the address was then put and carried without further observation.

ARMY ESTIMATES

The House resolving itself into a committee of supply,

Mr Wyndham rose to state the estimates of the army for the year ensuing. He did not suppose it necessary to enter into a minute detail of the amount of all the ordinary expences, as they were nearly the same as in former years; but imagined that the points on which more particular information would be required, would be the difference in number of men, and expence attending the levying of them, that discriminated the present estimates from those of other years, particularly the last. After enumerating the charges for levy-money, supernumerary officers, clothing the militia, guards, garrisons, &c. he moved that 222,656 men, including fencibles, &c. be voted for the service of the ensuing campaign, the expences of which amounted to 6,652,745*l*. The increase of the land forces beyond the last year would rise to the number of 73,029, the increased expence attending which amounted to the sum of 2,175,489*l*. Were there any gentleman who wished to go into an investigation of any other particulars, Mr Secretary at War assured them he would cheerfully meet the discussion.

General Tarleton, in a very long and elaborate speech, descanted on the misconduct and misfortunes that marked and disgraced the last campaign. He took a wide retrospect of the disastrous war into

which ministers had plunged the country, and instanced their inattention to their engagements in their conduct towards Sir Charles Grey, to whom they had promised 10,000, but, in reality, furnished him with but half that number. In any observation that fell from him, the General hoped he would not be conceived to intend any disrespectful reflections on the officers who have been employed, for whom he entertained and professed the highest regard; and he here took an occasion to pay very handsome compliments to the courage and conduct of the Duke of York. He took a cursory view of the other prominent features of the campaign, and, from the whole, could not think himself warranted to expect any better success from our future efforts, than from those we had already so ineffectually exerted, though we were going to purchase a new ally at the gigantic price of six millions, even the interest of which we had no means to compel the payment of; ill, he feared, should we be requitted, either by the vigour of Austria, or the good faith of the King of Prussia. The scene that was open to us he regarded as too tragical to be surveyed by any Englishman without shame, sorrow, and indignation; nor was there any change to be expected in the ruling power of France that would not turn to our disadvantage.

Mr Hussey, in a very feeling and forcible speech, lamented the dangers and difficulties to which we were exposed—it was his opinion, that if we were reduced to our *last stake* (which God forbid) we should employ that *last stake* in the surest and most rational manner.—This he did not conceive to be done by the immense additions that our land forces received, to the disadvantage, he feared, of our naval strength, which we should use every possible exertion to increase. Mr Hussey thought it could not be done too soon, and before the enormous sums for the army estimates should be voted. He would therefore move, 'That the chairman report progress, and ask leave to sit again, that the state of the navy might be considered, before the army estimates were finally determined.'

The Chancellor of the Exchequer replied to what fell from Mr Hussey, and could not acquiesce with him in supposing that we were reduced to any thing like our last stake. He took a view of our different operations both in and out of Europe, and contended, that, in point of resources, of commerce, and revenue, the great
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sinews of war, this country scarce ever stood in a more flourishing condition. There was no man more eagerly disposed than he was to put our navy on the most respectable and firm footing, but that did not exclude our attention to the augmentation of our army. There was a tendency, he owned, in the present pressure of accumulated calamities, to bring the country to its last stake; but it would accelerate its fall not to have recourse to every manly and vigorous exertion to make the best possible stand against the common enemy of Europe, which he still confided would prove successful from the trust he reposed in the wisdom of the House, and the spirit of the nation at large. The present war he compared with many others recorded in our history, and insisted, that in none had more brilliant examples been given of valour, fortitude, skill, and perseverance.

Mr Fox, in a tone of indignant animation, entered into an examination of the conduct of ministers, on which he heaped every epithet of blame—to their want of wisdom and ability he was justified in attributing the long list of calamities that pressed upon us in the course of this disastrous war. He opposed the glorious reign of Queen Anne to any that for splendour of exploits could be adduced by the hon. gentlemen. He was astonished to hear him boast that confidence was placed in him, when every measure he adopted, and every expedition he attempted to plan, proved unwise and abortive. *Mr Fox* deplored the miserable fate of our gallant troops, that were sent to the continent like so many victims that could meet with nothing but butchery and death. Such repeated failures of every kind could proceed from nothing but the utmost inability, or the most besotted ignorance. Our army was left in the most desperate situation, to protect Holland, even after terms of peace had been offered by that country to the French republic, which every power of Europe, and even our own allies, have virtually acknowledged.

Mr Pitt made an able and eloquent reply to the many charges brought against him by *Mr Fox*. He said, the House must have observed, in the speech now delivered, a gross and manifest perversion of his meaning, which was extremely unworthy the right hon. gentleman who employed it. In the first place, he by no means called for any particular confidence to be placed in the members of the administra-

tion; though he was conscious of no reason why any confidence which they had hitherto possessed should now be diminished. If *Mr Fox* could convince the House and the country, that his Majesty's ministers were ignorant, stupid, besotted, and incapable of conducting the affairs of the country, his most proper mode would be an address to the Throne to remove them, which address, under such circumstances, would no doubt be heard and attended to. Another instance of misrepresentation was, that he had treated with levity the disasters of the campaign. But it was in the recollection of every one, that he had acknowledged as well as lamented, those calamities, though he could not but remark the tone of exultation in which *Mr Fox* seemed so happy to recount them. In the midst of all that disgrace in which *Mr Fox* attempted to involve the military operations of this country, he would ever contend, that its history could not present a period more honourable to its arms. That some of the forces of our allies had not acted to the extent, or in the manner that we had reason to expect, he never attempted to conceal. As to one in particular (Holland), it may appear ungenerous, at the present moment, to say any thing in the way of reproaches; but there was no denying that it was a sacrifice to its own inertness, and it became the victim of vague expectations of the tender mercies of an enemy which *Mr Fox* delighted to extol, and would persuade this country to rely upon.

Mr Fox replied at some length, afterwards *Mr Hussey's* amendment was negatived, and the original question, as well as the other resolutions, carried without a division.

CARLISLE PETITION.

22. *Mr Curwen* presented a petition from the freemen of the town of Carlisle humbly praying, that the hon. House would, in its wisdom, take every possible step to put a speedy termination to the ruinous and disastrous war in which we are engaged, the avowed purposes of which could never be accomplished.

Lord Morpeth rose, and produced a protest against the proceedings, at the meeting at Carlisle, which he said, was signed by no less than 1200 or 1300 names, and many of them men of the first property and highest respectability in that part of the country. As to the protest he held in his hand, he could venture to assure the House, that no improper influence

was exerted to procure it, as frequently was done, but that it expressed the genuine sentiments of independent and enlightened men, who wished for a peace as sincerely as others, but did not think a peace, such as this country could in honour accept, attainable at this instant.

Mr. Curwen made a spirited reply to Lord Morpeth, contending for the respectability of the names which signed the petition, and the open candid manner in which it was brought forward. After some conversation on the subject, in which Messrs Wallace, Fox, Pitt, and Sheridan, took a part; the petition was ordered to lie on the table; the latter observed, that he had reason to imagine, that there was a wish in the House to discourage and discountenance petitions. He had heard that night language made use of that was new and strange, 'That the general sense of the people was ill collected by public meetings; that it was improper for constituents to instruct their representatives; and that it is disrespectful to Government to make application to Parliament.'

The question, that the petition do lie upon the table, was then put and carried.

ARMY ESTIMATES.

The report on the army estimates being brought up and ordered to be read a second time,

Mr. Fox rose to express his desire of being informed, if we were still to persist in that mode of recruiting the army, which he contended must prove injurious to the manning our navy—If ever, he said, the military establishment of this country was to be sacrificed to the naval department, it was in the present awful and alarming crisis, and he would again repeat it to be his serious wish, that ships of war should be immediately constructed in every port and creek of the kingdom, capable of admitting them.

Mr. Pitt insisted, that in no war was there more attention paid to our naval force than during the present, and that never, at any other period, had it received greater accessions of strength. He also contended, and he would ever persist in it, that sound policy required that our military force should be kept on the best possible footing, at the same time that we increased our naval power; that both should always act in concert, and go hand in hand; and that to their mutual exertions we were indebted for the most signal successes that ever crowned our arms. *Mr. Pitt* also intimated, that he would, at some future time, shew he was as zealous,

and as determined as any man, to give to our naval force every possible addition it might require, and which the means of the country were abundantly able to afford.

Mr. Sheridan rejoiced at the perfect agreement of both sides of the House, with respect to the necessity of giving every possible addition of strength to our navy, to which only we could look for defence and security. *Mr. Sheridan* adverted also to the shameful state in which the transports destined for the West Indies were permitted to linger; it proceeded from nothing but a scandalous, cruel, and criminal neglect.

Mr. Dundas vindicated the character of ministers from the imputation of neglect, so frequently thrown out against them. He also justified the mode adopted for recruiting the army, as the only one that could prove effectual. The only manner in which the old standing regiments could be filled up, was by drafting men for them from the new-raised companies. Much stress had been laid by gentlemen on the mismanagement of ministers, with respect to transporting the troops, and particularly sending reinforcements to the West Indies. He insisted, that not an hour's unnecessary delay had taken place; the detention was owing to unfavourable winds, or other untoward and irresistible circumstances. Our colonies in that quarter were not only amply protected, but our conquests followed up, and secured to as full an extent as circumstances would possibly admit.

General Tarleton was particularly severe on the long confinement of the troops on board the transports; the ill effects of this he instanced in a part of Sir William Howe's conduct in America, who, when he disembarked his troops near the head of the Chesapeake, after a similar confinement on board transports, a great number of the men were disabled from doing duty.

In reply to the charge of misconduct of ministers, in regard to the detention of the troops destined for the west Indies, on account of the enemy's fleet in the Channel. *Mr. Pitt* observed, that the circumstances of a French fleet riding in the Channel for a short time, at one particular period, could not fairly be attributed to the fault of ministers. It was notorious that our fleet was riding triumphant, unopposed for several months, off the very harbour of Brest; that during that period it had achieved one of the most brilliant,

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and (at the time) decisive victories ever known in the naval history of the country, and that while it necessarily was constrained to get into port in order to refit, the French fleet took opportunity to make its appearance. Such a circumstance, he was certain, could never be seriously intended by gentlemen as a charge against ministers.

The several resolutions were then read, and agreed to by the House.

SUSPENSION OF THE HABEAS CORPUS.

23. *Mr Lambton*, on it being moved, 'that the bill for suspending anew the Habeas Corpus Act be read a second time,' rose to oppose it, and began by observing, that his Majesty's proclamation of May 1792, had, in his opinion, an object and meaning far different from that which was offered on the first bequest of it, viz. the works of Mr Paine, and other republican writers, that were then in wide circulation : his suspicions and alarms were increased at the calling out of the militia, and the sudden and unprecedented manner in which Parliament was summoned to meet. His suspicions were confirmed, when a motion made by an hon. friend of his, (*Mr Sheridan*), for enquiring into the grounds of the supposed plots, was opposed by the minister, and consequently negatived, because such an enquiry by no means suited the purposes the minister had in view.—No more mention was made of plots and conspiracies for sixteen months, after which the minister stepped forward himself, and moved for a committee of enquiry. On that occasion the conduct of Parliament was extraordinary. We had read of a *long* Parliament, a *rump* Parliament, and posterity perhaps would read of a *confiding* Parliament, which they would not hold in a more respectful light, for having sanctioned the mere assertions of the minister, by agreeing to suspend the Habeas Corpus Act on no better grounds than such assertions. He for one voted against all these measures, and he would vote in the same manner at present. To this extraordinary power given to ministers, every man was subject, from John O'Groat's House to the Land's End, and would therefore be at the perfect disposal of the minister's caprice. *Mr Lambton* took occasion to vindicate the conduct of the Society of the Friends of the People, and the characters of the gentlemen who composed it, on both of which, he said, suspicions and aspersions were endeavoured to be thrown, but to no effect : for though they at pre-

sent suspended their efforts and activity for procuring the object of the society, namely, a reform in Parliament, yet whenever peace and security were restored (if ever indeed it pleased God to restore them,) whenever times of a calm, reflecting aspect should return, they would agitate every nerve to prosecute and accomplish their project of reform ; by which alone the blessings, nay the very existence of our constitution, could be permanently secured. They would claim their right in a tone that would be no longer silent and disregarded, but which would have the power to stimulate the active, to restrain the supine, to unmask the corrupt, and to intimidate the most profligate and audacious. He next observed, that the measure now to be adopted could not be grounded on any want of power in the hands of government. He must therefore regard the further suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act, not only as unnecessary, but as a shameful aspersion and calumny on the national character, which was never more than at the present time distinguished for an enlightened zeal, a loyal attachment to the Constitution, and to the King. He should therefore give to the motion his decided negative.

Mr Attorney General now rose to support his motion, and controvert the observations and arguments adduced by the last speaker. He felt deeply penetrated both with the seriousness and necessity of the measure he proposed, and with the sense of the various duties which pressed him to propose it. He expatiated on the high advantages of trial by Jury, and professed the most zealous regard to their rights, and the most profound veneration for their verdict—Trial by Jury held to be the most vital portion of the constitution, in which its spirit breathed, moved, lived, and had its being—but was, he observed, but a portion of the constitution, and that the other parts should be held equally sacred and dear. The legislative branch was entitled to every mark of veneration, and the respect of both Houses of Parliament had sanctioned the necessity and propriety of instituting the late trials, the issue of which he contended, by no means went to prove that no plots or conspiracies had existed, though it rendered it impossible to bring again to trial, for the same offence, the persons acquitted and discharged. The learned gentleman then proceeded to advance a variety of proof, that there still existed a necessity for adopting and persevering

the measure now before the House. They principally turned on the nature and the object of the Convention, which it was evidently the intention of the different societies to call together.

Mr Jekyll made an animated reply. He particularly fastened on the expression dropped by an hon. gentleman, (*Mr Wyndham*), the scandalous impropriety of which could be little amended, by saying they involved a solecism. He contended, that the existence of plots and conspiracies was completely negated by the issue of the late trials: and, if there were found persons in this country, who felt sore at the abuses and gigantic corruption that prevailed, and who were thereby driven to intemperance of language, and rashness of conduct, the ordinary course of justice was abundantly sufficient to restrain and punish them, without having recourse to a measure, which nothing but the most imminent dangers could call for, or justify. He felt, therefore, bound to give it every opposition in his power.

Mr Hardinge said, that what had fallen from the other side of the House, was either not relevant to the question before them, or else refuted itself. The single question at issue was, Whether, upon a balance of two opposite evils, they were to chuse the least? They were to examine whether sufficient peril to the country did not exist, to justify the temporary suspension of one of the best safeguards of liberty. That such peril existed had been taken on trust the last time the Parliament voted the suspension of the Habeas Corpus; but now it had been completely proved by the verdict of the Jury. It was in consequence of the verdicts of the Juries on the late trials, that he was induced to vote for the suspension again. He begged not to be understood to deprecate Juries. No man thought higher of them than he did; but their verdict had not negated the conclusion in his mind, that there was treason on the face of the papers which had been laid before the House. A mass of treason appeared to him to exist, though it was not possible to bring it home to the individuals. He would not fear, if it had been Common Treason, if it had been English Treason, it was FRENCH TREASON; at least proceeding on French principles.

Mr Egmont said, it was admitted on all sides, that no past conspiracy, but one, which was at this moment existing, ought to induce the House to give their vote for the suspension of the Habeas Corpus.

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They must be convinced, that a considerable jealousy would exist in the minds of the people, if they should again suspend that act, without strong and urgent necessity. He warned ministers to take care, lest the spirit of indignation should be roused in the people of England, who, irritated by the conduct of Administration, might not only hurl them from their places, but involve all in ruin.

Mr Fox entered at large, and with his usual eloquence, on the attempted revival of this arbitrary measure, which he felt himself pledged to meet with the strongest disapprobation in every stage.

Mr Pitt replied. He went over all the state trials, and still insisted on the necessity of the farther suspension of the act. It was a measure, he said, which was justified by the best precedent in the best of times.

On a division, the numbers appeared—for the second reading,

Ayes	259
Noes	53

Majority —186.

26. *Mr Alderman Anderson* presented a petition from the Lord Mayor, Liverymen, &c. of the city of London, praying that every effort and means should be employed to put a speedy termination to the calamitous contest in which we at present are unhappily engaged.

Ordered to lie on the table.

PEACE OR WAR.

Mr Grey rose in consequence of a notice he had some time ago given, to call the attention of the house to a question, than which none more serious and important had ever as yet occupied its deliberative capacity. After two years of a war, marked with brilliant successes and melancholy disasters, we had now no rational hope of attaining any of the objects for which it was begun—on the contrary, we were going to drain the kingdom of its treasure and blood, in a fruitless and fatal contest, that already had cost the lives of near 50,000 of our countrymen: Did it not therefore become the House to pause and deliberate, deeply and calmly, before it again pronounced upon persevering in a struggle of an issue so hazardous and uncertain? *Mr Grey* said, he had already brought his opinion before the House, that he might collect and ascertain the opinion of the honourable gentleman (*Mr Pitt*), concerning the policy of prosecuting the war. He conceived it to be that gentleman's opinion, that we were not likely to treat with safety with any government in

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France, except with something like the old monarchical government, though he would not, perhaps, shrink from a negotiation even with a republic, under certain circumstances; but as to the present ruling party, we could not lower ourselves to any treaty with it, unless reduced to it by want of means, and absence of all hope. This Mr Grey hoped was a fair statement of the opinion advanced. It is likewise my duty, (said Mr Grey,) to make my present proposition plain and intelligible; to shew that it does not intend to prescribe to his Majesty's ministers the mode or terms of the negotiation, but simply that they would endeavour to put things into a negotiable state, and that they should not regard the French Government as a bar or hindrance to such negotiation. He reprobated the conduct by which, at the origin of the war, we had exasperated the French, by sending away one minister commissioned to treat with us, and refusing to admit another. Mr Grey again repeated, that the object of the war was unattainable, and censured the impolicy of one country's interfering with that of another. Mr Grey proceeded to enumerate the successes that at first attended our arms, and remarked, that all the distresses and defeats which the French at first experienced, never, in the least, disposed them to adopt our system. Mr Grey now passed over, in review, the rapid and numberless victories of the French, a train of successes unparalleled in history. He contended, that their resources were far from being exhausted, as appeared from the late reports of their committees; that, on the contrary, they must be incredibly increased, from the large additions of territory, and treasure, they have lately received; and, above all, by the possession of the bank of Amsterdam, which a great orator had identified with the bank of England, and pronounced their fate to be necessarily connected. Mr Grey adverted also to the exhausted means of our allies, and to the kind of forces they opposed to the French, who could not be animated with the same spirit that rendered their enemies invincible. He contended, that we had little to hope from the Emperor, or the Empire, which was already drained of men and money; that he had no means of recruiting his armies, no provisions to maintain them, and that the intended loan to be raised for him, would never revert to our advantage. Mr Grey threw the conduct of the King of Prussia into a striking point of view, capable of

exciting indignation and contempt, and our own credulity and prodigality in lavishing away 1,200,000 l. without receiving any adequate support. Mr Grey defended the opinions of his friends in opposition, and added many new reasons for ministers putting matters into a negotiable state. The French, he said, had already advanced a considerable step by the decree of the 19th November, which denied their intention of interfering with any government, and evinced their resolution not to let any power interfere in theirs. Peace is recommended by our allies in the diet of the Empire, where none opposed it but the Landgrave of Hesse, and the Elector of Hanover. All the rest confessed the necessity of obtaining something like an equitable and decent peace; and it is with the utmost propriety and necessity that we imitate their example. He then drew a very affecting picture of the miseries and calamities that must attend, in a wider extent than before, the further prosecution of the war, and quoted a beautiful and very applicable passage from Mr Burke; after which, he concluded with moving, 'That it is the opinion of the House, that the existence of the present government of France ought not to be considered as precluding a negotiation for peace.'

Mr W. Smith seconded Mr Grey's motion, and ably supported his propositions, by a long drawn parallel between the present and the American war.

Mr Pitt desired that some extracts might be read from several declarations of his Majesty. These being read, he said, that before he went any further, he thought it necessary to put the House in possession of the nature of the amendment he intended to propose, to the resolution moved by the hon. gentlemen on the other side of the House, which, indeed, he would say, went to overturn the whole of it; for he should move, that it should all be left out after the first words, and that the following should be substituted in its stead: 'That this House would be glad to cooperate with his Majesty in obtaining a peace with any power, under any form of government, which was settled upon such principles as might give reason to expect that the powers contracting with it would have security in so doing.' Mr Pitt said, that, in this resolution, he had only confined himself to the language that had been uniformly used by his Majesty, and his ministers, from the beginning of the present contest; and he appealed to the

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candour of the House, if he had not, upon all occasions, declared that he had no objection to treat with any particular government, because it was called republican, or by any other; but only that it was not formed and constituted upon such principles as to convey security to those entering into negotiations with it: this was, and ever had been, the basis of his conduct, and he trusted it would always prove the same. It had never been in the contemplation of his Majesty, or his ministers, to dictate to the French people any certain positive form of government; or to say, you shall not call yourselves a republic, or by any other name. [Here a cry of Hear! hear! hear!] It had, indeed, been the opinion of ministers, that some kind of monarchical government would certainly be the most appropriate to the interests of this country, and had undoubtedly been mentioned; but he denied that ministers had ever intended to dictate absolutely to the French, as to the internal government they should adopt for themselves. All they looked to was security; and this must, in his mind, never be lost sight of. Through all the various changes which had taken place in France, he yet saw not any thing which constituted a shadow of government. He saw nothing but a rapid succession of revolutions; and though one set of men were swept off the stage because they were federalists, they were only succeeded by another, who substituted terror as the order of the day; and who, having run through the most savage, bloody, and ferocious career that ever disgraced the blackest page of history in any country, had at length fallen victims to another set of men, who had acquired, for their exalting title, that of moderatism. Revolutionary committees, revolutionary tribunals, and all those measures which formed the bloody system of terror and proscription exercised by Robespierre, existed still in the same force and rigour among the moderatists. It had been said, that the party at present in power, and possessing the government of France, had declared they were desirous of peace. True; but how had they declared it? They had said they were inclinable to make peace with *some* of the powers in the alliance; but this was only for the purpose of exerting themselves more vigorously against *others* of the confederacy; and against this country, in particular, they had talked in the warmest strain of invective. It was extremely apparent,

that their moderation was all intended for Holland, their vengeance and vindictiveness for Great Britain. The hon. gentleman opposite to him had stated, that it was in vain and idle to think of conquering the French; because it was evident the whole of the people there were determinedly in love with republican government. Here he could not avoid observing, that he could prove the contrary of this, in a manner which went to overturn the gentleman's argument on two distinct heads. It had been said by the hon. gentleman, that the resources of the French amounted to the sum of 600,000,000 l. Sterling. Yes: and how had this been obtained? Why, by the most horrible and infamous scene of plunder and devastation that had ever been heard of. Within a year and a half past, they had, after driving away all the nobility and clergy, and seizing their lands and possessions of every kind, raised the immense sum of 300,000,000 l. Sterling, by confiscations of the land and property of individuals who were not emigrants, but who, supposing themselves in the land of liberty, of more than human liberty, had yet not been able to bring themselves to a perfect concordance with republican tenets. This was sufficient to show, that the people of France were not so united in their love of a republican government, as had been asserted. Mr Pitt then proceeded to take a view of the religion of the French people. They had absolutely forbidden any toleration of religion; and had substituted in the place of religion, a wild and paganish system of decadary festivals, which set all morality at defiance. He understood that they had lately refused toleration to the Christian religion. He commented at large on every part of the arguments urged by the opposite side, and concluded a speech of upwards of three hours with this sentiment, 'That a war carried on under the pressure of the greatest difficulty, was infinitely preferable to a peace without security.'

Sir W. Young spoke in favour of Mr Pitt's amendment.

Mr Wilberforce argued at considerable length against the continuance of the system of hostilities. With respect to the original question brought before the House, he conceived, that it perhaps might have been better if it had been couched in somewhat more general and abstracted terms; at the same time, that those in which the amendment was couched, were not sufficiently explicit upon the subject of nego-

ciation. In the first place, it was insinuated, that there was no security in a peace with a Republic. If this were a good reason for continuing the war, it would be equally so for continuing it for ever. But the friends to the system of hostilities ask, Will you treat with the present government of France? They forget, who talk so; that we have but the choice of two evils, either to treat for peace, or by continuing the contest, make peace hereafter, under worse circumstances than we are at present placed in. The greatest possible motive for promoting negotiations for peace at present, would be found in the generally well-affected state of the country, by which we were so competent to all the means of defence, if necessary. Our internal danger was less, as our discontents were less. Should, however, we persist in the war, and it turn out unsuccessful, clamour would follow, and no peace would be then to be had, consistent with the tranquillity and security of the country. Mr Wilberforce concluded, with the following amendment to the proposition of Mr Pitt: 'That the existence of any particular form of government in France, ought not to preclude such a peace between the two countries, as both in itself, and in the manner of effecting it, should be otherwise consistent, both with the honour and interests of the country.'

Mr Fox, after having heard the motion and amendment again read, said, that the latter was a proof that Mr Pitt had, within the last three weeks, changed his opinion with regard to the wish of the country for peace. When Mr Grey first gave notice of his motion, Mr Pitt agreed that the question was fairly stated, that the point at issue between them was clearly defined, and that he would unequivocally meet it; but now, finding the temper of the country was beginning to be expressed in favour of peace, to prevent the increase of such petitions as had that day come from the city of London, he attempted, by an artful evasion, not to meet the question brought forward by Mr Grey, in the direct and manly way he had originally promised. The amendment itself was nearly a copy of a motion which he twice had the honour of moving in that House, for which he had been indirectly stigmatized as an advocate for France. Mr Pitt now began to change his tone from that horrible, he had almost said, diabolical speech, which he had lately put into the King's mouth, making our Sovereign to appear in the odious light of the enemy to the

peace of mankind. How long were we to wait till the French resources were exhausted? This same argument had been used in the American war, and it was also in that war, that we were told that there was a great majority of royalists in the colonies, who all disappeared at the approach of British troops; so now it was with the French. They were all royalists, as we are told, till the allies appeared in their country, and then they became republicans; all the revolutions in that nation had been effected, as much by the successes, as by the defects of the allies, notwithstanding the assertion of Mr Pitt, that the exertions of our allies had already produced some good effects. The revolution of the 31st of May was effected in the midst of disasters and defeat, and the revolution of the 27th of July was effected in the midst of triumphs and victories, so that we could take no merit to ourselves, as having effected either. It was contended to be improper to pass any vote respecting the propriety of making peace, as it might tie up the hands of ministers, and place them in a disadvantageous situation; but the fact was the contrary, for if peace were refused, it must give vigour to this country, by proving it then to be a just and necessary war, and must weaken the enemy, by shewing the people that they might obtain peace on equitable terms. What he wished was, that we should negotiate in proper time, and not delay it till it was too late, and the enemy was at our doors. He did not propose, in negotiating, to disarm a single ship, or to disarm a single soldier, till a proper peace was made: ministers, therefore, could have no just reason to accuse him of wishing to weaken the country; on the contrary, at the same time that we attempted to obtain peace, he would be anxious that we should prepare vigorously for war. He concluded, with quoting the words of those gentlemen who had affirmed, they never would declare America independent, but who, a few years afterwards, signed their names to her independence; and after predicting, that most probably this would be the case with France, he gave his decided opinion in favour of Mr Grey's motion.

Mr Somers, Mr Cox, and Sir Francis Bassett, supported the amendment, and Mr Grey made a very able reply.

At four o'clock the House divided,

For Mr Pitt's amendment 269

Against it 86

Majority—183.

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The House being resumed, a considerable debate took place, during which the strangers were locked out; but we understood that *Mr Wilberforce* moved a second amendment, which made the motion very nearly the same as *Mr Grey's*, and a division taking place, there appeared,

For *Mr Wilberforce's* amendment 90

Against it 254

Majority—164.

PETITION FROM THE CITY OF LONDON.

Feb. 2. Aldermen *Curtis* presented a petition signed by 1659 of the Livery of the city of London, stating their readiness to support his Majesty in the prosecution of the war, as the only mode of obtaining a permanent and honourable peace.

MANNING THE NAVY.

Mr Pitt moved, that the House do resolve itself into a committee of the whole House, in order to consider the most effectual means of manning the navy. The House then resolved itself into a Committee, Lord *Arden* in the Chair.

Mr Pitt began by saying, it would not be necessary for him, in the present stage of his business, to do any thing more than to give a general outline of the plan which he had prepared for the consideration of the House. With respect to the fundamental point, viz. the necessity of every possible exertion, the whole House was agreed. He hoped there would be no divisions of parties, no attempt to relieve one body of men by throwing the burthen upon others. He hoped all men would consider this subject with minds fully impressed with the importance of the present crisis, and anxious only for the general good. With a view to make such an increase in the naval establishment of the country as the exigencies of the times required, he looked to that quarter from which it was the most likely to prove effectual. He had looked to the commercial marine of the country. The present plan would have a considerable effect in relieving the outward-bound trade from two inconveniences, which they have always suffered in every war; the first was, the pressing their men when they were about to sail, and thereby preventing the voyage; and the other was the laying a general embargo upon all the outward-bound trade. These inconveniences he hoped would be obviated by his plan, which was, to fix a given proportion of men, according to the tonnage of the vessel. In looking over the accounts of the shipping for the year 1793, which was the latest he could procure, he found there were about 100,000

men, employed in the trade of this country, and the proportion of the men to the tonnage was in general one man to 14 tons. Now it appeared to him that one man in seven, so employed, would be sufficient to draw for the service of the navy. However, there was an alternative which he wished to allow to the parties, that might in many instances be very convenient, which was, to permit them to furnish two landmen instead of one seaman, and so on in proportion. The smallest ships which it was meant to include in this plan were those of 35 tons. Those from 35 tons to 75 were to furnish one landsman; those from 75 tons up to 105 to furnish one seaman or two landmen; and so on. He did not mean that this proportion was to extend to ships of the larger size; because the number of men did not increase in proportion to the number of tons. And as the small ships which were employed, many of them in the coasting, or in short voyages, would derive more benefit by being enabled to make more voyages (having conformed to the stipulations) in a given time, than the larger vessels, which generally went to a greater distance, it was fair that the pressure should fall heavier upon them. It was impossible for him to state, with accuracy, what number of men would be procured by the adoption of this plan, as he could not tell which of the alternatives the parties might choose; but he thought he might safely say 18 or 20,000 men. But when the commercial part were thus called upon to contribute to the general wants, it was but right that the country itself should be called upon for a share. He thought that a body of 10,000 men, or about one man to every parish, might easily be furnished; he did not mean exactly that every parish should provide one man, but that they should be furnished in that proportion. And in case of the parish not finding a man, then a fine to be imposed greater than the sum usually given as a bounty. The next part of his plan was to call upon those employed in the inland navigation of the country; they were a class of men who might fairly be called upon for the public service; and indeed the inland navigation might in time form a new nursery for the navy. He could not exactly state the number of men likely to be procured by this part of his plan, as he did not exactly know the number of boats and barges employed in those navigations, or the proportion of men on board them; but upon this point he hoped soon to give information. The last part

part of this measure was the adoption of a legislative provision, to enable the magistrates to take up idle and disorderly persons, who could give no account of the way in which they obtained a livelihood, in order to make them serviceable to the country. This was the general outline of the plan which he had to propose to the House; he was sure that many improvements and alterations would be suggested when the bills were brought in; but he hoped there would be no possible objection to the general measure. Mr Pitt concluded with proposing the resolutions.

Mr Fox applauded the fair and candid manner in which the hon. gentleman (Mr Pitt) introduced the business, and gave his hearty support to the great and urgent end of manning the navy. He had much to object, however, to the particular modes of accomplishing it, and thought the people could not consent, without regret, to so harsh a measure, unless they were convinced of the necessity of prosecuting the war, from the impossibility of obtaining any tolerable terms of peace.

After some further conversation, the several propositions were agreed to by the Committee, and the House being resumed received the report, which was agreed to. Bills were then brought in, founded on these resolutions of the committee, which were read a first, and ordered to be read a second time on a future day.

3. Sir John Call moved, that the proper officer do lay before the House an account of all the starch which is made from wheat and other articles, and which has paid duty since January 5th 1794, to January 5th 1795. Also an account of the quantity of hair powder, made from wheat and other articles, which have paid duty within the same period.—Ordered.

Mr Dundas produced papers, containing an account of the troops brought into the field by his Prussian Majesty, in pursuance of the treaty, signed at the Hague, in April 1794. Also, five accounts of the killed, wounded, and missing, of the British troops in the last campaign.—Ordered to lie on the table.

4. The bill to prohibit the exportation of grain from Scotland, and permit the importation of grain and other articles of provision into England, duty free, was read a first time, and committed.

AUSTRIAN LOAN.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer brought down his Majesty's message, relative to the Austrian loan, which the Speaker communicated to the House.

' G. R.—His Majesty thinks it proper to acquaint his House of Commons, that he has received from the Emperor, the assurances of a disposition to make the greatest exertions for the common cause in the course of the next campaign; it is represented, on the part of his Imperial Majesty, that these efforts can be made without the assistance of a loan, which his Imperial Majesty is desirous of raising, on the credit of the revenues of his hereditary dominions, under the guarantee of his Majesty, with the concurrence of Parliament, to the extent of Four Millions; and it is stated, that if a loan, in addition to his other resources, would enable his Imperial Majesty to employ, against the common enemy, a force of 200,000 men.

' His Majesty is of opinion, that these grounds such an arrangement would be beneficial to the common cause; his Majesty thinks, that it would be more advantageous, if, by the means of a similar loan to a larger extent, the Emperor should be enabled to employ a force still more considerable, and his Majesty had directed his minister at Vienna, to press his Majesty's readiness to recommend to his Parliament an arrangement founded on that principle.

' Some temporary advance which his Majesty was induced to make, for the immediate supply of the Austrian army, under the pressure of unforeseen circumstances, in the latter part of the campaign, will be included in any arrangement of this nature.

' As soon as the negotiation is concluded, his Majesty will not fail to communicate the result to Parliament. If as any measure of this sort is necessarily connected with the consideration of a provision to be made for the current year, his Majesty has thought it right not to delay making this communication; as he relies on the zeal and public spirit of his faithful Commons, for taking such measures, as on full consideration of the circumstances, they may think most conducive to the immediate interests of this country, at the present conjuncture, and to the great object of re-establishing on secure and honourable grounds, the peace and tranquillity of these kingdoms and of Europe.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer moved that his Majesty's message be taken into consideration to-morrow.

Mr Hussy contended, that previous to the consideration of this business, the or
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nions of gentlemen, well acquainted with the monied interest of the country, should be taken, and deliberately weighed. What would become of the paper circulation, and of the confidence reposed in it, if the specie of the country, on which that confidence depends, was thus to be drained away into the hands of foreign princes? The whole of this specie passed through the hands of the treasurer of the Bank of England, and he knew best in what quantity it was sent abroad, and in what quantity it returned. To obtain that information, he would therefore move, that the governor, and deputy-governor of the Bank of England attend at the bar of the House to-morrow.

Mr Pitt opposed this motion, on the ground, that whether the exportation of specie was detrimental or not to the credit of a country was a mere speculative opinion, improper to be started, unsupported by reasoning and experience, and completely refuted by the improved opinions of enlightened times. He said, the Bank of England was, only in a greater extent, a private banking-house, and that to suspect and pry into its banking transactions, would be an act of injustice, violence, and impolicy. He contended, that exportation of specie, far from injuring, improved the commercial interests of the country, which he proved by shewing, that these countries that hoard up their specie only succeed in beggaring themselves. He next adverted to the prospective situation of this country in many particulars. Exchange ran very high in its favour, so far from having sunk. The bills therefore so much talked of, from the exportation of its specie, existed only in the gloomy imaginations of some gentlemen.

The motion of Mr Huxley was negatived without a division.

The following sums were voted by the House of Commons, in a Committee of Supply, on Jan. 21.

	£.	s.	d.
Guards and garrisons	2,777,534	19	1
Forces in the plantations	691,307	15	7
General and staff officers, &c.	115,820	0	0
Difference between the pay of British and Irish establishments	40,096	9	9
Allowance to reduced horse guards	135	16	8
Troops in the East Indies	8,323	17	10½
Recruiting land forces and contingencies, &c.	385,000	0	0

	£.	s.	d.
Levy-money, &c. for augmentations to the forces	480,000	0	0
Full pay to supernumerary officers	79,978	4	4
Allowances to the paymaster-general, &c.	110,820	18	3
Half pay to the reduced officers of his Majesty's land forces and marines	128,864	3	9
To ditto of the Scotch Brigade	1,000	0	0
To ditto of his Majesty's American forces	52,500	0	0
For allowances to ditto	7,500	0	0
Widows pensions	10,387	13	3
Scotch roads and bridges	4,500	0	0
Embodied militia and fencible infantry	930,047	12	3
Contingencies, &c. for ditto	210,000	0	0
Cloathing for the militia	107,137	11	6
Fencible Cavalry	280,048	8	5
Allowance of bread and necessaries for ditto	80,000	0	0
Expence of land service ordnance, not provided for in 1793	34,153	1	9
Expence of sea service ordnance for the year 1793	25,375	14	5
Expence of ordnance land service in 1794	1,045,305	19	8
Expence of ordnance sea service in 1794	39,307	0	3
Charge of ordnance land service for 1795	1,176,804	17	2
The estimate of the charge of foreign troops in the pay of Great Britain, for 1795	997,226	0	0

IRISH PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS,

Jan. 22. His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant came to the House, in the usual state, and was pleased to open the Session with the following speech from the throne:

My Lords and Gentlemen,

'In obedience to his Majesty's commands, I report to your Councils, at a period which, in a particular manner, calls for the wisdom and energy of Parliament.

'His Majesty's determination is fixed, as long as he is supported by his faithful subjects, he never will be wanting to them or to himself; his Majesty has no interest but that of his people; no views but for their happiness; no object but their general safety.

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' The uniform tenor of your conduct has demonstrated, that you will not only be desirous, but zealous to second and emulate the magnanimity of a Sovereign, formed to lead a nation that has ever been as firm to assert its liberties, as affectionately devoted to a Government which maintains its own authority, for the sole purpose of supporting those liberties. As you are thus cordially attached to that Sovereign, and, to the Constitution which it is his glory to protect, I have to announce to you, with true satisfaction, what you will hear with equal pleasure, the intended marriage of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, with the Princess Caroline Amelia Elizabeth, daughter of his Most Illustrious Highness, the Duke of Brunswick and Lunenburg, a Princess of that illustrious House, to whose mild and constitutional sway, these kingdoms are highly indebted for the blessings they enjoy; this marriage promises the perpetuation of the same blessings under the same house.

' I have it also in command to inform you, that his Majesty has concluded a treaty of amity, commerce, and navigation, with the United States of America, in which, it has been his Majesty's object to remove, as far as possible, all grounds of jealousy and misunderstanding, and to improve an intercourse beneficial to both states. As soon as the ratification of this treaty shall have been exchanged, and I shall have received a copy of it, I will direct it to be laid before you, in order that you may consider if it will be necessary to make any provisions for carrying into effect a treaty, in which the commerce of this kingdom is so materially and extensively interested.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

' I have directed the estimates for the public service, and the state of the public accounts to be laid before you.

' His Majesty has that assured confidence, grounded on a long and uniform experience of your loyalty, and your zeal for his service, and the good of your country, and I think it unnecessary to press you, in any particular manner, to make a provision adequate to the present awful situation of affairs.

' It is with pleasure I acquaint you, that the provision will, in some degree, be facilitated by the circumstance, that, during the existence of such a war as the present, the public revenue, together with the commerce of the kingdom, has kept up, and has been even augmented; advantages which are due to the care and vigilance of our Sovereign, in the general protection provided by him for all his subjects.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

' I earnestly recommend to you, a continuance of the laudable pains you have constantly taken, to cultivate all your domestic advantages in commerce, in manufacture, and in such public works as have appeared direct-

ed to promote those important objects. They are the true foundations of all public revenue and public strength. Your endeavours have had their fruit. The great staple manufacture of this kingdom has increased beyond the sanguine expectations; an advantage principally owing to the constant superintendence and wise provisions, of the Parliament of Ireland; and next to those, to the assured liberty and most merited encouragement which it receives, in the rich and extensive markets of Great Britain; a circumstance tending to cement the union, and to perfect the harmony which happily subsists, and I trust will subsist for ever, between the two kingdoms.

' Attached as you are to the general cause of religion, learning, and civilization, I have to recommend to your consideration the state of education in this kingdom, which, in some parts, will admit of improvement; in others may require some new arrangement. Considerable advantages have been already derived under the wise regulations of parliament, from the Protestant charter schools, and these we as usual, claim your attention; but as the advantages have been but partial, and as circumstances have made other considerations connected with this important subject, highly necessary, it is hoped that your wisdom will consider every thing relating to it in the manner most beneficial, and the best adapted to the occasions of the several descriptions of men which compose his Majesty's faithful subjects of Ireland.

' We are engaged in an arduous contest. The time calls not only for great fortitude, and an unusual share of public spirit, but for much constancy and perseverance. You are engaged with a power, which, under the ancient form of its internal arrangement, was always highly formidable to the neighbouring nations. Lately this power has assumed a new shape, but with the same ambition, with much more extensive and systematic designs, far more secret, and, without comparison, more dreadful, in the certain consequences of its eventual success; it threatens nothing less than the entire subversion of the liberty and independence of every state in Europe. An enemy to the whole, it is actuated with a peculiar animosity against these kingdoms, not only as the natural protection of the balance of power in Europe, but also, because, by the possession of a legitimate, humane, and rational freedom, we seem to reproach that false and spurious liberty, which in reality, is an ignominious servitude, tending to extinguish all good arts, to generate nothing but impiety, crime, disorder, and servile manners, and to end in wretchedness and general desolation.

' To guard his people from the enterprizes of this dangerous and malignant power, and for the protection of all civilized society against the inroad of anarchy, his Majesty has available his

himself of every rational aid, foreign and domestic. He has called upon the skill, courage, and experience of all his subjects wheresoever dispersed; and you must be duly sensible, in such a crisis as the present, which rarely occurs in the course of human affairs, of the advantage of his Majesty's thus endeavouring to profit of the united strength and zeal of every description of his subjects.

'I have to assure you of his Majesty's most cheerful concurrence in every measure, which your wisdom and comprehensive patriotism shall point out for this salutary purpose.

'On my part, you will find me, from principle and from inclination, thoroughly disposed to concur with his Majesty's paternal wishes, and with the wise measures of his parliament. On a cordial affection to the whole of Ireland, and on a conduct suitable to that sentiment, I wish to found my own personal estimation, and my reputation, in the execution of the great task committed, by the most beneficent of Sovereigns, to my care.'

After his Excellency had retired, an address to his Majesty, expressive of their determination to support his Majesty in the prosecution of the present war, in which Great Britain is engaged with France, was moved and carried.

As was also an address to his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, for his excellent speech from the throne.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Jan. 22. The usual forms of opening having been gone through, his Excellency's speech to both Houses of Parliament was read from the chair, and afterwards by the clerk at the table.

Mr Grattan then rose to move an address to his Majesty, which he said he had not hitherto been in the habit of doing; but in the present situation of affairs, and at this particular period, he thought himself called upon to move an address to the throne, and to give his decided support to the present administration. He observed, that the misfortunes of the last campaign, and the success of the French in Flanders and Holland, called upon this country to rouse its spirit, and exert its personal valour, in the support of the common cause; and, in so doing, this country would be acting with consistency. He said, that France considered Ireland as connected with England, and as such, she had marked her out for an object of her resentment. In the present situation of affairs with respect to France, the Spanish throne flies before it, the petty German Princes disappear, the Prussians retire, and the Dutch negotiate. In the present

situation of the British empire, shall Ireland fly away? No: Ireland is particularly called upon at this crisis to support Great Britain. He here adverted to the present internal state of this country, and he said, that if a French party did at all exist in it, they were confined to a few, and that few exceedingly contemptible. He paid a compliment to the present administration, whose principles, both in respect to men and measures, were pure, and whose sole object was to render essential service to this country. He here mentioned partly the measures which were to be submitted to the consideration of Parliament; namely, the report of the state of the funds of the different diocesan schools, endowed for the purposes of education, plans for the education of persons designed to be clergymen of the Catholic persuasion, and other public schools, which would be attended with national benefit. After mentioning the communication from the speech of the intended marriage of the Prince of Wales with a Princess of the House of Brunswick and Lunenburg, and commenting on the happiness that would result to these kingdoms, from an union with a House under whose auspices the Constitutions of Great Britain and Ireland have derived great and essential benefits, he moved the address; which, as usual, was an echo of the speech.

The Hon. Mr Stewart seconded the motion.

Mr Duquerry, in a speech of considerable length, in which he recommended to the House to act upon the present awful crisis with calmness, prudence, and firmness, took a large and extensive view of the present war, of its commencement and continuance, and the probable consequences that would result from it to this kingdom. He then moved an amendment to the following purpose: 'That his Majesty's faithful Commons of Ireland are determined to stand or fall with Great Britain; but they entreat his Majesty, in the present situation of affairs, not to refuse entering into a negotiation of peace with the present existing government of France.'

On the question being put, that the amendment do stand part of the address, it was negatived without a division.

The question was then put on the original motion for the address, when there appeared, for the address 148; against it, the two tellers, Lord Edward Fitzgerald and Mr Alexander Montgomery.

A committee was then appointed to prepare and draw up the address.

Mr Conolly moved an address to his excellency the Lord Lieutenant, for his excellency's speech this day from the throne.

The Rt Hon. Mr Forster said; he rose with great pleasure to second an address, to a nobleman so universally respected, and from whose administration Ireland might expect such benefits, convinced that, at this critical period, his Majesty could not have chosen a Chief Governor more acceptable to this country.

23. *Mr Denis Browne* moved, that the thanks of this House be given to Lord Howe, for his signal defeat of the French fleet on the 1st of June last. Thanks were in like manner moved to Lord Hood, &c. and unanimously agreed to by the whole House.

24. *Mr Speaker* reported his Excellency's answer to the address of that House, expressive of the satisfaction of the auspicious commencement of his administration, at their expressions of loyalty, zeal, and attachment to his Majesty, and their confidence in the wisdom of the measures adopted in the present exigency of affairs.

Mr Grattan. I am to present a petition from the Roman Catholics of Dublin; they are supported by petitions from the Roman Catholics of (I imagine) the greater part of the kingdom. This petition is grounded on their merits, on your justice, and on his Majesty's benignity; grounded on their modest sense of their allegiance, uninterrupted for one hundred years, on their cordial confidence in your justice, and on their proud conviction of the King's liberality. The

object of their petition is the total repeal of the penal code; and the result of their petition, should it succeed, will be to raise, not themselves only, but you and the whole island above her former and her present level; to magnify her consequence, and multiply her strength, and finally to introduce that better and higher order of days, when the King and Constitution may avail themselves of the whole strength of the island, and when the enemy of christianity may be the only enemy of our religion.

The petition prays, "that they may be pleased to restore them to a full enjoyment of the blessings of our most excellent constitution, by a repeal of all the penal and restrictive laws now affecting the Catholics of Ireland."

Mr Vandeleur presented a petition from the Catholics of the county of Clare whose names are thereunto subscribed, to the same purport as the petition of the Catholics of the city of Dublin, which was received, read, and ordered to lie on the table.

28. *Mr Grattan* presented a petition from the Roman Catholic inhabitants of the city of Limerick, of a similar nature to that presented by him from the Catholic inhabitants of Dublin.—Also petitions from the Catholic inhabitants of the following places:—City of Kilkenny; Town of Newry; City and Co. Waterford; Town and Co. Roscommon; Co. of Leitrim; Town of Castlebar; Queen's Co.; Town and Co. of Sligo; Co. of Mayo; Town of Navan; Town and Co. of Galway.

All of them were received, read, and ordered to lie on the table.

MONTHLY REGISTER.

FRANCE.

NATIONAL CONVENTION.

Substance of the Report of the French Committee of Public Safety, on the subject of Peace, made by Merlin de Douai.

OUR triumphs and our principles, permit us, at once, to wield, and to say aloud whatever we please; our justice shall ever be inseparable from our glory. Yes, we desire peace; but we desire it guaranteed by our proper force, and by the incapability of our enemies ever to hurt us. With respect to the greater part of our enemies, if we may judge of them by the effect which the feeling of present evils ought to produce, and by the fears of the

future with which they ought to be impressed, there is reason to believe that they desire a speedy peace. Assuredly the time cannot be far distant, when enlightened by the Republican thunder which has burst upon all of them at once several of those governments, excited against us by England, may look upon without fear, the abyss into which that power hoped to precipitate them; when Spain, for example, will open her eyes to its projects, when she will remark the persevering assiduity with which that government examines the South Sea; all the pains it takes to consolidate its power in India, thence to contrive, by stealth,

route

route towards America, fall in the rear upon Mexico and Peru, so long the object of its insatiable cupidity, and make itself master of them by open force, as soon as it can do so without danger; when, at length, seeing her true interests, she will perceive, that England is her true and only enemy, and that of all the dangers which threaten her, there is none more formidable than those which may spring from her confidence in so perfidious an ally. This very moment ought to be that when, ungrateful towards the nation to which she owes her liberty, the state, perhaps, which ought the most to applaud the rearing of a great republic on the ruins of a monarchy, whose treaty of 1756, gave such additional strength to the House of Austria: when, unfaithful even to liberty itself, Holland lamenting, but perhaps too late, her fatal delusion, will dread seeing her treasures, her ships, her establishments in both hemispheres, fall into the hands of those tyrants of the seas, whose audacity she formerly restrained. Prussia doubtless will soon conclude, by perceiving that it is in a solid peace with France, and an intimate union with the neighbouring powers of the North, that he can find the only principles of his duration, the only force, which notwithstanding the politics of his cabinet, and the tactics of his armies, he can reasonably oppose to the devouring ambition of Russia. With respect to our other enemies, whether voluntarily to the coalition by their vanity, or dragged into it against their will, in consequence of their weakness, they have all equally, and long since shewn, that they are weary of it, by their regrets and their murmurs, and all pant for the moment when they may break its bonds. Several of them justly terrified at the despair of the principal Belligerent Powers, seem at length to feel the necessity of uniting with one another to prevent the partition of their territories; a partition which they well know to be projected by their allies, as a means of paying themselves in part for the expenses of the campaign. If we are asked in the mean time, What are the dispositions of the French people? Organs of their will, we will answer, that always just, always magnanimous, always as jealous of their honour as of their liberty, they will distinguish their enemies, and the motives of their aggression; that even in the laws which their victories gave

ness and of vanity, with the intractable pride and perfidious power of tyranny; that above all they will regard the situation of those whom fear and violence have compelled to march in the train of the chiefs of the league; and finally, that in tracing with their triumphant but generous hand, the limits within which it will be proper to confine themselves, they will reject no offers compatible with their interests and their dignity, with their repose and security. Such is their policy. Their proceedings are open, like the glory of their arms. With their enemies they will treat, as they have fought, in the face of the universe, whom they call to be the witness of their justice, as it has been the witness of their victories. This is what may be published and believed of our intentions, for it is what we will always avow and never change. Let us therefore, speak it here, that the whole republic may resound, and our brave armies in the North repeat it in emulation. No, Frenchmen; no, you will not forget the cause that induced you to take up arms, and the only conditions upon which you can lay them down. No; you have not advanced so rapidly in this glorious career, to stop at the moment when you are just at the goal; and when you are so near seizing the prize of your victories, you will not suffer it to escape you. Let not our enemies expect it. We will prove to them, by new efforts, and by new triumphs, that we wish for peace, but peace worthy of our defenders, worthy of the French people; and, in a word, when the people shall consider war as no longer necessary to repair outrages offered to its dignity, or to preserve themselves from new insults, then only will they put a curb on victory, then only will they dictate peace.

Letter from the representatives of the people with the army of the Western Pyrenees, dated St Fernando de Figueres, Nov 28.

“ Citizen Colleagues, The 20th was signalized by one of the most brilliant victories ever obtained by the armies of the republic. Imagine every obstacle that nature and art could unite; imagine from 80 to 100 redoubts, on positions the most advantageous, full of cannon, and forming several lines of defence; imagine from forty to fifty thousand men distributed in these forts and entrenchments, the labour of six months; imagine all these redoubts, the artillery and musquetry that defend them; imagine 80 volcanoes at

once vomiting fire and iron: well, all these were carried in less than three hours. Our battalions advanced amid musquetry and grape shot, and did every thing with the bayonet. No prisoners were taken; all were put to the sword; three Spanish generals were killed. One of them attempted to defend himself against Adjutant Gen. Duphet, who ran his sabre through his body. Count de la Union, the commander in chief of the Spanish army, was found dead on the field of battle. We send you his military decoration. On the 17th, their famous fort of St Fernando de Figuières was invested on all sides, and some battalions turned against the place the cannon mounted by the enemy for the defence of the camp of Liers. Next day Figuières and Roses were invested. Perignon sent a vigorous summons to the governor of the castle of Figuières to surrender the place. The parley lasted two or three hours. The capitulation was signed yesterday, and to-day the place is in possession of the republic. The garrison, or rather the army of 9007 men, laid down their arms, and surrendered prisoners of war. We found on the ramparts more than 150 pieces of cannon, and immense quantities of provisions in the place. Such, citizen colleagues, are the consequences of the brilliant days of the 17th and 20th November. Terror is among our enemies. You will judge of it from the surrender of a place so important, and so famous as that of Figuières. We are going to summon Roses. We shall soon inform you of the surrender of it. The number of prisoners is 9400; that of the colours taken is considerable.

Dec. 16. Richard, speaking in the name of the committee of public safety, applauded the ardour of those young citizens, who, having reached the age of 18 years, had flown to the frontiers to partake the glory and laurels of their countrymen. 'I have the pleasure to announce,' continued the reporter, 'that the flourishing state of our armies, consisting of a million of republicans, renders any further levies unnecessary, either to preserve our present, or to make new conquests.'

20. A letter was received from the representative of the people with the armies on the Western Coast, dated Nantz, 22d Frimaire, (Dec. 12), announcing, that the decree of amnesty in favour of the insurgents, had been received with transport. The inhabitants of this city, to the number of 80,000, have blessed this

great act of national generosity. The army also have received with gratitude the presage of returning happiness and tranquillity. The rebels on the banks of the Loire have changed their cry from *Vive le Roi!* to *Vive la République!* I hope that the epoch is not far distant, when we can say, 'The war of La Vendée once existed.'

RUELLE.

A payment was ordered to be made of the pensions due to the Swiss soldiers who had been disbanded, 'that no doubt might be left of the sentiments of the republic towards its ancient and faithful allies.'

25. Richard announced a fresh victory gained over the Spaniards by the army of the Western Pyrenees.

30. Johannot proposed the following decree: 'The decrees, enjoining the sequestration of all property, belonging to the subjects of those powers with whom the republic is at war, shall no longer be observed; and all the sums, in pursuance of them, paid by French citizens into the national treasury, shall be returned.'

Gaston feared lest this measure might occasion French funds to be conveyed to the Belligerent Powers.

Girod proved, by one of Robespierre's letters, that the above property had been sequestered at the instigation of foreign emissaries, who had deceived the Convention concerning its consequences.

The repeal of the law, for granting a quarter to the British, Hanoverians, and Spaniards, was decreed by the Convention, amid the loudest and most general plaudits.

Jan. 2. Carnot communicated the following dispatch, from the Commander in Chief, of the army of the North, to the representative of the people Bellegarde.

'Head-quarters at Bois-le-Duc, Dec. 29.'

'Citizen representatives, The committee of public safety gave directions to prosecute the campaign by taking Grave, the Isle of Bommel, and the completion of the blockade of Breda. I have now to announce, that by the most singular good fortune, the whole has been accomplished in one day. We are indebted to the rigour of the season, for supplying the means of clearing the barriers, behind which the enemy were entrenched, by freezing the rivers Waal and Meuse, for a considerable extent, over which it would have been impossible for us to construct bridges, for want of boats. We seized the moment, at which the ice was sufficiently strong to allow us to pass without danger to the troops, and on the morning of the 27th, notwithstanding the

excessive cold, our army attacked the enemy for an extent of about 20 leagues, from Nimeguen to beyond the river Neckar, and were, as usual, victorious in every quarter.

The right wing, extending from Nimeguen to Fort St Andre, was employed in watching the movements of the enemy, while the centre made themselves masters of the isle of Bommel, and of Langstraat, and the left forced the lines of Breda; the passage of the Meuse, before the isle of Bommel, was effected, in three columns, under the command of Gen. Daendels, and Citizen Soëtifier, Brigadier-general; Citizens Crafs and Mercier, commanders of battalions of the brigade of Lombards. The first received a slight wound.

We have gained in all by the operations of this fortunate day, about 120 pieces of artillery, 1600 prisoners, two pair of colons, and 300 horses.

The victory was followed by the taking of Grave, which, on the same day, capitulated to General Salm; who allowed the garrison to march out with the honours of war, but upon condition that they should afterwards be carried into France as prisoners. It is remarkable, that notwithstanding the terrible fire kept up, for nearly a month, on our troops, who turned the blockade and the bombardment, we had only thirteen men killed and wounded.

We found in the districts of Bommel and Langstraat, a considerable quantity of forage, of which we had begun to be in want. We are now complete masters of the course of the Meuse, the navigation of which is indispensable to supplying our army with provisions, on account of the impossibility of procuring provisions by land carriage.

PICHEGRU.

Chinier presented a report from the committee of public instruction, and a list of the men of science and letters, among whom is to be divided 300,000 livres, voted by the Convention, for the encouragement of philosophy and literature, at the rate of 3000 livres each. He also proposed, and the Convention decreed, that the committees of public instruction, and finance, shall prepare a report on the pensions to be granted to artists and men of letters, whose talents are useful to the republic.

Fourcroy, in the name of the committee of public safety, made a report on the arts that have contributed to the defence of the republic, and on a new mode of tanning leather, discovered by citizen Ar-

mand Seguin, by which the progress is rendered infinitely shorter, and less expensive than formerly.

9. An order was made for celebrating the anniversary of the death of the last King of the French, which happened on the 21st of January; a plan for the festival, to be presented within three days; and, upon the 22d of January, the three committees should make a report of the remaining individuals of the family of Capet now in France.

10. A number of the sections of Paris came to the bar, to assure the Convention of their determination to support them in preserving the reign of moderation; and that the Jacobins should try in vain to raise up the phantom of royalism in order to spread alarms in the country.

Various decrees were also made concerning emigrants, with liberty to certain descriptions of such to return.

Richard, in the name of the committee of public safety, reported, that the rigour of the season could not abate the ardour of the brave troops of the republic, they breathed only for the overthrow of their enemies. The army of the Eastern Pyrennees had made themselves masters of the port of La Trinite, near Roses, and this place was, at that moment, closely besieged. The garrison, exhausted, had taken their flight by night, and left their artillery and effects. The army of the North, always active, always triumphant, after a long and brilliant action, had made themselves masters of the bridge and fort before Nimeguen, besides 30 pieces of cannon, horses, waggons, baggage, and ammunition of all kinds. The committee had received new details on the memorable victory of the 5th, when, in addition to 100 pieces of cannon taken at Bommel, they had, in other points of the attack, taken 171 pieces of cannon, mostly of brass. They had taken, at Grave, 164 pieces of cannon, two thirds of which were brass, 80,000 pound weight of powder, 4000 musquets, 260 fabres, and a great quantity of provisions. They had sent nineteen stand of arms, to be presented to the Convention.

16. Ruelle, from the army of the West, said, that the decree of amnesty had been received with transport by the rebels. They had even, without any negotiation taking place, set at liberty, and sent back all the prisoners they had taken since the 2d of November. The advanced posts of the two armies had fraternized, and cried out together, *Vive la Republique!* We wanted

wanted forage,' said he, 'in one of our cantonments; the rebels heard our want, and supplied us of their own accord. We have every hope of terminating this war immediately; and we are come here to concert measures with the committees of government.'

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

The accounts which have been received from Holland, since the retreat of the allied forces from the banks of the Waal and of the Rhine, state the diffusion of the army of General Pichegru over the chief places in that country, with the cordial reception they are receiving from the inhabitants of the cities. National cockades are prepared every where, and selling in abundance; and the tri-coloured flag waves over the churches, palaces, and public buildings in the Provinces. That our readers may conceive the manner in which this new Revolution in the United States of Holland hath been conducted, we present them with what happened in the chief city of the Province of Holland. The following is the intelligence of the 20th January.

AMSTERDAM.

Jan. 20. Yesterday this town was literally taken possession of by thirty-nine French hussars. Immediately after their arrival, the tree of liberty was planted in various parts of the town. The people immediately mounted the national cockade, and nothing but general joy, *Vive la Republique! Vive la Liberte!* &c. &c. were heard in the streets. On Saturday Doctor Kraayenhoff, (a gentleman who had been lately banished from the town,) arrived here with a letter from the French General, which prepared the regency for the reception of the French army. Five thousand men, with General Pichegru at their head, entered this evening. Much to the honour of the French troops, and of the people at the head of affairs here, no riot of any kind has taken place; not a single citizen has been injured, either in his person or property, and at present, joy, the most enthusiastic, pervades the whole town.

The French are, at length, completely triumphant masters of Amsterdam: in a few days they will give laws to all Holland. Since Sunday the 18th, near 40,000 men have entered this capital and the adjacent cities; and these, we understand, are only the van of the French army, as the whole number of troops destined for

these provinces amount to 100,000 men. Haarlem, Leyden, &c. after the example of this city, were before-hand with the victors, and have all submitted.

The only novelty that exists is in the square and front of the Hotel de Vil where the tree of liberty has been planted round which the French troops are seated as fast as they arrive, as also the French and Dutch general officers, and the magistrates. The French *regime* is in course in part established. Mr De Vef is principal officer of the city, under the title of Mayor.

Jan. 19th, first day of liberty. A revolutionary committee published the following address: 'Brave Citizens, Your fellow burghers, G. Cruis, S. S. Wifelin J. J. A. Gogel, T. 't Sloen, D. Van Laar, J. Oudorp, E. Vandersluys, P. B. Duveltdt, J. Vanblaffelt, P. J. B. C. VandAa, who form the revolutionary committee, wish you health and fraternity. You are now, by the magnanimous assistance of the French, and the well-timed use you made of your own powers, free. You thereby resume all your rights, which had been forcibly wrested from you; and you now every one of you, be he who he may, have the same free privilege. *You are free, you are equal.* Your Governors are discharged from their posts; they are fled, or have hidden themselves; and you may proceed in the necessary management of your concerns in this city, with the least possible confusion, till the people are in a state to choose a form of government, &c.' *Am. Gaz.*

It is to be regretted, that, from the vast quantity of ice on the coast, many of our soldiers at Helveot and Bergen-zoom, will fall into the hands of the enemy; as the ships sent over by minister could not approach near enough to convey them away. Several transports, and other vessels, which were frozen in, must unavoidably fall into their power. Regular communication with that count is now stopped: There is to be an establishment at the mouth of the Elbe, for the dispatch of the English mails over the Continent.

At the end of last month, (January) Lady Ann Fitzroy, and sixteen other English ladies, arrived in England from Brest as did also Master Bligh, son of the Admiral, in consequence of a decree of the Convention. His father, the Admiral, expected soon to be removed from the hospital-ship at Brest, to go to Quimper on his parole. These persons give an account

count of the scarcity and high price of provisions at Brest, and of the indifferent treatment received by the British prisoners. The conduct of the French in this respect, indeed, appears often to be as unjust as it is ungenerous; as is manifest from the treatment experienced by Capt. Ferguson, of a cartel ship which arrived from Martinique, and gives the following information: 'That, after being detained in violation of the faith between nations, his ship was hauled on shore, and he sent prisoner to Dinant Castle, together with Lieut. James Wood, of the navy, and Capt. Stewart, of the Six Brothers, belonging to Leith, where they were close confined, with some hundreds of their unfortunate countrymen, for several weeks; receiving a pitiful allowance of three ounces of meat per man three times a week, and the other days a portion of peas or beans boiled, with a small quota of bread, equally bad in quality and appearance; part of its composition being straw nicely cut for deceiving the eye, and to make it hard. That after the fall of Robespierre, they were better treated, and talked familiarly to by the guards. They have since been marched to different places, and experienced less rigour. He, with several of the crew of the Thames, was sent to Pont au de Mer, but did not rest long before Lieut. Margett, himself, and five others, attempted to effect an escape, in which he and two others succeeded, but he is fearful Lieut. Margett and his companions are retaken. Capt. Ferguson passed through Rouen, and several populous towns and villages as an American, and when he reached Havre, engaged himself as a foremast-man with Capt. Wheeler for the voyage.'

On the 24th of January, there was only one old ship of the line fitting for sea, with eight or nine frigates, at Brest. There were several ships of the line on the stocks, and some of them were running up with astonishing rapidity. With respect to naval stores, they were in greatest want of cordage, and next to that, of sail-cloth. There seemed to be no want of masts or ship-timber.

In America, the French have now vast depots of grain, flour, &c. bought up wherever they could find the articles, much of which were daily expected to arrive in French ports.

On the 21st of January, there was an anniversary of the death of the King of

France, on which was posted up the statue of liberty. There the President of the Convention pronounced a speech. When he had done, the repeated exclamations of *Vive la Republique! Vive la Convention!* resounded from every quarter. A general discharge of artillery terminated the ceremony. All the theatres performed *gratis*, by and for the people. The effigy burnt in the evening in the yard of the Jacobins convent wore a double face, the one to represent tyranny, and the other royalism. It was brought before the doors of the hall of the Convention, there to make an *amende honorable* to the people. When burnt, its ashes were taken up in a *pat de chambre*, and carried to the *egout* (the common shore) *montmartre*, midst the popular applauses.

Accounts from Naples mention, that on the 23d December, there was such a fall of snow, as to render the streets impassable.

Feb. 1. The French summoned Bergen-op-Zoom, the garrison of which consisted of 4000 men, including the 87th British regiment, the numbers of which might be estimated at about 600. This celebrated fortress was at that period in the most perfect state of defence, not only with respect to troops, but also as to provisions and military stores.

Admiral Kingsbergen has been deprived of the command of the Dutch fleet in the Texel. The authority of the States is dissolved, and provincial magistracies have been appointed.

A column of the French army about the middle of January crossed the Rhine on the ice near Mentz, and another column proceeded to Frankfort. The severity of the winter had interrupted their attack against Mayence, but which was completely encircled by their army.

Accounts have reached Madrid, of a conspiracy having been discovered at Mexico, towards the end of August last. The plot, by which it was designed to murder the Vice Roy and his family, to take possession of the royal and arch Episcopal palaces, the mint, inquisition, and other public building, and the principal private houses, and to set fire to, and deliver over the city to the plunder of the populace, and discontented Indians of of some neighbouring towns, was conducted by two Frenchmen, who had succeeded in seducing several Spanish inhabitants to their interest, were to be assisted, in the execution of their plan, by a number of their countrymen, who, contrary

trary to the general practice of this government, had been suffered to remain in Mexico after the commencement of the war.

Nearly about the same time, a similar explosion was to have taken place at Santa Fe, the capital of the kingdom of New Grenada, in all its circumstances similar to the preceding; but it was likewise prevented, by discovery, the very day before it was to happen.

The fortress of Gironne in Spain, is putting into the best state of defence possible; as the only means left of preventing the enemy from penetrating into the heart of the country, should their attack on Roses prove successful, of which very little doubt is entertained. On the side of Navarre, the French are preparing for the siege of Pampeluna, the only barrier which they have to pass, in order to obtain a free entrance into the country, in that direction.

On the 21st of December last, a strong gale of wind obliged the Spanish fleet to quit the Bay of Roses, and much fear was entertained for its safety. About the same time the French made themselves masters of the heights, by which they were able to bombard the harbour.

Advices, of date 14th January, were received from the Mediterranean, at which time Admiral Hotham, in the *Britannia* of 100 guns, with ten other ships of the line, were cruising off the island of Hieres, after having been so near into the harbour of Toulon to defy the French, that the forts fired at them. The Admiral will remain there for some weeks (as circumstances occur) waiting dispatches from Gibraltar.

New requisitions in money, and to a very considerable amount, have been made on the towns in the Austrian Netherlands.

The States General of the United Provinces have published a proclamation, in answer to the French requisition, the most prominent passages of which are as follow:—"Convinced of the necessity of taking the most effectual measures for complying with the said requisitions, we have judged that the best, and least burthen-some method of accomplishing this object will be to the government to contract for the articles in question, and for the respective Provinces to furnish the necessary funds. We doubt not that the inhabitants will be convinced of the absolute necessity of enabling their Provincial Sovereigns to furnish these necessary funds without the smallest delay."

The requisition of the various articles of provisions, cloathing, &c. are estimated at L. 1,403,054.

On the 21st January, the British were cantoned on the Yssel.

WEST INDIES.

The accounts from St Domingo have been rather unfavourable, it appears that considerable losses had been sustained, in consequence of the ravages made by the banditti, who appear to be both numerous and well supplied with arms. Their Chief now the Commissioners have fled, is a certain *Compte de Laveaux*, formerly a Captain of the Orleans Dragoons, a man of genius, but a villain, and so much the more dangerous, as he is fertile in expedients; he has unhappily given too many proofs of this. He is at present the leader of a numerous horde that commit shocking enormities at the taking of a Bourge.

The English have not more than 180 men at St Domingo. There are 30,000 muskets in the hands of the Negroes & Republicans. Their armies are followed by a crowd of blacks, armed with spears, pikes, and even arrows. Notwithstanding the prodigious number that have fallen, it still consists of more than sixty thousand male banditti.

A French convoy of troops which sailed from Brest the middle of November arriving at Guadaloupe, before the arrival of the British troops from Gibraltar, decided the fate of that island. General Prescott evacuated Port Matilda with his garrison, which had sustained every hardship in an untenable fort, with the greatest patience and bravery. For particulars see *Gaz.* In the same quarter, hath also been exhibited one of the most decisive instances of our naval superiority that the nautical history can afford. see *Gaz.*

EAST INDIES.

By the dispatches and private letters from Bengal, Madras, and St Helena brought by the *Sugar Cane*, a confirmation of the re-capture of the *Princess Royal* by the *Orpheus* frigate, after an engagement of 65 minutes, in which we had only one man killed. The *Princess Royal's* crew consisted of 403 men; 40 were killed and 60 wounded; and the prisoners carried with the ship to Madras, with a French vessel laden with slaves, and a Danish. Our fleet is stated to have taken three privateers; and the *Centurion*, *Diomedes* and *Orpheus* frigates were preparing for a cruise.

cruise from Madras, to sweep the Indian seas of the French depredators. Commodore Mitchell, with his Squadron, were at Batavia.

Letters dated from Madras Camp, near the Mount, advise, that the preparations for the siege of the French islands have been immense, but they were stopped till further orders from England. The troops which were ordered against the Mauritius were composed of a corps of grenadiers, formed from the 1st, 3d, and 4th companies of our troops, consisting of 600 rank and file.

The young hostage Princes had joined their father Tippoo, in good health and spirits. Harry Punt died at Poonah, in May.—Vizeram Ranze is said to have been killed in an action with 6000 of his rebellious subjects.

GAZETTE INTELLIGENCE.

Madrid, January 28.

By accounts published by this Court of the proceedings of the enemy before Roses, dated the 11th instant, it appears that the place still held out, notwithstanding the evacuation of the small Fort de la Trinidad; that the operations of the enemy had been considerably slackened by some deep falls of snow, and the general inclemency of the weather; and that a spirited enterprise had been executed, by a small body of Spanish volunteers, on the enemy's park of artillery, in which they succeeded in spiking 14 guns, having killed and made prisoners near 150 artillerymen.

Accounts have also been received here that on the 10th instant Admiral Langara, commanding of the coast of Catalonia, fell in with and captured the French frigate L'ephigenie, of 32 guns, which had sailed from Toulon on the 4th instant, in company with La Vestale. They had been separated three days before in a storm, in which it is supposed that La Vestale was lost.

Admiralty-Office, Feb. 3.

Extract of a letter from Rear-Admiral Boscawen, late of his Majesty's ship the Alexander, to Mr Stephens.

On board the Marat, at Brest, Nov. 23.

Sir, The arrival of the Canada must have since have informed their Lordships of my misfortune, in losing his Majesty's ship Alexander, late under my command, having been taken by a Squadron of French ships of war, consisting of five of 74 guns, three large frigates, and an armed brig,

commanded by Rear-Admiral Neilly; farther particulars and details I herewith transmit you, for their Lordships information.

At half past seven o'clock the French hoisted English colours. About a quarter past eight o'clock we hoisted our colours, upon which the French ships hauled down the English, and hoisted theirs; and drawing up within gun-shot, we began firing our stern chaces at them, and received their bow chaces. About nine o'clock, or shortly after, observing the ships in pursuit of the Canada, drawing up with her, and firing at each other their bow and stern chaces, I made the Canada's signal to form a-head for our mutual support, being determined to defend the ships to the last extremity; which signal she instantly answered, and endeavoured to put it in execution by steering towards us; but the ships in chase of her, seeing her intentions, hauled more to star-board to cut her off, and which obliged her to steer the course she had done before. We continued firing our stern chaces at the ships pursuing us till near eleven o'clock, when three ships of the line came up, and brought us to close action, which we sustained for upwards of two hours, when the ship was become a complete wreck, the main-yard, spanker-boom, and three top-gallant-yards shot away, all the lower masts shot through in many places, and expected every minute to go over the side; all the other masts and yards were also wounded, more or less, nearly the whole of the standing and running rigging cut to pieces, the sails torn into ribbons, and her hull much shattered, and making a great deal of water, and with difficulty she floated into Brest: At this time the ships that had chased the Canada had quitted her, and were coming fast up to us, the shot of one of them at the time passing over us. Thus situated, and cut off from all resources, I judged it advisable to consult my officers, and accordingly assembled them all on the quarter-deck; when upon surveying and examining the state of the ship (engaged as I have already described), they deemed any farther resistance would be ineffectual, as every possible exertion had already been used in vain to save her, and therefore they were unanimously of opinion, that to resign her would be the means of saving the lives of a number of brave men. Then, and not till then, (painful to relate,) I ordered the colours to be struck; a measure which, on a full

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investigation, I hope and trust their Lordships will not disapprove. Hitherto I have not been able to collect an exact list of the killed and wounded, as many of the former were thrown overboard during the action, and, when taken possession of, the people were divided, and sent on board different ships, but I do not believe they exceed forty, or thereabout. No officer, above the rank of boatswain's mate was killed. Lieutenant Fitzgerald of the marines, Messrs Burns, boatswain, and McCurdy, pilot, were wounded, but in a fair way of doing well. I am, &c.

Philip Stephens, Esq; R. R. BLIGH.
Secretary of the Admiralty.

Horse-Guards, Feb. 14.

Extract of a letter, dated Deventer, Jan. 21. from the Hon. Lieut. Gen. Harcourt, received by his R. H. the D. of York, and communicated to the Rt Hon. Henry Dundas.

I have the honour to acquaint your Royal Highness of the arrival of the army in their cantonments on the banks of the Yssel on the 18th instant, though not without some loss, as some of the Traineurs, unable to support the fatigues of the march, and the extreme severity of the weather, were left behind, and have probably fallen into the hands of the enemy.

It is a matter of no small satisfaction to acquaint your Royal Highness, that we have not only saved all the ordnance, and most of the other stores deposited at Arnheim, but that we have burnt all the vessels containing forage and stores upon the Leck, and have destroyed most of the ammunition contained in fifteen ordnance vessels at Rotterdam.

Extract of a dispatch from Gen. the Hon. Sir J. Vaughan, K. B. received by the Right Hon. Henry Dundas.

Martinico, Dec. 18. 1794.

Sir, The evacuation of Fort Matilda, Guadaloupe, was an event to be expected; the position of the place is weak, the ground rising inland immediately from the glacis. The work, which has been added at different times, is irregular, and presents a narrow front to the strong ground to the eastward, and has been constructed with bad masonry.

Under these circumstances, Lieut. Gen. Prescott, with a small garrison, protracted the siege from the 14th of October to the 10th of December. Early in Decem-

ber the enemy's batteries were increased so, as greatly to exceed the artillery of the garrison. Their fire on the 6th instant dismounted all our guns upon the Cavalier; which is the highest and most commanding part of the fort; the number of killed and wounded was proportioned to the effect made upon the work; and the place became no longer tenable.

On the night of the 10th inst. Lieut. Gen. Prescott having previously arranged the order and the time of retreat with Rear-Adm. Thomson, the whole garrison was embarked without loss.

I have the honour to inclose to you the Lieut. General's account of the siege and evacuation, by which you will be informed of all the attending circumstances.

Lieut. Gen. Prescott reports, that it has been greatly owing to the ready assistance afforded to the garrison by Vice-Admiral Sir John Jervis, and since by Rear-Adm. Thomson, that he was enabled so long to resist the efforts of the enemy. He also gives the highest encomiums to Capt. Bowen, of his Majesty's ship the *Terpsichore*, who superintended the embarkation, and by whose able disposition of the boats, every thing was managed with the most perfect order and regularity; unfortunately he was severely wounded, but we hope not in such a manner as to endanger his life. I have the honour to be, &c. JOHN VAUGHAN.

[Here follow several letters from Gen. Prescott and Adm. Thomson, respecting the evacuation of Fort Matilda, which are little more than a repetition of the above. The officers who are mentioned as having distinguished themselves, are Capt. Mackay and Lieut. Paterfon of the 21st, Capt. Thomas of the 28th, Capt. Beckurth of the 56th regiments; and Mr Grant, collector of Basseterre, who commanded a few volunteers.]

Return of the killed and wounded in the garrison of Fort Matilda, from the 14th of October to the 10th of December.

Total—16 killed, 78 wounded.

Officers wounded.—Capt. Walker of the 60th regiment; Midshipman Lamage, of the *Bellona*; Midshipman Anguin, of the *Thefeus*; and Mr Johnston, volunteer, of the *Vanguard*.

Admiralty-office, Feb. 14.

Extract of a letter from Vice-Adm. Caldwell to Mr Stephens, dated on board the *Majestic*, off Martinique, Jan. 3.

The *Ganges* and *Montague* arrived at Fort Royal on the 20th of November last.

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On the 30th October, being then about thirty leagues to the westward of Cape Finisterre, they fell in with and captured the *Jacobin*, a ship of war, in the service of the French government, carrying twenty-four 12 pounders, and 220 men, and brought her with them to this island. She had been nine days from Brest, and taken nothing.

The *Zebra* returned to Fort Royal on the 4th of December, with the *Carnagade* French schooner of ten guns, and 35 men, which she took off St Lucia the 30th of November; and Captain Faulknor, of the *Blanche*, informs me of his having chased an armed schooner on shore near Port Louis, Gaudaloupe, which he afterwards got off, and found she was laden with gun powder, and sent her to St John's, Antigua. The crew effected their escape. And by his letter of the 31st of December, he acquaints me of his having the day before chased a large schooner into the Bay of Desfada, where she anchored close under a battery, and a long range of musquetry on the shore; and that, from the annoyance such vessels have rendered the trade, he thought it expedient to anchor, to silence the battery, and bring the schooner out, which, after some little time, he effected, by the crew of the schooner abandoning her, and the musquetry from the ship not giving further molestation. By the papers found on board, she was a national corvette, commanded by a Lieutenant de Vaisseau, senior officer of a detachment from Point-a-Petre. The *Blanche* has suffered but little in her hull, masts, or rigging. A midshipman and one man were killed, and five wounded. The enemy at the battery, and on board the schooner, suffered considerably. Captain Rion, of the *Bezuieu*, also informs me, by letter of the 2d instant, of his having captured a fast sailing sloop, of ten guns, and forty-one men, commanded by an *Esigne de Vaisseau*, and carried her into Barbadoes. She sailed from Point-a-Petre, in company with three other privateers.

Extract of a letter from Vice-Admiral Caldwell, to Mr Stephens, dated off Martinique, the 4th of January.

For the information of my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, I inclose two copies of letters received from Lieut. Watkins, of the *Blanche*, with minutes of Mr Milne, her second Lieutenant, who came to me express, giving an account of their taking the French frigate, *La Pique*, of 38 guns, and 360 men, after an

action of five hours, as brilliant and decided as ever happened; nor can too much praise and commendation be given to all the officers and ship's company. Their Lordships will see, by the minutes, the judicious manner in which the *Blanche* laid the enemy on board, and twice lashed her bowsprit to the *Blanche's* capstern, and, when the former's main and mizen masts fell, she payed off before the wind, and towed the enemy; when the stern ports not being large enough, they blew the upper transom beam away to admit the guns to run out, and fired into her bows for three hours—the marines, under Lieut. Richardson, keeping so well directed and constant a fire, that not a man could appear upon her forecable until she struck, when the second Lieutenant, and ten men, swam on board, and took possession of her.

Capt. Faulknor was unfortunately killed after two hours action, by which his Majesty has lost an officer as truly meritorious as the navy of England ever had.

P. S. It appears, by a recent account, there were many more than 360 men on board *La Pique*; one hundred and seventy-four are brought here, one hundred and ten wounded, and landed at the Saints, seventy-six found dead on board, when she was taken possession of: It is probable some were thrown over-board during the action, and it is known that numbers fell with her three masts, and were drowned.

[Here follows a letter from Lieut. Watkins, giving a short account of the action, similar to the above.]

Copy of another letter from Lieut. Watkins to Vice-Admiral Caldwell, dated Isle de Saints, Jan. 6.

SIR, The officer who delivers this to you is Lieut. David Milne, second of his Majesty's ship *Blanche*. I think it my duty to inform you, that his conduct, during the action with *La Pique*, is deserving every attention you can pay him. From him you may learn all the particulars, that you may be desirous of knowing respecting the action. I have the honour to be, &c. FRED. WATKINS.

[Here follows verbatim the account given by Lieut. David Milne. We are sorry we have not room for the whole of this spirited letter; what follows is the most material.]

At half past eight P. M. saw the frigate about two leagues astern, east of the schooner; tacked, and made sail. At a

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quarter past twelve A. M. passed under her lee on the starboard tack, she on the larboard tack, and exchanged broadsides. At half past twelve A. M. tacked and came up with her fast. When within musquet shot, she wore with an intention to rake us; we wore at the same time, and engaged her nearly aboard. At one A. M. put on our helm a starboard, and run across her stern, and lashed her bowsprit to our capstern, kept firing our quarter-deck guns, and other guns that would bear into her, and musquetry, which she returned from her tops, and from her quarterdeck guns, run in amid ship fore and aft. At this time our main and mizen masts went overboard, and they attempted to board us, but were repulsed. At a quarter past two, A. M. she dropped a stern; (at this time Capt. Faulknor fell). We got a hawser up, and made her well fast with her bowsprit abreast of our starboard quarter, the marines keeping a constant fire of musquetry into her. Finding the carpenters could not make the ports large enough, we blew out as much of the upper transom beam as would admit the two aftermost guns on the main deck, to be run out, and fired into her bows. At two, A. M. all the masts were shot away. In this situation we towed her before the wind, engaging till a quarter past five, when she called out, that '*She had struck! Myself and ten men remain on board,* and took possession of *La Pique*, of 40 guns,

28 - 18 pounders, French.

8 - 9 ditto, ditto.

4 - 32 Carronades, brass.

with a number of brass swivels on her gunwale. At the time of action, we had away in prizes, two master's mates, and twelve men.—She is a noble frigate, came out on purpose to fight us, and had a schooner with men to attend her. She lost killed, I think, about 120, as after I went on board, I threw 70 overboard, and during the action, they threw a great many: she has a vast number wounded. Our loss is small, from the way we manœuvred her.

The return of the killed and wounded on board the *Blanche* is as follows:—*Killed*, Capt. Robert Faulknor, Mr William Bolton, midshipman; and six men. *Wounded*, nineteen.

Extract from Vice-Admiral Caldwell, to Mr Stephens, dated off Martinique, Jan.

15.

You will please to acquaint the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that Ge-

neral Sir John Vaughan and myself think it necessary to send a frigate to England immediately, to inform Government, that, on the 6th inst. a convoy from France, under two or three frigates, got into Point-a-Petre, Guadaloupe.

Inclosed is a copy of Captain Wilson's minutes, which is the best information we have, and by which their Lordships will see, that one of the enemy's ships was taken (the *Duras*), said to be an old French Indiamen.

Minutes of Proceedings on board his Majesty's ship *Bellona*, George Wilton, Esq; Commander, Jan. 5.

On Monday, Jan. 5. 1795. lat. 16 deg. 30 min. Descada bearing west, distance twelve leagues, at eight, A. M. descried two sail standing towards us: The weather being very hazy, I could only perceive one to be a frigate, which tacked and stood from us. We chased her with light winds, and very hazy weather. About twelve o'clock, I discovered ten sail to leeward lying too. The sternmost I came up with, and began to fire, when she struck. I perceived four others hauled out, apparently with an intention to engage. At eight o'clock, I sent an officer and boat on board the frigate, to take possession, and found her to be *Le Duras* of 20 guns, four hundred troops, and seventy seamen. They reported her in a sinking state, during which time I lay to, expecting the other frigates to fetch me on the same tack, when Capt. Carpenter of the *Alarm* frigate, hailed me, to observe the same. At half past eight o'clock I saw the frigates had bore up, upon which I desired Capt. Carpenter would take charge of the prize and follow with all expedition. I immediately made sail, but the night was so dark and squally, that I could not keep sight of them. I made the best of my way to Martinique, being in want of provisions and water.

L'Escluse, a seventy-four, cut down, mounting forty-six guns and five hundred men; *L'Astrac* of 36 guns; *La Leveret* 20 guns; *La Prompte* of 20 guns; *Le Duras* 20 guns, and ten armed transports, sailed from Brest on the 17th of November last, with troops and warlike stores. The *Duras* has on board field pieces, mortars, shot, shells, great quantities of small arms, and entrenching tools of all sorts; numbers not ascertained.

(End of the Gazettees.)

SUB-

SUBSTANCE of the Subsidiary Treaties entered into since the commencement of the present War, between Great Britain and other Countries.

By a treaty with the Landgrave of Hesse Cassel, entered into on the 10th of April 1793, his Serene Highness engages to keep in readiness for service, during three years, 8000 men, as well infantry as cavalry. The levy money for these troops is 80 crowns *banco* for each horseman, and 30 crowns *banco* for every foot soldier; the subsidy is 125,000 crowns *banco* per annum. The expence of obtaining recruits for the purpose of keeping this corps complete, and that of replacing any artillery, or other effects, which may be taken by the enemy, will be defrayed by this country. The pay of those who may be wanting, between one spring review and the next, is not to be retained, but shall be allowed without abatement, as if they were complete; and, instead of what was formerly paid for recruiting, in the room of one killed, or three wounded, it is agreed, that, without distinction, each man shall be supplied at the rate of 12 crowns *banco* per head.

N. B. The crown *banco* is equal to four shillings and ninepence three farthings English.

By a second treaty with the Landgrave, dated Aug. 23. 1793, another corps of 4000 men is taken into the British service, upon terms proportioned as the above.

By a treaty with the Margrave of Baden, dated Sept. 21, 1793, a corps of Baden troops, including 754 men, is taken into the British service upon the same terms.

By a treaty with the Landgrave of Hesse Darmstadt, dated Oct. 5, 1793, a corps of 5000 troops of Hesse Darmstadt is taken into the British pay upon the same terms.

The treaty which the King of Sardinia, signed April 25, 1793, grants to his Sardinian Majesty the sum of L. 200,000 Sterling annually, during the whole course of the war. It is expressly stipulated, that the troops paid by this country, shall be employed exclusively in defence of his Sardinian Majesty's dominions.

The treaty with the King of the Two Sicilies covenants, that his Sicilian Majesty shall 'unite to the forces of his Britannic Majesty, in order that he may employ them in the Mediterranean, either conjunctly, or in concert with his own military and naval forces, a body of 6000 land-troops, as well as four ships of the line, four frigates, and four small ships of

war. The subsistence and forage of the said corps are to be supplied by this country, as soon as it shall have quitted the dominions of his Sicilian Majesty. His Britannic Majesty engages to keep a respectable fleet of the line in the Mediterranean, as long as the dangers of the Two Sicilies, and the operations which they shall undertake against the common enemy, shall require; and his said Majesty engages to take such arrangements as shall be most proper for maintaining, either by his own forces, or in concert with the other maritime powers engaged in this war, a decided superiority in that sea, and provide, by this means, for the security of Sicilian Majesty's dominions.

By the treaty between his Britannic Majesty, the King of Prussia, and the States General of the United Provinces, concluded at the Hague the 10th April, 1794, his Prussian Majesty engages to furnish an army composed of 62,400 men. This army shall remain united under a Prussian Commander, and shall act in the most effectual manner against the common enemy, either separately or jointly with a body of troops in the pay of the maritime powers. It shall be provided with field-pieces, with tents, and all military equipments, necessary for acting in the field. In order to facilitate to his Prussian Majesty the means of acting with vigour, and conformably to the sentiments of zeal and concern with which he is animated for the common cause, his Britannic Majesty, and his faithful allies, the Dutch, agree to furnish to his Prussian Majesty, a subsidy of 52,000l. Sterling per month, to be reckoned from the beginning of the month in which the treaty is signed; to pay to his Prussian Majesty the sum of 300,000l. Sterling, to enable him to defray the charge of completing that army, for putting it in a state of action, and for carrying it to the place, where it shall act; to pay the farther sum of 100,000l. Sterling for the expences of the return of the army into territories of his Prussian Majesty; to pay at the rate of 1l. 12s. per man per month, as a consideration for bread and forage for the 62,400 men, which will amount to the sum of 99,840l. a month. This sum for bread and forage shall be made in advance at the beginning of each month, in the same manner as the subsidy, and shall begin the same day. All conquests made by the army, shall be made in the name of the Maritime Powers, and shall be at their disposal at the conclusion of the war. By a separate article it is agreed,

that

that the Dutch shall not be obliged to conform to the articles of this treaty beyond the term of the present year 1794; but their Britannic and Prussian Majesties will adhere thereto, being desirous of continuing the effects of these engagements until the end of the war, on the same conditions as are stipulated in the treaty with respect to the troops, to their employment, and to the payment of the subsidies, as well as the furnishing of bread and forage.

N. B. The sum paid by this country, in pursuance of the above treaty, (from the 1st of April 1794, to the end of September following), is *one million two hundred thousand pounds*.

LONDON.

At the Court at St James's, the 16th of January 1795, present, the King's Most Excellent Majesty in Council—His Majesty, judging it expedient, under the present circumstances, to admit into the ports of this kingdom all goods, wares, merchandizes, and effects, belonging to the subjects or inhabitants of the United Provinces, or to any of his Majesty's subjects who may have goods, wares, merchandizes, or effects, in the said United Provinces, in order that the same may be preserved in safe custody, is pleased, by and with the advice of his Privy Council, to order, as it is hereby ordered, that all goods, wares, merchandizes, and effects whatsoever, coming directly from any of the ports of the United Provinces, to any of the ports in this kingdom, in the vessels of any country, and navigated in any manner, be permitted, until further orders, to be landed, and to be secured in warehouses, under the joint locks of his Majesty and of the proprietors, at the risk and expence of the said proprietors; there to remain safe in custody, for the benefit of the proprietors thereof, until due provision shall be made by law to enable such proprietors to re-export, or otherwise dispose of the same. And the Right Hon. the Lords Commissioners of his Majesty's Treasury are to give the necessary directions herein accordingly.

W. FAWKENER.

In consequence of the embargo, vigilantly issued by Government on the shipping belonging to the United Provinces in our ports, seven homeward, and two outward-bound Dutch East Indiamen, richly laden, are detained at Plymouth,

together with the following Dutch ships of war, viz.

Brakell	64 guns	Steernem	16 guns
Zealand	64	Pyl	16
Thouland	36		

The Dutch vessels, aware of the situation of affairs in their own country, were interred agreeably to the direction of his will, in the King's bastion, without any monumental record, or inscription whatever.

The remains of the late gallant Governor of Gibraltar, Sir Robert Boyd, K. were interred agreeably to the direction of his will, in the King's bastion, without any monumental record, or inscription whatever.

Letters from the Secretary of State, Lord Dundas, have been sent to the magistrates of the different sea port towns relative measures to be adopted for the maintenance of the royal navy.

In addition to the very general and liberal subscriptions that are making in the country for the relief of the poor, during this inclement and very severe season, many of the principal families in different parts, in consequence of the very high price of wheat, have come to a resolution not to use any flour for pastry, or articles of luxury at their tables, and to eat brown bread instead of white, at least in the proportion of two-thirds in each family.

Jan. 23. A Common Hall was held, for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of petitioning the House of Commons to promote the object of speedy peace. The meeting was extremely clamorous whenever any gentleman rose to speak against the motion; but the conduct of the Lord Mayor cannot be sufficiently praised: addressing the assembly he said, he would not put the question unless it was fairly discussed, and begged that each party might be heard; by this means order was restored for a short time, but the question being very generally called for, it was carried for a speedy peace, by a vast majority. Alderman Anderson undertook to carry the petition to Parliament.

24. Mr Fox's birth-day was celebrated at the Crown and Anchor Tavern, by one of the most numerous companies that ever assembled on a similar occasion. The Duke of Bedford took the chair.

In a late sitting of the Convention, the arrival in France of 1200 foreign water-makers was announced. In a curious report upon the subject, it was stated, that

from 350,000 to 400,000 watches were annually made in Europe.

The subscription in the city of London for the relief of the poor on the 26th January, did then exceed 10,050l.

The Surprise transport, with Skirving, Palmer, Muir, and Margarot, on board, for Botany Bay, arrived at Rio de Janeiro on the 2d of July last. Letters from on board her mention, that from the peculiar attention and humanity of Captain Campbell, not a single death had happened among them. The conspiracy among the deserters and convicts (the particulars of which have been already stated) was to be headed by Skirving and Palmer, aided by Hugh Macpherfon, the first mate; Muir and Margarot had no concern in it. The plot was discovered in rather a singular manner: One of the convicts, who understood the Erse language, overheard some deserters talking about it in the Irish language, which he understood from their similarity, and immediately gave information to the Captain, by which much bloodshed was fortunately prevented. They were to sail from Rio de Janeiro about the end of July.

The letters returned to Mr Dundas from the different sea port towns in England, respecting the manning of the navy, in general recommend larger bounties; the payment of part of the seamen's wages, (which also should be increased) on shore, for the support of their families, with provision for their widows; and that no recruiting for the army be permitted in sea port towns.

27. The trial of the Rev. Mr Jackson at Dublin, for high treason, was postponed till next term, by the mutual consent of both counsel, and for the accommodation of parties.

The Stadtholder enjoys upwards of 20,000l. per annum, secured on land in Germany, besides the valuable personal property which he has brought with him to this country.

An order hath been sent from the Admiralty Office to all the dock-yards, to exclude all strangers of every description. The same is to be observed in private yards, where government contracts are executing.

The anniversary of the martyrdom of King Charles the First, was kept with the usual solemnity. No levee was held by the King at St James's palace. Their Majesties and the Princesses heard divine service in the private chapel at the Queen's house.

The Turkish ambassador made his grand public entry the end of last month at St James's, where he was first introduced to his Majesty; and afterwards to her Majesty. He was received very graciously. He came in the King's carriages, attended by the Earl of Jersey, who was sent to compliment him by his Majesty. The following is a list of the presents given on the occasion by his Excellency: They consist of, to the King, a pair of gold pistols, the stocks and barrels solid gold; three Arabian horses, with gold bridles, and saddles trimmed with gold; and a gold dagger, with belt ornamented with pearls and diamonds. To the Queen and Princesses, a chest of silks, embroidered with gold; a plume of feathers for the head-dress, supported with a band of solid gold, and the top of the feathers adorned with diamonds; to the Prince of Wales, Duke of Portland, and Lord Grenville, chests of silks.

A deputation from the apothecaries of England and Wales, entitling themselves the *General Pharmaceutical Association*, waited upon Mr Pitt at his house in Downing-street, to state to him the regulations which they intend to introduce into the profession; when they were encouraged by him to prosecute their intentions, by presenting a petition to Parliament with all possible speed.

Feb. 2. A considerable thaw took place in the country, and around the metropolis, which occasioned the most serious consequences in many places. Bridges were broken down, and the roads in various parts rendered impassable.

In consequence of the rapid melting of the snow, which commenced on Monday evening, a great number of houses in Canterbury were overflowed, and the furniture in many materially damaged. The thaw continuing all Tuesday, and the greatest part of Wednesday, occasioned the river Stour to spread its waters to a greater depth and extent than at any time since the year 1776, over all the adjoining low lands from Ashford to Sandwich haven. At noon, on Wednesday, the flood increased so rapidly, that many houses in Stour-Street, Beer-cart-lane, Lamb-lane, Best's-lane, St Radegund's bath, Pound-lane, part of St Peter's, Cock-lane, St Dunstan's, and North-lane, had their ground floors laid under water, those nearest the river several feet deep. The inhabitants were obliged to betake themselves to their chambers for safety, and some families to leave their habitations.

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In the afternoon it again began to freeze, which probably in some measure checked the supplies of the torrent, and lessened its rapidity; and between ten and eleven at night the waters were perceived to subside, and in the morning marked their progress, by leaving the streets covered with broad and broken sheets of ice.

A reputable farmer in Norfolk, lately on his return to Norwich, was so benumbed by the cold, as to be obliged to lie down, and would have perished, but that his dog, as if sensible of his situation, got on his breast, and extending itself across him, preserved his lungs from the cold, which would otherwise have proved fatal.

The quantities of ice on the coast of Holland and Germany, continue to prevent all communication from or with the Continent. A servant of Sir Morton Eden returned to town with his dispatches, having been out several days at sea in a sloop of war of 16 guns, with an intention of landing at Cruxhaven on the Elbe. Several attempts were made to land him, but in vain; and the sloop was nigh being lost. Captains of ships who have cruized to the northward report, that they never saw such quantities of ice before.

It having been intimated to the East India Company by Mr Dundas, that Government might probably apply to the shipping interest for some of their vessels to be converted into ships of war, an unanimous resolution has been entered into to strengthen the maritime power to the utmost of their ability; and the East India Company will, in consequence, furnish near twenty ships capable of carrying near 50 guns, and about thirty ships capable of carrying 40 guns. There are about nine thousand excellent seamen employed on shore in the different houses of rendezvous in England—These will now be better employed on board the fleet, and will furnish a sufficient proportion of seamen for twenty-five sail of the line.

The precise value of the *St Jago* Spanish register ship, retaken in April 1793, from the French, which the Lords of Appeal adjudged to the captors on the 29th January, is 935,000*l*. The persons interested in this decision, are Rear Admiral John Gell, Esq; who commanded the squadron, and the Captains, officers, and crews of the *St George*, of 98 guns, Egmont, Edgar, and Ganges of 74, and Phaeton frigate, of 38 guns, which last conveyed her safe to Portsmouth. Admiral Lord Hood gets fifty thousand pounds

as his share. Admiral Gell will get, his proportion, near 100,000*l*. prize-money. All the Captains of his fleet will divide about 30,000*l*. and so downward in proportion.

The Dukes of Norfolk, Bedford, and the Earls Guildford and Lauderdale, have entered a protest in the House of Lords against the passing of the bill for suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act.

A French emigrant, who arrived in the metropolis only a few days since, took lodgings at a house, not of the best repute, in Castle-street, near Oxford-market, where he deposited a trunk, containing 3,500 louis d'ors, a bank note of 100*l*. and jewels to the amount of 1000*l*.—On Friday last he took the whole property of the bank, with an intention of lodging there for security, but that day being holiday, he was under the necessity of bringing all back; the same evening wanting to go out, he told the landlady of the house to be particularly careful of his trunk, as it was of great value; on his return it had been opened, and everything taken out except a watch and chain set with diamonds, and a pair of boots and shoes. The suspected parties were taken into custody, and underwent examination before the sitting magistrat at the Public Office, Marlborough-street from whom, however, nothing could be discovered, consequently they were discharged.

On the appointment of Dr Murray to the Provostship in the University of Dublin, the students, to testify their joy, not only illuminated the windows of the several chambers, but sallied forth to the streets, compelling the inhabitants to do the same. They were joined by the mob who plundered and destroyed a house of rendezvous, belonging to a regiment recruiting in the city. The soldiers were called in, who seized several of the rioters, some of them of a genteel appearance. After examination they were committed to Newgate.

The city of York have agreed to petition Parliament for peace. There were only three dissentient voices.

Very afflicting accounts have been received from the settlement of Sierra Leone in Africa, which hath been wantonly attacked by a squadron of French frigates. This settlement had for its object, to bring the inhabitants of the country to a friendly intercourse, by observing, not merely the strict rules of justice in commerce with them, but to gain their affection and

confidence by the offices of kindness, as the means of introducing amongst them the knowledge and blessings of civilized life.—The French continued at Sierra Leone till the 23d of October, during which time they wooded and watered, but never proceeded into the country, nor injured the plantations: they took with them, or destroyed 11 vessels belonging to the Company, ten of them from London, and proceeded down the coast, with intent to serve in like manner all the British, Dutch, and Portuguese settlements: The Isle of Bourbon was their place of destination. On their departure, the settlers who had lived in the woods and under tents, &c. returned to the town, and had begun to repair the damage that it had sustained.—We are happy in being able to add, that during this unprecedented and cruel attack, on our part only two men were killed, and five wounded.

Feb. 10. The Earl of Abingdon was brought up to receive judgement in the King's Bench, for a libel on Mr Sermon, an attorney. The Court deferred passing sentence on his Lordship, but committed him to prison till the last day of the present term. On the 13th his Lordship was sentenced to three months imprisonment in the King's Bench, and a fine of 1000*l*. and to find security for his future behaviour.

Colonel Ramsay who was sent over to Schootsluys, with a flag of truce to enquire into the state of the British sick, left there, experienced the most polite attention from the French commander, who issued orders that every thing requisite for the comfortable accommodation of the prisoners there should be provided. On a representation from the British surgeons, he had sent for port wine from Rotterdam for the use of the hospitals.

According to an account now on the table of the House of Commons, of the quantity of starch paying duty, the wheat used in manufacturing that article, is equal to 1,000,000 quarters. We venture to calculate, that the consumption in hair-powder is not less; making together a supply, ground into flour, and used for bread, pies, and puddings, that would feed all the inhabitants within the bills of mortality for eight weeks.

The committee for the relief of wounded seamen have laudably voted a pair of silver goblets, value five hundred guineas, to Rear-Admiral Sir G. Bowyer, and to Admiral Sir Thomas Paisley, each of

whom lost a leg in the support of the British flag on the 1st of June.

25. The grand fleet arrived at Portsmouth, under the command of Earl Howe, consisting of 33 sail of the line, and 12 frigates, with a French brig of war, which was taken on the cruize. The grand fleet conveyed the outward-bound merchant fleets, consisting of 395 sail, to a considerable distance to the westward of Cape Finisterre; and Admiral Parker, with the Squadron under his command, took the charge of the ships for the West Indies; and the Blenheim of 98 guns, and the Bombay Castle of 74 guns, took charge of the Mediterranean ships, in order to convey them safely to their places of destination.

EDINBURGH.

THE present month has not afforded a great variety of domestic occurrences; but to the honour and credit of the kingdom in general, and particularly this part of it, at no period has a more liberal, generous and benevolent spirit shown itself. To record all the public charities which have appeared in the newspapers, would occupy a volume; and we again repeat that we hope, upon the part of the receivers, a proper sense of gratitude and submission will be felt and returned.

On the 20th of January Alexander Davidson, in Rattray, on his return from Aberdeen on horseback, lost his way in the links of Forvie, and having gone into a cottage for a guide, an old man very humanely went out to show him the road; owing to the darkness of the night, and a heavy fall of snow, they mistook their way, and coming upon the loch of Forvie, the ice gave way, the two men and the horse fell in, and all perished. The poor man has left a wife, and five infant children.

A thaw commenced on Saturday the 7th, and continued till Tuesday evening. On that day there was a great fall of rain, which melted a deal of snow, by which the under flats of the houses in the Cowgate, and other low lying streets in this city, were flooded with water. Tuesday night, the frost again set in, accompanied with snow, which continued falling till Thursday morning. There was also a strong gale of wind from the eastward, which has drifted the snow to a great depth in many places, so that travelling is entirely interrupted.

On the morning of the 9th, a butcher, belonging to Kelfo, was found dead among the snow, on the road betwixt Yetholm and Morebattle, with his horse and dog both standing by him.

On Tuesday, the 10th, part of an old tenement near the Crofs fell down; but, though there were many passengers near it at the time, fortunately none were hurt, as the rubbish fell within-side the walls. The remaining part of the building is now taking down to prevent any accident, as it is in a very ruinous state.

The Parliamentary Board of agriculture, in consideration of the probable scarcity of wheat, have agreed to propose a premium of one thousand pounds to the person who shall grow the largest breadth of potatoes, on lands never applied to the culture of that plant before; they have liberally excluded the members of their own board from becoming candidates for this valuable prize.

From the great inundations occasioned in England by the late thaw, several bridges have been broken down. Much injury, it is said, has been done by the overflowing of the rivers Trent and Derwent; and there is every reason to fear, that similar accounts will be received from every part of the country.

Orders have been sent to Hull from the Admiralty, to take up 10,000 tons of shipping for the transport service.

At Haddington, on Friday the 13th, there was no grain in the market, oats excepted, which sold at 15s. 14s. and 12s.

On the 18th, upon motion of the Rt Hon. Lord Provost, the Town Council unanimously voted their thanks to Sir William Forbes, J. Hunter and Co. Messrs Mansfield, Ramsay, and Co. and the British Linen Company, for fifty guineas sent, by each of them for the immediate relief of the poor during the present rigorous season.—The Council also appointed a general collection in all the churches, chapels, &c. in this city and suburbs, for the relief of the poor, upon Thursday the 26th inst. being the day appointed for a general fast.

— The Committee for the relief of the poor of this city, upon Friday and Saturday last, distributed 3950 pecks of the very best oat meal, upwards of a hundred guineas in money, and a considerable quantity of coals, to the poor of this city and liberties, not entitled to any other charity.

Amongst other charitable donations, at a select party of gentlemen assembled at Fortune's on the 24th ult. to celebrate

Mr Fox's birth day, forty pounds were collected, and sent to the Society for the relief of the industrious poor.

This morning about three o'clock a fire broke out in a house in the Old Post Office Close. Immediate assistance being procured it was soon extinguished, and we are happy to hear the damage is trifling.

A most singular accident happened at Huntlycote a fortnight ago—While Mr Gibson and his herd were relieving some sheep from under the snow on a bank side a drift of the snow shot down from the higher ground, and entirely buried them under it. There they must have still remained, but for the sagacity of their dogs, which went home, and by their restlessness and repeated howling attracted the notice of the females. The dogs still courted attention, were followed to the place where their masters were buried, and where the sagacious creatures instantly began scraping away the snow. Assistance being got, Mr Gibson was first dug out after six hours being thus covered, and the herd at a little distance from him. Both were in a very low state, and the herd sometime speechless, but he is now got well.

A gentleman who arrived on the 20th from Galloway, says, that on the 18th when he left that country, he saw several ploughs at work in the fields; and that they had no snow there, and very little frost, for a month past.

22. This day an express arrived in town from London, with an order of Council for laying an embargo on all the vessels in the different ports in Scotland, which was immediately forwarded.

All the convalescents of the officers attending on the Duke of York's army who are in this country, are ordered to Colchester, where a depot is to be formed for the security of the coast; that place being fixed upon to perform, on the north side of the river, the functions of Chatham to the southward.

A chain of frigates is now stationed along the north coast, from the mouth of the Thames to Newcastle, at the distance of seven leagues each. This is for the purpose of protecting the coal and northern trade, objects of such consequence to the metropolis.

The number of vessels that cleared the Sound Custom house last year, was 10,511, of which 3457, or more than one third were British; a proof of the great superiority of British commerce.

26. This day being appointed to be kept as a public fast, it was observed with

much solemnity. The churches were very much crowded, notwithstanding the inclemency of the season. The following are the sums collected at the different churches and places of worship, there being a public collection for the relief of the poor, by order of the magistrates.

High Church	-	L. 53	17	11½
Trone Church	-	25	1	2½
New North Church	-	26	3	2½
Old Church	-	9	10	4½
Tolbooth Church	-	29	1	8
Lady Yester's Church	-	15	5	6
Old Grey Friar's Church	-	19	19	6
New Grey Friar's Church	-	16	18	9
College Church	-	4	19	0
St Andrew's Church	-	67	0	0
Canongate Church	-	15	0	0
New Church, New-street, Canongate	-	9	0	0
St Cuthbert's Church	-	23	0	2½
Chapel of Ease, Crosscauseway	-	15	3	8½
Lady Glenorchy's Chapel,	-	19	9	8½
Chapel of Ease, Leith Wynd	-	5	5	0
Rev. Mr Struther's Congregation, Drummond-street	-	24	2	0
Rev. Mr Peddie's Congregation, Bristo-street	-	17	2	2
Rev. Mr Hall's Congregation, Thistle-street	-	10	0	0
Gaelic Chapel, Grassmarket	-	4	13	0
Rev. Mess. Allan and Webber's Chapel, Drummond-street and Carrubber's Close	-	20	10	6
Rev. Mr Cleve's Chapel, Queen-street	-	12	9	5½
Bishop Hay's Congregation, Blackfriar's Wynd	-	4	5	0
Bishop Abernethy-Drummond and Rev. Mr John Allan's Chapel, Skinner's Close	-	8	2	4
Congregation in Chalmers's Close	-	14	2	11½
New Associate Congregation, Potter-row	-	8	7	0
English Episcopal Chapel, Cowgate	-	47	3	7
Rev. Mr Sandford's ditto, Regent-street	-	17	8	6
Baptist Congregation, Richmond Court	-	15	3	1½

L. 558 5 4½

37. The brig John, Thomson master, which arrived from Christianfands about the 24th February, brings advice, that there were then lying there ready for sea, and to sail on the 20th, two French frigates of 44 guns, and La Republique of 50th guns: About 300 of their crews have died since their arrival at Christian-

fands; and they shot one of their own captains for having spoken in favour of monarchy.

Extract of a letter from Admiral Kingmill, to Lord Milton, dated Hazard floop, Cork harbour, Feb. 20th.—‘My Lord, The Swiftsure, Regulus, and Triton, sailed yesterday with ninety-three outward-bound West India traders under convoy, and they will be reinforced by the Magnanime, to whose Captain I sent the necessary orders, on her appearance off the harbour, this morning. The Pearl is just arrived.

‘P. S. An American ship, just arrived from L'Orient, brings an account that twelve sail of French men of war had put in there, ten days ago, two or three disabled, and all in a most shattered condition, with their pumps constantly going; they were separated from the other part of their fleet, which they gave a dreadful account of, and that two or three had absolutely foundered. I write this to your Lordship in great haste to save post.’

Feb. 28. General Balfour arrived at Newcastle, charged with the important office of inspecting the coast, and putting that harbour into the best posture of defence he possibly can; as also to immediately make a report of the most proper situation for an encampment in this neighbourhood, which is to be formed at as early a period as the season will admit.—On the 26th, a strong gale sprung up from the north east, which continued to blow very hard till the 28th at night, in the course of which much damage was done amongst the shipping on the east coast. The William of this port, coal load, was wrecked at the mouth of the Humber, the ship was totally lost, but the crew were fortunately all saved. The Bell, with much difficulty, reached the Humber, after sustaining great damage. The Good Intent, of Shields, was stranded upon the Middle, and it is feared will be lost. On the 28th the gale was so heavy, that several vessels broke from their moorings in the girt, in Shields. The Polly was also sunk, but her cargo is got out, and she is since weighed. Two vessels, in coming in on the 28th, received some damage.

There has occurred several instances during the month, of people in different parts of the country having perished in the snow.

The taxes appear to be as little oppressive as any that could well be devised,

S 2

That

That upon hair powder, in some peculiar instances of large families, where rank and fortune are at variance, will prove rather embarrassing; but it will be amazingly productive.

THIS month has proved equally severe and trying as the last; the degree of cold has not reached so high, but storm has succeeded storm, and kept the face of the ground completely hidden from the sight of man. The thermometer has varied from 18° to 33°. Sometimes there were appearances of thaw and fresh weather; but these lasted only a short while. For some days the metropolis experienced considerable hardship from a scarcity of coals; they sold from 10s. 6d. to 15s. a cart of 12 cwt. However, by the well-timed exertions of those in power, the roads were cleared by the military, and plenty restored. Beef and mutton are somewhat higher than last month; but the supply of plenty of good haddocks, and the herrings from the frith, have prevented any great rise in prices. We understand that the storm has proved very destructive to the game of all kinds; besides being rendered an easy prey, vast numbers have perished through cold and want.

The various English agricultural reports state, that the continuation of the frost has admitted of no labour in the fields since the last month's report. The two sudden thaws, and immediate returns to severer freezing, have inundated, and covered all the lower parts of the island with ice. What the effects of this may be on the extensive growing plants of wheat beneath, are every where the subject of serious speculation. Bean and pea sowing, which should have commenced before this, must be generally thrown out of course from the same cause. The wheat stacks are diminishing rapidly in most counties, from the hope of higher prices; but the great quantities of corn along the coast, ready to press to market when the navigation again opens, will probably disappoint that expectation. The correct and vigilant researches of the Lord Mayor, have ascertained, that national prudence may prevent a real scarcity, his Lordship's enquiry into the monopolizing arts of buying bread-corn out of coasting vessels, by what is called the *run*, might tend likewise to prevent any artificial one.—The Parliamentary Board

of Agriculture state, from their general returns just obtained, that a full moiety of last year's crop remains unthrashed. The turnips have been much injured by the frost that succeeded the short thaw. All kinds of prime meat are scarce and high priced, especially mutton, which is worth 4s. 6d. per stone, as it walks. Pig-pork, veal, and house lamb, are getting higher daily. Hay, not within distance of the London market, has not yet advanced materially in price.

LISTS.

MARRIAGES.

At Kingston, Jamaica, on the 30th of October last, Colin M'Larty, M. D. to Miss E. S. Breon, only daughter and heiress of the late Edmund Breon, Esq; of Chester Vale.

Jan. 24. At Highfield, John Mackenzie, Esq; of Allangrange, to Miss Bowman.

Feb. 2. At Glasgow, Dr William Stedman, physician in St Croix, to Miss Elizabeth Gordon, daughter of the late Dr George Gordon of St Kitts.

— The Rev. David Brown, minister of Crailing, to Miss Janet Dawson, daughter of Wm Dawson, Esq; of Gradon.

10. Mr John Spotiswood, merchant, to Miss Sabina Nicolson, daughter of the late George Nicolson, Esq; of Jerviston.

12. At Leith, Mr Alexander George Milne, merchant, to Miss Patison, daughter of Mr John Patison, town-clerk of Leith.

17. At Aberdeen, Mr Alexander Brown, bookseller, to Miss Chalmers, daughter of Mr Chalmers, printer.

BIRTHS.

Jan. 27. At London, Lady Viscountess Belgrave, a son.

29. At Greenock, Mrs Campbell of Askemell, a daughter.

Feb. 7. At Mosknow, Mrs Graham, younger of Mosknow, a daughter.

The Lady of the Hon. Mr Dundas, son of Lord Dundas, of a son and heir.

18. At Levenside, Mrs Colonel Campbell, of Stonefield, a son.

19. At Edinburgh, Mrs Scrymgeour, a daughter.

23. At Fintray House, Lady Forbes, a daughter.

28. At Carnock, Mrs Stewart Nicolson, a son.

DEATHS.

At St Thomas's Mount, in the East Indies, Capt. Ross, commanding the detachment of royal artillery.

At Martinico, in January last, Capt. John Dallas, of the 46th regt.

At Demerary, Mr Archibald Robertson, eldest son of the late Charles Robertson, Esq; of Kintyre.

Jan. 5. At Glasgow, Mrs Ann Constable, late of the island of St Christopher.

— At Glynd, in Suffex, in the 100th year of her age, Mrs King.

6. At Perth, Mr Thomas Ruddoch, of the Customs.

— At Peterchurch in Herefordshire, Richard Brown, in the 108th year of his age. He lived in the reign of six sovereigns, and was so little enfeebled by age as to walk out to the har-makers during the last harvest. He was seldom seen without a pipe in his mouth, and took his last puff a short time before his death.

— The Rev. George Berkely, L. L. D. Prebendary of Canterbury, and son of the late Lord Bishop of Cloyne.

8. At Dumfries, Mr Robert Beattie, accountant.

— At London, Dr J. Robertson, Howard Street.

— At Edinburgh, Jo. Allen, Esq; of Errol.

9. At Edinburgh, Mrs Blair, wife of the Rev. Dr Blair.

— At Bathgate, Mr John Wallace, surgeon.

Of wounds received in an engagement with the French on the banks of the Waal, the 5th Lieut. Col. Buller, of the 27th foot.

10. At Ayr, Mr William Newall, late surveyor of the customs at that port.

— The Hon. Miss Amelia Barbara Kinaird, youngest daughter of Lord Kinaird.

11. At Salisbury, Capt. John Meyer, of the 2d light dragoons.

At his seat near Cambridge, Sir John Hynde Cotton, Bart. in the 78th year of his age.

12. At Rosebank, near Stirling, Michael Potter, Esq; of Easter Livilands.

— At Chislehurst, the Hon. Thomas Broderick, under secretary of state.

13. At Maybole, Mrs Jane Fergusson, aged 81, wife of Gilbert M'Mikin, Esq; of Killanrangan.

— At London, the Hon. Miss Fitzroy, eldest daughter of Lord Southampton.

At Wakefield, in Yorkshire, Colonel William Dundas, late of the royals.

At London, William Innes, Esq; aged 76, one of the oldest and most respectable West India merchants.

14. At Edinburgh, Mrs Katharine Drummond, daughter of the late Alex. Drummond, Esq.

— At Glasgow, Miss Janet Corbet, daughter of the late James Corbet, Esq; of Kinmuire.

— At Bath, the Countess-dowager of Carlisle.

14. At Edinburgh, Mrs Margaret Cunningham, widow of Capt. James Johnstone, of the royal navy.

15. At Fountainbridge, Mr William Bertram, late merchant in Edinburgh.

— At London, Rt Hon. Lady Romney; and youngest sister of the Earl of Egremont.

— At Edinburgh, Mrs Elizabeth Cockburn, relict of Hugh Smyth of Kip, writer in Edinburgh.

— Charles Bowles, Esq; of East Sheen, late sheriff for the county of Surrey.

16. At Edinburgh, Mr James Izett, late hat manufacturer.

— At Dumfries, Mr John Clerk, writer, and late provost of that borough.

— At Newhall, Patrick Alifon, Esq; of Newhall, aged 81.

17. Mr Thomas Steele, merchant, Glasgow.

— At London, Mr J. Egerton, bookseller.

— At Newcastle, Mrs Frances Muirhead, daughter of the deceased James Muirhead, Esq; of Lachope.

— At Sidmouth, James Mansfield, jun. Esq; banker in Edinburgh.

18. At Edinburgh, Miss Ann Maria Innes, daughter of the late Dr Alexander Innes, of the island of St Christopher.

— At Harwood-house, Yorkshire, the Rt Hon. Lord Harwood. His Lordship dying without issue, the title is extinct.

— At his apartments in the British Museum, the Rev. Richard Southgate, one of the librarians, and rector of Warfop in Nottinghamshire.

19. At her seat at Long Newton, near Darlington, Lady Vane, relict of the late Rev. Sir H. Vane, Bart. and mother of the present Sir H. Vane, Bart. M. P. for the city of Durham.

— At Trechorn, Ayrshire, John Patrick of Trechorn, Esq; aged 64.

— At Sweethope, Mr John Anderson, senior, late merchant in Glasgow.

— At Gosport, Capt. John Bligh, of the navy, brother of Rear-Admiral Bligh, who so gallantly defended the Alexander, of 74 guns.

20. At Edinburgh, Mrs Margaret Borthwick, relict of Mr John Shaw, upholsterer.

— At London, Commissioner Wallace, of the navy.

21. At Clunie, in Braemar, Mr Charles Farquharson, aged 76, factor to James Farquharson, Esq; of Invercauld.

21. At Gogar House, near Alloa, Francis Masterton, Esq; of Gogar, in the 79th year of his age.

22. At London, Mr Stanley Crowder, bookseller.

23. At

23. At Goodlyburn, near Perth, Charles Robertson, Esq; of Balnagard.

— At Glasgow, Mr John Taffie, merchant.

— At Edinburgh, Miss Mary Scott, daughter of the late Alex. Scott, Esq; of Sinton.

— At Aberdeen, the Rev. Robert Lumfden, minister of Kildrummy.

— At Glenmuick, Mrs Brown, spouse to the Rev. Mr George Brown.

23. At Forfar, in the 80th year of his age, Mr James Campbell, son of the late George Campbell, Esq; of Carsgowry. He was the last of nine sons who all arrived at manhood.

24. At Glasgow, Mrs Lillias Dunlop, relict of George Buchannan, Esq; of Mount Vernon.

— At Edinburgh, David Anstruther, Esq; late Captain in the 42d regiment of foot.

27. At Greenbank, Maitland Hutcheson, Esq; of Greenbank.

29. At Edinburgh, Mr William Finlayson, Depute Clerk of the Bills.

29. At Glasgow, Mrs Mary Campbell, sister of Angus Campbell, Esq; of Inverliver.

— Mrs Eleanor Agnew, daughter of the late Sir Andrew Agnew, of Lochnew.

30. At Edinburgh, Mr James Johnston, writer in Edinburgh.

— At London, Lieut. Gen. Stuart Douglas, Colonel of the 99th regt. and brother of the late Sir John Douglas, of Kelhead, Bart.

Lately, at Laverton, aged 91, Joseph Purton, farrier, father, grandfather, and great grandfather to 161 children.

Feb. 1. Mr George Stephan, of the Accountant's Office, Bank of Scotland.

2. At Glasgow, Mrs Elizabeth Montgomery, relict of John Drummond, Esq; Collector of Excise.

— At Hull, Lieut. Symes, of the royal navy.

— At Newliston, the Right Hon. Lady Mary Julian Maitland, spouse of Thomas Hog, Esq; of Newliston.

3. At Dunkeld, Capt. Maxwell.

— At Lambeth, the celebrated Mr Parsons, comedian.

— At Fordwich, Richard Edwards, Esq; Admiral of the Blue, aged 80.

4. At Laurieston, near Edinburgh, Miss Margaret Erskine, second daughter of Dr John Erskine, of Carnoch, one of the ministers of Edinburgh.

— At London, John Webb, Esq; M. P. for the city of Gloucester.

— At London, the Rt Hon. George, Earl of Mount Edgumbe, Admiral of the White, and Joint Vice Treasurer of Ireland. He is succeeded by his son Lord Vallitort, M. P. for Fowey, who married Lady Sophia Hobart, daughter of the late Earl of Buckinghamshire.

— Rev. Mr Charles Gordon, minister of the parish of Clova, in his 79th year.

6. At Edinburgh, the Rev. James Scott, minister of the Associate Congregation in Portsburgh, in the 2d year of his ministry and 26th year of his age.

— Mr Thomas Walker, formerly a joiner in York, aged 102.

7. At Edinburgh, Mr James Smith, gloves in an advanced age.

9. At London, the Rt Hon. Thomas Esq; of Macclesfield. He is succeeded in titles and estate, by his son Viscount Parker, M. P. for Minehead, and Comptroller of the Household who married, in 1780, Miss Drake, of Amerham.

— Rev. Mr John Gibson, minister of Mains.

12. At Haddington, the Rev. Mr Buchanan, many years minister of the Episcopalian Congregation there.

13. At Edinburgh, Mr John Douglas, Albany Herald.

14. The Rt Hon. Earl of Beilive, of the kingdom of Ireland, and one of the Knights of St Patrick.

15. At Stenhouse, Lady Bruce of Stenhouse.

— William Dundas, Esq; brother to Secretary Dundas; Warden of the Mint in Scotland, and Chamberlain of Rois.

— At Pittenweem, the Rev. Mr John Nairne, minister of Anstruther Easter.

17. At Greenock, Mr Gavin Fullerton, surgeon.

19. At Gilmerton, Sir David Kinloch, of Gilmerton, Bart. and writer to the Privy Seal. He is succeeded by his son, now Sir Francis.

21. At Edinburgh, Mrs Ann Young, widow of Lieut. Col. John Young, in her 90th year.

— At London, John Sawbridge, Esq; an Alderman, and one of the four representatives in Parliament, for that city.

22. Rev. Mr Andrew Bunyan, minister of the gospel at Howgate, after going through the public service, in his 73d year.

— At Kelfo, Mrs Jean Potts, at the advanced age of 46. She continued to teach a school till within eight days of her death.

— At the palace of Holyroodhouse, her Grace Jean, Duchess Dowager of Athol, and Lady of Lord Adam Gordon, Commander of his Majesty's forces in Scotland.

— At London, the Hon. Archibald Stuart, uncle to the Earl of Moray.

— Dr Alexander Gerard, Professor of Divinity in the King's College, Aberdeen, and one of his Majesty's Chaplains for Scotland. His literary abilities are well known to the learned world. He was Moderator of the General Assembly in 1764.

— At Edinburgh, Mrs Betty Gaston, daughter

daughter of the late Mr Gaston, merchant, Kells, at the great age of 94.

13. At Edinburgh, Mrs Græme of Græmeshall.

17. At Aberdeen Mr James Grant, second son of Robert Grant, Esq; of Druminner.

— At Edinburgh, Mrs Jean Gordon, relict of the late Bailie Robert Murray, Canon-gate.

PREFERMENTS.

His R. H. the Duke of York, to be Commander in Chief of his Majesty's forces, *vice* Lord Amherst; with the rank of Field Marshal.

The most Hon. Marquis Cornwallis to be Master-General of the Ordnance, *vice* the Duke of Richmond.

Hon. Charles Laurence Dundas, to be Private Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

Dr Newcombe, Bishop of Waterford, to be Archbishop of Armagh.

Rev. Dr O'Berne, to be Bishop of Ossory.

Rev. Richard Murray, to be Provost of Trinity College, Dublin.

Peter Favenc, Esq; to be Consul at the Canary Islands.

Robert Shore Milnes, Esq; to be Governor of the Island of Martinique.

PROMOTIONS.

To be Aides-de-Camp to his Majesty.

Lieut. Col. Eyre Coot; Lieut. Col. Geo. K. H. Couffmaker; Lieut. Col. Harry Burrard; and Lieut. Col. Charles Lennox.

Royal horse guards. Brevet Lieut. Colonel Miles Stavely, to be Lieutenant Colonel, *vice* Dalhwaite, appointed to the command of the 1st foot. Brevet Lieut. Col. Gustavus Belford to be Major, *vice* Stavely.

15th drag. Major Wm Erskine to be Lieutenant Colonel, by purchase, *vice* Hopkinson, who retires. Capt. Robert Pocklington to be Major, *vice* Erskine.

Royal Artillery. Major Edw. Stephens to be Lieutenant Colonel, *vice* Sowerby, retired. Capt. Thomas Trotter to be Major, *vice* Stephens, promoted. Capt. John Ramsay to be Major, *vice* Ross, deceased.

1st foot guards. Capt. Wm Henry Clinton to be Captain of a company, by purchase, *vice* Stanhope, who retires.

3d foot guards. Lieut. Col. William Johnston to be Captain of a company, *vice* Alexander Campbell, appointed to the command of the 116th. Capt. Tomkyns H. Turner to be Captain Lieutenant, *vice* Johnston.

2d foot. Major George Earl of Dalhousie to be Lieutenant Colonel, *vice* St John, promoted to the 117th. Brevet Major Robert Raitt to be Major, *vice* Lord Dalhousie.

9th foot. Major General Albemarle Bertie,

from 81st, to be Colonel, *vice* Leslie, deceased.

11th foot. Lieut. Col. Edmund Viscount Dungarvan, from 87th foot, to be Lieutenant Colonel, *vice* Glover, who exchanges.

19th foot. Major George Dalrymple, from 42d foot, to be Lieutenant Colonel, *vice* Coats, promoted to the command of 1st foot.

25th foot. Brevet Major H. A. Wright to be Major, by purchase, *vice* St Clair, promoted.

27th foot. Brevet Lieut. Col. Geo. Gilman to be Lieutenant Colonel, without purchase, *vice* Buller, deceased. Brevet Lieut. Col. W. Ramsay, from 14th foot, to be Major, *vice* Gilman.

31st foot. Capt. the Hon. William Stewart, from 22d foot, to be Major, by purchase, *vice* Hay, promoted. Capt. George Pigot to be Major, by purchase, *vice* Stewart. Capt. R. Arbutnott to be Major, by purchase, *vice* Pigot.

37th foot. Capt. Fred. A. N. Beckwith to be Major, by purchase, *vice* Hope, promoted.

42d foot. Brevet Major Wm Dickson to be Major, *vice* Dalrymple, promoted in 19th foot.

43d foot. Major George Denniss to be Lieutenant Colonel.

67th foot. Major James Fitter to be Lieutenant Colonel, *vice* Crossie, appointed Colonel Commandant of the Royal Dublin Regiment. Capt. William Bain to be Major, *vice* Fitter.

81st foot. Major Gen. Winter Blathwaite, from Royal Horse Guards, to be Colonel, *vice* Bertie, removed to 9th foot.

82d foot, 1st bat. Major John Crewe, from 103d, to be Lieutenant Colonel, by purchase, *vice* Bowes, who retires.

86th foot. Major Alexander Campbell to be Lieutenant Colonel, by purchase, *vice* Sladden, who retires. Capt. Hugh Baillie, from 97th, to be Major, *vice* Campbell.

87th foot. Lieut. Col. John Glover, from 11th foot, to be Lieutenant Colonel, *vice* Lord Dungarvan, who exchanges.

90th foot, 2d bat. Major Thomas Cholmondeley to be Lieutenant Colonel, by purchase, *vice* Ross, who retires. Capt. Hendrick Molefworth to be Major, *vice* Cholmondeley.

96th foot. Capt. Wm Brooke to be Major, by purchase, *vice* Montgomery, promoted in 118th.

95th foot. Capt. James Stuart to be Major, by purchase, *vice* Campbell, who retires.

108th foot. Major the Earl Granard, from Col. Ogle's, to be Lieutenant Colonel Commandant. Major Arthur Wolfe to be second Lieutenant Colonel. Major Wm Stewart, from 28th, to be Lieutenant Colonel, *vice* Rawdon, who declines. Capt. John Murray to be first Major. Capt. Arthur Alymer to be second Major.

111th foot. Major the Hon. Henry Windsor to be Lieutenant Colonel. Major Peter John

John James Duttens to be Lieutenant Colonel. Capt. Richard Thomas Nelson to be Major, vice Windsor. Capt. William Henry Pringle, from an independent company, to be Major, vice Duttens.

115th foot. Major Tho. S. Sebright to be Lieutenant Colonel. Capt. Arthur Robert Dillon to be Major, vice Sebright. Capt. J. H. Loft to be Major.

116th foot. Col. Alexander Campbell, from 3d foot guards, to be Colonel. Major Alexander Buchanan, from 9th foot, to be Lieutenant Colonel. Capt. J. S. Wood, from an independent company, to be Major.

117th foot. Capt. John Bridge, from half-pay of Lord Strathaven's corps, to be Major. Capt. John Isaac, from 2d foot, to be Major, by purchase, vice Bridge, who retires.

120th foot. Lieut. Col. Henry Williams, an independent officer, to be Lieutenant Colonel Commandant. Lieut. Col. Colin Campbell, from half-pay of late 91st foot, to be Lieutenant Colonel. Major F. T. Hamond, from 25th drag., to be Lieutenant Colonel, by purchase, vice Campbell, who retires. Captain Alex. Wood, from 99th, to be Major.

123d foot. Capt. Edward Letherland, from 22d drag. to be Lieutenant Colonel Commandant. Major Thomas Baker to be Lieutenant Colonel. Capt. William Pearce, from half-pay of 40th foot, to be Major.

125th foot. Capt. Newton Treen, an independent officer, to be Lieutenant Colonel Commandant, with temporary rank. Lieut. Col. the Hon. George Hanger, from half-pay of Tarleton's dragoons, to be Lieutenant Colonel. Capt. Francis Stewart, from 48th, to be Major.

The Royal Dublin Infantry. His Royal Highness the Duke of York, to be Colonel in Chief. Major Gen. Charles Crosbie, from the 67th foot, to be Colonel Commandant. Major Stafford Lightburne, from Col. Rochfort's regt. to be Lieutenant Colonel. Capt. Edmund Reilly Cope, from 4th foot, to be Major.

Lieut. Col. Ogle's regt. Capt. Phineas Rail, from the 92d foot, to be Major, vice Lord Granard, promoted in 108th foot.

Lieut. Col. Macnamara's regt. Major Richard Sherlock, from half-pay of late 84th, to be Major, vice Lowther.

Earl of Belvedere's regt. Major Charles M'Donnell, from Col. Macnamara's, to be Lieutenant Colonel Commandant, vice the Earl of Belvedere, resigned. First Major Quin John Freeman to be Lieutenant Colonel.

Lieut. Col. Stratford's regt. Hon. John Stratford to be Lieutenant Colonel Commandant. Capts. Daniel Henry Shaw, from an independent company, to be first Major; and Charles Rawdon, from ditto, to be second Major.

Hon. Robert Ward's regt. Hon. Robert Ward, to be Lieutenant Colonel Commandant. Major the Hon. John Moore, from Hunt's, to be Lieutenant Colonel. Capt. the Hon. Robert Meade, from 87th, to be Major.

Alterations in the House of Commons.

Hindon—T. Wildman, Esq; vice William Beckford, Esq.

Launceston—William Gartshore, Esq; vice Sir H. Clinton.

County of Wilts—William Penruddock Wyndham, Esq; vice Sir J. Tylney Long, Bart. dead.

Morpeth—Lord Morpeth, vice Francis Gregg, Esq.

Petersfield—Rt Hon. C. F. Grenville, vice Lord Medip.

City of Litchfield—Lord Granville Leveson Gower, vice Tho. Gilbert, Esq.

Borough of Midhurst—P. I. Thelluson, Esq; vice Hon. C. W. Windham.

Borough of New Malton—W. Baldwin, Esq; vice Rich. Burke, Esq.

Borough of Westbury—Samuel Estwick, jun. Esq; vice Ewan Law, Esq.

Borough of Leicester—Thomas Boothby Parkyns, Esq; re-elected.

Borough of Arundel—Sir Tho. Gascoign, Bart. vice H. Howard, Esq.

City of Gloucester—H. Howard, Esq; vice John Webb, Esq.

Borough of Carnarvon—Lord Paget re-elected.

SEQUESTRATIONS.

Feb. 3. James and Alexander Kennedy, haberdashers in Edinburgh; and James Kennedy, haberdasher there.

10. Capt. Allan Cameron, lately residing at Fyrish, county of Ross.

28. James Mitchell, merchant in Aberdeen.

Prices of Grain at Haddington, Feb. 27.

Wheat, 27s. 6d. Barley, 22s. 3d. Oats, 16s. Pease, 16s. Beans, 15s. 6d.

Edinburgh, Feb. 28. Oat-meal, 1s. 1d. Bear-meal, 11d. Pease-meal, 9d.

PRICES OF STOCKS.

Feb. 5.	Feb. 26.
Bank Stock 15 2½	15 2½
3 per cent. red. 64	63 7/8
3 per cent. conf. 62 ½	62 ½
4 per cent. conf. 79 ½	79 ½
India Stock <i>Sbat</i>	181 ½
India Bonds 6s. pr.	4s. pr.
Lottery Tickets 19l. 16s. 6d.	16l. 6s.

THE SCOTS MAGAZINE, For MARCH 1795.

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EDINBURGH:

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METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

CONTINUED FROM P. 70.

ON the 5th of September, about an hour before sun set, I noticed, from the shore at Portobella, that the rocks on the opposite side of the firth, about Kinghorn and Inchkeith, appeared high and steep, like ruined castles and trees; and the houses at Prestonpans appeared also more elevated. The air seemed otherwise very clear, and the sky serene, without a cloud or wind stirring; and next day the 6th, we had a N. E. wind in the morning, with a thick fog, covering the earth till mid-day. This led me to conjecture, that this unusual appearance of the rocks preceded, and foretold a fog and easterly wind - and this I have found, since to be almost invariably the case.

The 7th was foggy all day. On the 8th, fog in the morning, but a clear and fine day. From thence, till the 13th, foggy, with a cold wind at E.

On the 19th, saw snow on the Ochill hills, and other hills to the N. W.; but the weather was tolerably moderate to the end of the month.

On the 1st of October, a high wind at S. W. and at night much rain; and on the 2d, saw snow on the Tweedale hills, and some on Pentland; though it soon melted. Wind at S. S. W.

3d, Rain, and high wind last night at N. W. by N. and this evening an Aurora Borealis. Next morning, the 4th, strong frost, and ice of the thickness of a half-crown piece, and cold weather till the 8th, which, however, was a mild day.

19th, After a high wind at S. S. W. saw the Ochill hills covered with snow and a hail shower fell here this day.

20th, Frost, and ice on the pools $\frac{1}{2}$ of an inch thick. Ochill hills covered with snow; some on Pentland hills; and hail lying on the ground since yesterday.

24th, Was in Lanarkshire; saw snow $\frac{1}{2}$ an inch thick on the grounds; many fields of oats still to cut down; and little or no grain got in in that county.

30th, Snow at Edinburgh, with S. W. wind all day, and lying unmelted on the streets and house-tops.

On the 1st of November hard frost; ice $\frac{1}{2}$ an inch thick on the Meadow-ditches, and snow on Arthur-seat and Pentland hills. A field of oats cut down to-day near Bellevue, within half a mile of Edinburgh; and on the 2d frost, and a high wind at N. E.; and fleety rain at night.

5th, Frost severe, and boys skating on the meadow ditches. Snow $\frac{1}{2}$ an inch thick on the streets this morning.

7th, Frost, and skating continue. Barometer at $29^{\circ} 7\frac{1}{2}$. Was on Arthur seat to-day at noon; and saw Duddingstone loch on the one hand covered with people skating, and entirely frozen over, excepting a small pool in the middle: and on the other hand, saw reapers at work on Egypt farm; and much corn to cut down towards Pentland-hills. Saw also people carrying home their corns from Lord Abercorn's grounds, and saw a good deal of corns, though cut down, yet in the fields around Edinburgh.

10th, Frost and snow continues; but somewhat more mild to-day. Saw some oats and pease to cut down near to Braide; and much oats to cut down on the sides and bottom of Pentland hills, about Dreghorn, &c.

11th, Thaw with rain, and S. W. wind; but the weather still continued raw and frosty till the end of the month.

In the month of December frost and snow till the middle of the month. The 22d was remarkably soft, and agreeable; and it continued nearly so to the end of the month. The wind generally at S. W.

(To be Continued.)

T H E

SCOTS MAGAZINE,

For MARCH 1794.

ABSTRACT OF THE LIFE OF FLORENCE WILSON, OF ELGIN.

FLORENCE WILSON, known better in his own time, and particularly upon the Continent, by the Latin name of FLORENTIUS VOLUSENUS, was born at Elgin about the beginning of the sixteenth century. His parents were persons of good repute, established in that city. Having received the earlier part of his education at his native place, he completed his course of philosophy in the University of Aberdeen.

Not satisfied with the opportunities which offered at home, of improving his fortune and rising into notice, he took the resolution of going into England.

At that time, Cardinal Wolsey was in the zenith of his prosperity and glory. The professed patron and promoter of learning; he ordered inquiries to be set on foot, in the different countries of Europe, for the discovery of men learned in all the various provinces of literature. These he invited, as masters and professors, to instruct the youth in the schools and colleges founded by himself, or under his auspices; or in that domestic seminary of education which constituted an article of grandeur in his own splendid establishment.

Mr Wilson's talents fortunately recommended him to the Cardinal's notice; and it seems to have been in the situation last mentioned, that he undertook the office of preceptor to the Cardinal's nephew, whom he afterwards accompanied to Paris for the accomplishment of his education. Mr Wilson continued with him here till the death of his patron in 1530, applying himself, at every interval of leisure, to new acquisitions of philosophical knowledge. What became of his pupil

after the death of the Cardinal, which soon succeeded his fall, and the wreck of his fortunes, we do not learn; but the preceptor, according to Cardinal Sadoleto, was shortly afterwards under the necessity of directing his views to another quarter for support.

We find him next, probably by the sole recommendation of his own merits, under the protection of the Cardinal du Bellai, Archbishop of Paris; but in what station is not mentioned. As, however, the Cardinal himself was highly distinguished among the most learned persons of the age, and Mr Wilson's pretensions were those of a literary man, his post, it is likely, bore some relation to literature. There is the more reason to adopt this opinion, as his new patron had conceived so high an idea of his learning, as to have intended him, according to Dr Mackenzie, for the royal professorship of the Greek and Latin languages in the university of Paris. But whilst he was meditating how to procure this advancement, as a reward of Mr Wilson's merit, he himself fell into disgrace with the King, through the intrigues of his colleague, the Cardinal of Lorraine.

Our author was now not only disappointed of an honourable situation, in which he might have found ample field for the display of his abilities; but he suffered the loss of a pension, which du Bellai's better fortune, during his ministerial connection with the Cardinal of Lorraine, had enabled him to bestow.

It always gives pleasure to hear, that a great man's adversity has not obliterated the seeds of benefits in those who formerly depended upon him.

Mr Wilson's attachment to his patron, founded on virtuous principles, was too deeply rooted in his heart; not to exist in full vigour, without that sunshine, which might, at first, have been supposed to nourish it. He therefore continued to serve the Cardinal with the same zeal and assiduity which he had ever shewn him. When du Bellai, at the death of Francis I. retired from the court of France to Rome, Mr Wilson did not choose to quit him. Though his desire of seeing that ancient capital, once the scene of arts and genius, and of all the most brilliant energies of the human mind, had long inflamed his imagination, his attachment to the Cardinal was supposed as powerful a motive for this journey. Having accompanied his Eminence as far as Avignon, he unfortunately fell sick. The Cardinal's retreat appearing to admit no delay, he continued his route. After some time Mr Wilson recovered; but his finances were too much exhausted to allow any thoughts of his accomplishing the journey alone, and his patron's change of fortune having probably put the offer of sufficient assistance out of his power, Mr Wilson found himself compelled to abandon a project, in which both affection and curiosity had so warmly interested his heart.

At this time the Cardinal Sadolet was in residence upon his bishoprick of Carpentras. His name, in the republic of letters, was inferior to very few in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries; nor was he less celebrated for his liberality towards learned men in circumstances of want and distress. Mr Wilson, as soon as the re-establishment of his health permitted, took the resolution of paying him a visit. Although it was night at Mr Wilson's arrival, the courtesy of the Cardinal, then engaged in study, gave him immediate access. He first learned from the stranger, that his visit was occasioned, partly by his desire of seeing a person not less illustrious by his learned writings than the eminence of his station, and partly by his wish to recommend himself, through the Cardinal's interest, to the employment of teaching the Greek and Latin languages to the youth of the city. Mr

Wilson's eloquent command of the Latin tongue, and the proof which he soon gave of superior understanding and knowledge inspired the Cardinal with such prepossession in his favour, that he was unwilling to part with him, till he had learnt the particulars of the stranger's country, his parentage, his education, and the different scenes of life through which he had passed. Greatly interested by the narrative, he rose early the next morning, and demanding a conference with the Magistrates, consulted them on Mr Wilson's proposition; but not wishing their decision to be solely the result of his recommendation, he invited them, on a certain day, to an entertainment, a kind of symposium at his palace; during which he contrived to engage Mr Wilson in dispute with a learned Physician, on certain points of Natural Philosophy. The Cardinal, in his third letter to his nephew, Paul Sadolet, from whence much of the foregoing account of Wilson's visit is derived, contrasts these two disputants in so lively a manner, and with such an amiable simplicity, that a translation of the passage will not, I think, be displeasing.

"Our Doctor," says he, "speaking the physician, puffing and blowing not a little, engaged in the dispute with much eagerness and contortion of visage. His adversary, modest and placid, confined himself solely to the subject, spoke with coolness and accuracy, displaying, throughout, perfect skill and intelligence. But when I pressed the Doctor with a certain knotty and difficult argument, which he strained with great effort to refute our stranger, first demanding leave, produced a most excellent solution, equally marked by its learning and propriety. What more could be wished? Every body feeling the warmest desire that I should be accepted, the magistrates called him aside. An agreement was immediately concluded betwixt the parties for the annual stipend of an hundred pistoles. The citizens, I am informed, are so delighted with the choice, that they unanimously regard it as a new instance for their public welfare. And accounts are circulated of conversations, which he had

held with the magistrates, so gentlemanly and liberal, that nothing can exceed them."

Cardinal Sadolet was, after a little time, so well convinced of Mr Wilson's deserts, and had conceived so much esteem for him, that he wrote to the Cardinal of Lorrain to solicit the restoration of his pension, as follows :

"Although in your present state of anxiety and engagement, occupied as you are, in an important treaty of pacification committed to your honour and discretion, you ought not to be diverted by other concerns ; and would rather expect me to offer my prayers for your success, than to interrupt you by my letters ; yet when I recollect that it forms a part of your character to have exalted, by humanity and virtue, the nobility of your lineage, and that such is the greatness of your talents, that you can apply your mind to many objects at once ; I thought I might, without occasioning you much trouble, recommend to your notice a man, whom I believe particularly worthy of your benevolence. Florence Wilson, a native of Scotland, but a perfect Roman in learning and elegance of manners, is the person on whose account I could wish a few moments of your attention. He is indeed well known to you, as having for some time prosecuted his studies at Paris, through your kind assistance and support. He some months ago conceived a violent inclination to visit Rome, and set out upon the journey with your accomplished colleague, John du Bellai, and not without your own consent. Having only reached Avignon, he was detained there by sickness, and the want of necessaries to proceed. Soon afterwards he addressed himself to me. Though much straitened in my own circumstances, I very gladly received him. Becoming acquainted with his disposition, and his liberal and ingenuous manners, I held him in high esteem. Nothing do I more willingly than give assistance to learned men, as far as I am able ; being desirous to support their spirits under distress, that they may never repent of having de-

licated themselves to the polite arts. Had fortune been more favourable to my disposition in this respect, nobody, I flatter myself, would have sought more ambitiously to indulge the satisfaction of deserving well of good men. In my present condition, however, circumscribed though I am as to external conveniencies, such is the natural cheerfulness of my mind, that I live contented with my fortune. Yet sometimes my inability to serve, as I would wish, persons of learning and merit, causes me uneasiness. For this reason I write to you, who, uniting abilities with a constant inclination to liberal and beneficent actions, will rejoice in my recommendation of this excellent man, formerly your dependant, and determine upon his case according to your known conviction, that the supreme happiness of the great and the noble is, to possess the power of conferring obligations upon many. But to return to my object, Florence is at present with me at Carpentras, cultivating, with incredible resolution and assiduity, the fine arts, in conjunction with philosophy ; to this I may add, that he is extremely pleasant and acceptable to myself, in the common intercourse of life. Nor let me forget, that he declares his attachment to yourself, as his master and patron, and his willingness to obey any commands you may be pleased to lay upon him. I now recommend him to your confidence, your kindness, your generosity ; and I must request at your hands, that, since he applies to his studies here with the same perseverance as if he were under your inspection at Paris, you will, out of your extraordinary bounty, allow him the same annual pension which he lately possessed there under your appointment. You will thus grant a favour not less worthy of your own greatness and virtue, than pleasing to myself ; who faithfully preserve for you the same attachment and respect which I have ever possessed. I pray God, &c."

All we shall observe upon this letter is, that he must have been a person of no ordinary merit, who could so warmly interest

terest in his behalf, the good-will and kind offices of so eminent and distinguished a character, as the Cardinal Sadolet.

As that letter is the last of four, addressed by Cardinal Sadolet to the Cardinal of Lorrain, and as from the whole of this epistolary collection, a sense of gratitude for favours received, seems to have been characteristic of the author's heart, we are inclined to believe, his request was not

granted; since no letter of acknowledgement appears on the subject. Nor is any allusion made to success in this application in Sadolet's letter to Wilson himself, nor in either of the two others addressed to the Cardinal du Bellai; the former of them in the same year that he wrote to the Cardinal de Lorrain, and the latter the year following.

(To be concluded in our next.)

AN ACCOUNT OF THE LIFE AND WRITINGS OF LINNÆUS.

CONCLUDED, FROM PAGE 75.

THE death of Olaus Rudbeck, at Upsal, made a vacancy in the botanical chair at that university, and Linné's great wish was to succeed to this post. His first application was unsuccessful, and Rosen his old antagonist was the person elected. This disappointment was softened by the choice which the Swedish diet made of Linné to take a tour, accompanied by subordinate naturalists, through some of the least known provinces of the kingdom, in order to promote useful knowledge and improvement. On his return from this agreeable and reputable mission, another professorship at Upsal, that of physic and anatomy, became vacant; and it being conferred on him, he removed thither, with his family, in September 1741, and assumed his public functions. Soon afterward, Rosen and he, reflecting that they were each in the wrong place, made an amicable exchange of professorships, with universal consent; and, from the beginning of 1742, Linné occupied that station, which he rendered so honourable to himself, and so useful to the university. His first care was to re-establish and improve the botanical garden, which had fallen into lamentable decay. He was in fact the new creator of it; and by his interest and assiduity it became one of the most celebrated of the public repositories of plants. A cabinet of natural curiosities was likewise formed at Upsal, by the influence of Linné, aided by the patriotic munificence of Count Gyllemborg, Chancellor of the university.

Linné was now thoroughly engaged in his academical functions. Besides botany, he lectured on Natural History in general, the Materia Medica, Dietetics, and the Distinction of diseases; and students flocked to hear him. He was employed in two more exploratory tours in his own country; to West Gothland in 1746, and to Schonen in 1749; and he published a complete Flora and Fauna of Sweden. Honours, both foreign and domestic, accumulated on him; of which one of the most singular and flattering was that of having a medal struck with his effigy, at the expence of four Swedish nobles. He obtained the title of Architect (Dean of the College of Physicians); and thus his father, who had destined him for a shoemaker, saw this son raised to honours and dignities, famous throughout Europe, and in possession of an immortal name!

In 1751, he published a view of his whole system, together with those of the principal botanists who preceded him, in a work entitled *Philosophia Botanica* which displayed his ingenuity and talent for method and arrangement, in the most striking manner.

His capital work, the *Species Plantarum*, first appeared in 1753, and exhibited such a catalogue of vegetables as the world had not before seen. Besides the vast number of new species from all quarters of the globe, which it contained, it presented his most useful invention of *trivial names*, by which the language of botany

botany obtained an unspeakable advantage in point of facility and distinctness. His reputation was daily more and more extended through foreign countries, bringing him continual accessions of curiosities for the botanical garden and museum, and procuring to him the most honourable invitations from the distant capitals of Madrid and Petersburg: both which he declined in favour of his native land. Indeed he had reason to be satisfied with the respect paid to him at home; for the new order of the Polar Star was conferred on him in 1753; and in 1757 he received a patent, by which he was raised to the rank of the hereditary nobility of the kingdom.

The last labours of Linné in botany were the *Suppléments* published in 1767, and 1771, and the accounts of single plants transmitted to him after 1774. During the whole course of this latter period of his life, he was receiving numerous testimonials of respect from learned and academical bodies, which now acquired more honour than they could confer, by the association of such a name to their lists of members. In 1763 he had the satisfaction of obtaining the appointment

of his son, as assistant to him in the botanical chair, with the promise of his succeeding to it when it should become vacant. His wife's fortune, and the emoluments of his professorship, made him comparatively a rich man; and he was enabled to indulge himself in the purchase of a villa near Upsal, which became his usual summer retreat during the last fifteen years of his life. His correspondence was greater than any other learned man of the North; and a list of 150 persons, of various countries, is given, with whom he held an epistolary commerce. His biographer laments, that the enviable circumstances of his life did not accompany him to the last scene. His mind and body both lingered under a gradual decline. In 1774 the first shock was given by an apoplectic stroke; from which, however, he recovered so far as to resume his public functions. A renewal of it, in 1776, irreparably ruined the fabric, and reduced him to a state of absolute childhood, attended with severe sufferings; from which he was released by an easy death, on Jan. 10. 1778, in the 71st year of his age.

REMARKABLE STORY OF A LION.

RELATED BY MARIANA, THE SPANISH HISTORIAN.

MALDONADA was a subaltern officer's wife, and one of those who ventured their fortunes with Nunez, when he went upon the discovery of new countries along the great river La Plata, in America. This woman's husband was ever foremost in danger, and always testified an aversion to the cruelties exercised by the Spaniards on the unresisting Indians: his courage, however, was not sufficient to atone for the mildness of his disposition, with a body of men with whom murder had grown familiar. Nunez sent him out upon a party, where he was sure the Indians would be victorious.

What this General expected actually happened; the Spanish party, consisting of twelve men, were attacked by a number of Indians, taken prisoners, and all

slain, except the husband of the unfortunate Maldonada, whom they brought away to be sacrificed upon some more solemn occasion.

In the mean time, Maldonada soon began to perceive both the General's evil intentions to her husband, and guessed at his fate. Women, when injured, more frequently give an imprudent loose to their passions than men. She openly accused the General of cruelty and injustice; and he, to vindicate his reputation, had the woman summoned before a court of soldiers, composed of those who were chiefly devoted to his interests. It is easy to imagine, that here she found no pity: they brought her in guilty of mutiny, and Nunez himself condemned her to be exposed to wild beasts in a forest, at some distance from the Spanish garrison.

son. Her sentence was immediately put in execution. She had not been here long, when an old lion from the thickest forest came running at her with all the fierceness of famine. She now concluded herself lost; when the generous savage beast, observing her bound to a tree, repressed his impetuosity, and, instead of being her destroyer, became her defender. He crouched down by her, and kept off the tyger, the leopard, the hyena, and the other beasts of prey that were attracted to the same place. In this situation, the historian affirms, she continued for three days, encircled by a whole herd of wild animals, and protected by the old lion, when her husband, who had

fortunately escaped from the Indian enemy, happened to take this way, in his return to the garrison. He perceived a wretch unprepared for defence, and approaching, found it to be his wife. Upon his approach, the animals, all but the lion, fled, and, after mutual tears, the unfortunate woman informed him of all that had happened in his absence. Upon this they both fled to a tribe of Indians, called the Arucans, where he was soon constituted general among them. He taught them the art of war, and this nation is the most formidable enemy both of the Spaniards and Portuguese to this day.

ON THE DESTRUCTION OF BOOKS.

FROM CURIOSITIES OF LITERATURE.

IT is remarkable that conquerors, in the moment of victory, or in the unsparing devastation of their rage, have not been satisfied with destroying Men, but have even carried their vengeance to Books.

The Romans burnt the books of the Jews, of the Christians, and the Philosophers; the Jews burnt the books of the Christians and the Pagans; and the Christians burnt the books of the Pagans and the Jews.

The greater part of the books of Origen, and the other heretics, were continually burnt by the orthodox party.

Cardinal Ximenes, at the taking of Grenada, condemned to the flames five thousand alcorans.

The Puritans burnt every thing they found which bore the vestige of Popish origin. We have on record many curious accounts of their holy depredations, of their maiming images, and erasing pictures. Cromwell zealously set fire to the library at Oxford, which was the most curious in Europe.

The most violent persecution which ever the republic of letters has undergone, is that of the Caliph Omar. After having it proclaimed throughout the kingdom, that the alcoran contained every thing that was useful to believe and to know, he caused to be gathered together whatever books could be found in his wide realms, and distributed them to the owners of the baths, to be used in heating their stoves; and it is said, that they employed no other materials for this purpose during a period of six months.

At the death of the learned Peirese a chamber in his house, filled with letters from the most eminent scholars of the age, was discovered. Such was the disposition of his niece, who inherited his estates, that, although repeatedly entreated to permit them to be published, she preferred employing them to other purposes; and it was her singular pleasure to regale herself occasionally with burning these learned epistles, to save the expence of firing.

ON PROPHETICAL IMPOSITIONS.

THE improvements of the present age in just thinking, are, no doubt, in the aggregate; but we do not find that they spread over a very extensive surface. There is scarcely any folly, or super-

stition of former times, which may be revived by artful men to great advantage, and find abundance of advocates even among those, who, in other respects are not thought unwise, because in their

they give free scope to their reasoning powers. At this time, at the close of this very enlightened century, many artful men have stepped forward, and with too much success, to delude the public into a belief of pretended prophecies; and distract their minds so as to make them sluggish and remiss in the performance of the duties, or superstitiously fearful of a something, which they dread the more as they understand it the less. A variety of pamphlets have been published, to prove that the leading events, accompanying the French revolution, were predicted, one, one and a half, and two centuries ago, and some have repaired to the books of Daniel and St John, to carry on this farce of prophecy yet farther, and to predict the final conclusion of the transactions now carrying on in Europe.

Were these impostures confined only to the vulgar and the illiterate, it might be left to the arm of civil power to punish such disturbers of public peace; but when we see persons professing religious principles, and possessing some share of good sense, giving way to these delusions, it becomes necessary, to recall to their remembrance certain facts and principles, which may show *them* the impiety of joining in such conspiracies, as well as its absurdity. With permission then, we would briefly state the following particulars, taking it for granted, that we are addressing ourselves to those only who believe in revealed religion.

First, The only use for which prophecies were given, was to confirm the truth of revelation, and they form one of the strongest evidences in its favour. Many of these prophecies have been literally fulfilled in the history of the Jews, of the manner and progress of the propagation of the Christian religion, and the events therewith connected. Many of them have not yet been fulfilled; at least we have not been able to discover the relationship between them and any events which have taken place. Others, perhaps, may be now fulfilling, although, from our narrow and limited comprehension of the ways of Providence, we are not able to say which of them, nor in

what circumstances the events may conclude.

Secondly, It ought to be observed, that the spirit of prophecy, which came immediately from heaven, ceased when the propagation of Christianity took place. There has been no instance since, of any human being gifted with the knowledge of future events. The impertinent curiosity of mankind has, indeed, given rise to a multitude of impostors, but they have been generally easily detected, and have never imposed on any but the weak and ignorant. The intention of the prophecies being merely to confirm the truth of revelation, that mode of declaring the will of the Almighty became no longer necessary. And if this were not true in point of fact, it would certainly be so in point of reason; because, a knowledge of future events would overturn the whole system of life and action. Those events, therefore, it is reasonable to believe, will ever be concealed from our knowledge; we could not else have the exercise of our judgment or our will, but would be mere machines, a supposition contrary to all that we know and have read of the intention of the Almighty in the formation of man.

Thirdly, It appears from experience, and the history of mankind, that the meaning of none of the prophecies was ever found, or intended to be found out, before the fulfilment had taken place. There is no book, nor record, by which we can discover, that any person ever had discernment enough to discover the true meaning of a prophecy, before its full accomplishment. This, at first sight, appears to be extraordinary, and perhaps absurd; but let us not judge too rashly. It is perfectly consistent with the intention of the Almighty, in giving such intimations of future events, which was, as already observed, not to disturb the progress of human action, but to remain as a test or proof of the truth of the Christian revelation. The moment we know *certainly* what shall befall us as a nation, or as individuals, from that moment all action upon our part would cease; and whether the event were good or bad, we could neither promote nor avert

avert it—a case too absurd to be seriously put, and which yet must be admitted by every person who is weak enough to give credit to the prophecies of modern impostors.

When these three circumstances, therefore, are taken into consideration; namely, the intention of prophecy; the time at which the spirit of prophecy ceased, and the impossibility of discovering the meaning of a prophecy before its accomplishment; it will be evident, that the credulity in modern impostures is impious as well as weak, and absurd as well impious. I shall conclude this short letter by a passage from Bishop Newton, whose work on the prophecies cannot be too much recommended:

“Obscurities,” says he, “there are, indeed, in the prophetic writings, for which many good reasons may be assigned; and this particularly, because prophecies are the only species of writing which is de-

signed more for the instruction of future ages, than of the times wherein they are written. If the prophecies had been delivered in plainer terms, some persons might be for hastening their accomplishment, as others might attempt to defeat it; mens actions would not appear so free, nor God’s Providence so conspicuous in their completion. But though some parts are obscure enough to exercise the church, yet others are sufficiently clear to illuminate it; and the obscure parts, the more they are fulfilled, the better they are understood. In this respect, as the world groweth older, it groweth wiser. Time, that detracts some thing from the evidence of other writers is still adding something to the credit and authority of the prophets. Future ages will comprehend more than the past; and the perfect accomplishment will produce a perfect knowledge of all the prophecies.” U.

GERMAN LITERATURE.

IN works of fancy, wit, and humour, the Germans have had but little success; a brilliancy of imagination, though doubtless to be found in some individuals, being by no means prevalent in general among them. In dramatic writings, they seem to have chiefly failed. Comedy appears not to be much their object; and tragedy, which oftener employs the pens of their writers, is commonly composed in a bad taste, the characters often unnatural, or extravagant, and the plots frequently bearing a tincture of barbarism. The cause of this failure is probably the want of encouragement; the French language prevailing in all the courts, and French plays exhibited in preference to German. In history, the Germans display far less of animation

than accuracy and method, and contribute little to the pleasure, but much to the information of their readers; their compositions, on this subject, consisting mostly of dry matter of fact, without those pleasing reflections, and elegant descriptions, which so much enliven the works of some historians, particularly the British. In general, we may allow that where laborious investigation, steady perseverance, and cool judgment, are necessary, the Germans are hardly surpassed by any people: as in jurisprudence and experimental philosophy, particularly chemistry, for the discoveries and improvements in which the world is highly indebted to German industry.

By the Rev. J. Gordon.

AN ACCOUNT OF THE COMPOSITION OF A WATER, WHICH HAS THE PROPERTY OF DESTROYING CATERPILLARS, ANTS, AND OTHER INSECTS;

INVENTED BY C. TATIN, SEEDSMAN AND FLORIST, AT PARIS *.

TAKE of black soap, of the best quality, one pound three-quarters; of flowers of sulphur, one pound three-quarters; of

mushrooms, of any kind, two pounds; of river or rain water, fifteen gallons.

Divide the water into two equal parts;

* The Bureau de Consultation of Paris gave a reward to the author of this composition, for

his discovery, which they desired might be made as public as possible.

pour

pour one part, that is to say, seven gallons and a half, into a barrel, of any convenient size, which should be used only for this purpose; let the black soap be stirred in it till it is dissolved, and then add to it the mushrooms, after they have been slightly bruised.

Let the remaining half of the water be made to boil in a kettle; put the whole quantity of sulphur into a coarse open cloth, tie it up with a packthread in form of a parcel, and fasten to it a stone or other weight, of some pounds, in order to make it sink to the bottom. If the kettle is too small for the seven gallons and a half of water to be boiled in at once, the sulphur must also be divided. During twenty minutes (being the time the boiling should continue) stir it well with a stick, and let the packet of sulphur be squeezed, so as to make it yield to the water all its power and colour. The effect of the water is not rendered more powerful by increasing the quantity of ingredients.

The water, when taken off the fire, is to be poured into the barrel, where it is to be stirred for a short time with a stick; this stirring must be repeated every day until the mixture becomes fetid in the highest degree. Experience shews that the older, and the more fetid, the composition is, the more quick is its action. It is necessary to take care to stop the barrel very well every time the mixture is stirred.

When we wish to make use of this water, we need only sprinkle it, or pour it, upon the plants, or plunge their branches into it; but the best manner of using it, is to inject it upon them with a

common syringe, to which is adapted a pipe of the usual construction, except that its extremity should terminate in a head of an inch and a half in diameter, pierced in the flat part with small holes, like pin-holes, for tender plants; but, for trees, a head pierced with larger holes may be made use of.

Caterpillars, beetles, bed-bugs, *aphides*, and many other insects, are killed by a single injection of this water. Insects which live under ground, those which have a hard shell, hornets, wasps, ants, &c. require to be gently, and continually injected, till the water has penetrated to the bottom of their abode. Ant-hills, particularly, require two, four, six, or eight quarts of water, according to the size and extent of the ant-hill, which should not be disturbed till twenty-four hours after the operation. If the ants which happen to be absent should assemble, and form another hill, it must be treated in the way before mentioned. In this manner we shall at last destroy them, but they must not be too much disturbed with a stick; on the contrary, the injection should be continued till, by their not appearing on the surface of the earth, they are supposed to be all destroyed.

We may advantageously add to the mixture two ounces of *nux vomica*, which should be boiled with the sulphur; the water, by this means, will acquire more power, particularly if used for destroying ants.

When all the water has been made use of, the sediment should be thrown into a hole dug in the ground, lest the poultry, or other domestic animals, should eat it.

RECEIPT FOR SWEETENING SPOILED BUTTER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SCOTS MAGAZINE.

SIR, THE utility of the following receipt will, I presume, readily find it a corner in your publication. I can answer for its success, having several times tried it myself, and found it had also succeeded with those to whom I recommended it.

"Put the butter, however much spoiled or rancid, into an earthen jar or can; set

it in a baker's oven, in the evening, after the fire is removed, and the heat not too great; when it is melted, skim off the refuse that appears at the top; do this two or three times, and leave it standing in the oven all night. It will be found sufficiently sweet in the morning, for baking or kitchen use."

POLITE.

POLITENESS IN CONVERSATION. AN ANECDOTE.

THERE is hardly any circumstance more uncommon, than an elegant and interesting conversation kept up for any length of time. So many adventitious circumstances are necessary to constitute that species of excellence, which enables a man to shine in conversation, that no one person can expect, with every advantage of talents, to attain them all. But what more particularly tends to lessen the pleasures of conversation is, that eagerness with which the speakers are apt to interrupt each other, whenever the subject is a topic of disputation.

About a century ago, a number of missionaries were sent to an Indian nation, in order to propagate the gospel. They were received with becoming respect; and the chiefs of the tribe were assembled under the shade of a hickory tree to give audience to their reverend instructors. Nothing could exceed the gravity and decorum of the whole proceeding on the part of the Indians. Having taken their seats, a grave personage rose, and intimated to the missionaries, that they were at liberty to explain the doctrine which they wished to inculcate. The missionaries, accordingly, delivered their sentiments one after the other. As each took a reasonable time to explain himself, it was very long after all their minds were disburthened, and any answer could be returned by the Indians. During the whole time, however, they kept a profound silence, forbearing to manifest any signs of impatience, although, on such an interesting subject, the minds of many of

them must have been teeming with answers, interrogations, and objections.

When all the missionaries had successively delivered their sentiments, the savages still maintained a solemn silence for many minutes, to give each person an opportunity of supplying any omissions, or urging any explanations. When they thought that a reasonable time had been afforded them, the eldest of the Indians rose, and began to expatiate their own opinions on the subject of religion. The venerable orator had hardly proceeded three sentences, before he was interrupted by two or three of the missionaries speaking together, and denying his positions with great vociferation. A glow of indignation animated the Indian's face after a minute's pause, and a look of conscious superiority, he again addressed the Europeans: "With our religion, such it is, my friends, we contrive to conduct ourselves with forbearance and respect toward each other, and to exhibit to our teachers themselves an instructive example of patience and justice. We listen to you with that respect and tranquillity which became us who have much to learn; but in your rude haste to interrupt us in return, you have convinced us, that with such ignorance of the common civilities of life, you must be ill calculated to give us wholesome counsel in the most weighty concerns of religion."—Upon this, the assembly rose, and, in spite of entreaties, concessions, and remonstrances, marched solemnly back to their respective habitations.

INDIAN INGENUITY.

ALTHOUGH the ancient Peruvians were civilized, in comparison with the other nations of America, they were to be considered, with respect to Europe, as in a state of great barbarity. Of singular ingenuity, however, their history affords many traits. The great road of the Incas, which extended from north to south upwards of 1500 miles, was intersected, in its course, by all the torrents which roll from the Andes toward the Western Ocean. The Peruvians could not construct bridges either of stone or

timber: But necessity, the parent of invention, suggested a device which supplied that defect. They formed cables of great strength, by twisting together pliable osiers, with which their country abounds. Six of these cables they stretched across the stream parallel to one another, and made them fast on each side. These they firmly bound together by interweaving smaller ropes, which being covered with branches of trees, and earth, they passed along with tolerable security.

FEMALE AMUSEMENTS,

IN DIFFERENT PARTS OF THE WORLD.

I SHALL not attempt to prescribe rules for the ladies, in what manner they are to amuse themselves; since no general theory can be laid down that will not be liable to many exceptions. Not only situations and circumstances may make many exceptions to general rules; but custom, inclination, and habit, will each put in their claim to indulgence. I cannot however help observing, that I think the amusements of the fair sex should not break in upon those of the men. To the men, hunting and shooting seem peculiarly adapted; but I think they ill become the delicacy of the opposite sex.

Let us go back to the remotest ages of antiquity, and see how the ladies amused themselves in those days. Among the Israelites, the amusements of the women were but few and simple; the most common of which seem to have been regaling themselves in the open air, as the scriptures record it; "Every one under their own vine, and under their own fig tree." This custom was as ancient as Abraham, and is at this day the principal amusement in the eastern parts of the world, where the heat of the climate naturally invites more to the shade, than to the active amusements pursued in more cold and northern regions.

The public amusements and diversions of the Egyptian ladies are said to have consisted only in a kind of religious festival, which they celebrated with singing, dancing, feasting, and magnificent processions; in these the women acted a distinguished part, and being adorned with garlands of flowers, they carried on their heads symbols of the festival they were celebrating. Even in the remote periods I am now speaking of, I find that the ladies of fortune kept their birthdays with feasting and merriment. The birthday of a queen or a daughter of Egypt was kept with great splendour and magnificence; and the ladies paid their addresses on these occasions, in the same manner as is now done in Europe. History does not mention what were the private amusements of the Egyptian ladies,

but it is not to be supposed that they were without something of that kind.

In countries where trade and commerce flourished, as among the Phœnicians, the women were employed in writing and keeping accounts. In warlike countries, women imbibed the principles of their husbands, and shewed their dexterity and courage by joining in the chase. The arts of weaving and embroidery, however, seem to have been the private amusement of the ladies in the early periods we are speaking of, which they appear to have carried to very great perfection.

Nothing is more natural to women, who have made some advances above slavery, than to endeavour to attract the attention of men, by a display of their native charms, improved to the best advantage by the ornaments of dress; and to obtain this they employ all their time in spinning, weaving, embroidery, and such like occupations. But it is only in states where refinement has been carried to excess, that women consider the ornamenting and decorating their persons, as the only employments for which they were sent into this world.

The inhabitants of Constantinople, as well as many other people in that quarter of the world, who are not fond of active amusements, in the evening make choice of a green spot, under some embowering shade, on which they spread a carpet; upon this both men and women sit cross-legged, and amuse themselves with drinking coffee and sherbet; while their female slaves divert them with music, singing, or dancing, according to the directions given them; the most distinguished lady in the company often leading the dance, as Diana is said to have done with her nymphs on the banks of the Euratas. It is not common, however, with the Asiatic ladies to lead off a dance; and it is frequently only in compliance with the request of some persons much greater than themselves. When this superior retires, they shew the same authority over their slaves, who, in their turns, dance to please their superiors. Dancing how-

ever, was early practised in the East, and still prevails among most nations, as well rude as cultivated, with this difference only, the rude dance to shew their strength and agility, the cultivated, for the sake of exercise, and to shew their persons and motions to the best advantage.

Many of the religious ceremonies, in Pagan countries, consist of dances performed by girls, who are kept for that purpose, and generally consist of the most beautiful that can be selected. Strolling female dancers, who live by that profession, are to be met with in many parts of the world. That such women as have been deserted by fortune should make dancing a profession, and wander from place to place for a maintenance, has nothing in it wonderful; but that women of a different description, who are in every respect above want, should commence strolling dancers by choice, is not a little surprising. An instance of this kind, however, was seen by Mr Banks and Dr Solander, in the island of Ulieta, who have given the following account thereof:

“In the course of our walk, we met with a company of strolling dancers, who detained us two hours, and dancing all that time afforded us great entertainment. The company consisted of two women dancers and six men, with three drums. They were some of the most considerable people of the island, and though they were continually going from place to place, they did not, like the strolling companies of Otaheite, take any gratuity from the spectators. The women had upon their heads a considerable quantity of plaited hair, which was brought several times round their heads, and adorned in many parts with the flowers of the Cape jessamine, which were stuck in with some taste, and made a head dress truly elegant; the rest of their dress was well adapted to the occasion. In this dress they advanced sideways, and in a measured step, keeping excellent time to the drums, which beat briskly and loud. Soon after they began to shake their hips, giving the folds of cloth that lay upon them a quick motion; the body was thrown

into various postures, sometimes standing, sometimes sitting, and sometimes resting on their knees and elbows, the fingers being also moved at the same time, with quickness scarcely to be imagined. Much of the dexterity of the dancers, however, and the entertainment of the spectators, consisted in the wantonness of their attitudes and gestures, which must not be here described.”

Besides dancing, which in Europe is considered as a polite amusement, in the East they have the diversion of bathing, which is so closely interwoven with their religion, as well as with their pastimes, that it is difficult to say to which of them it belongs. In warm countries, where cleanliness is so absolutely necessary to the health and sweetness of the body, as almost to deserve a place among the moral virtues, there is hardly a religious system into which frequent bathing has not been introduced, as an indispensable ceremony due to the worship of the gods.

In the East, however, are other causes, which perhaps more forcibly prompt to the use of the bath than religion itself. The first is inclination, which must powerfully operate in climates scorched by a vertical sun. To give us some idea of the power of this inclination in such climates, we need only reflect on what we sometimes feel in the scorching summer months on entering a cool shade, or viewing a pool of water. The second cause is no less powerful, the love of liberty; for every bathing-place set apart for the use of the women, is a kind of public rendezvous, where the sex in general meet to talk over the news, the scandal, and the fashions of the day; it is a sacred asylum, where no man dare enter, and where women are consequently free from the tyranny of their husbands and guardians. Besides, in going to and from it, they sometimes manage so as to be seen by their lovers, or make assignations with their gallants. From all these considerations, we are not to wonder that bathing is so much practised in the East, and especially by the fair sex, who have hardly any other liberty than what they enjoy by the means of these baths.

Lady Mary Wortley Montague gives the

the following account of a public bagnio at Adrianople, and of the behaviour of the Turkish ladies there. "I went (says that lady) to the bagnio about ten o'clock and it was already full of women. I was in my travelling habit, which is a riding dress, and certainly appeared very extraordinary to them, yet there was not one of them that shewed the least surprise or impertinent curiosity, but received me with all the obliging civility possible. I know of no European court, where the ladies would have behaved themselves in so polite a manner to such a stranger. I believe there were two hundred women, and yet I saw none of those disdainful smiles and satirical whispers, that never fail in our assemblies, when any one appears who is not dressed exactly in the fashion. They repeated to me over and over, "Charming! very charming!" The first sofas were covered with cushions and rich carpets, on which sat the ladies; and on the second their slaves behind them, but without any distinction of rank by their dress, all being in the state of nature, that is, in plain English, stark naked, without any beauty or defect concealed; yet there was not the least wonton smile, or immodest gesture among them. They walked and moved with the same majestic grace, with which Milton describes our general mother. There were many among them as exactly proportioned as ever any goddess was drawn by the pencil of a Guido or a Titian: and most of their skins were shiningly white, only adorned by their beautiful hair, divided into many tresses, hanging on their shoulders, braided either with pearl or ribbon, perfectly representing the figure of the Graces.

"I was here convinced of the truth of a reflection I have often made, that if it were the fashion to go naked, the face would be hardly observed. I perceived that the ladies of the most delicate skins and finest shapes, had the greatest of my admiration, though their faces were somewhat less beautiful than those of their companions. They generally take this diversion once a-week, and stay there at least four or five hours without getting cold, by immediately coming out of the hot bath

into the cool room, which was very astonishing to me. I was charmed with their civility and beauty, and should have been glad to pass more time with them, but I was in haste to see the ruins of Justinian's church, which did not afford me so agreeable a prospect as I had left, being little more than a heap of stones."

Besides the amusements I have already mentioned, the ladies, even in England, frequently join in the chase; but they have not as yet, at least as far as I know, levelled a fowling-piece at any of the feathered tribe. Shooting, however, is a favourite amusement with the German ladies, as will appear from the following account given by a modern traveller:

"We set out from Vienna for the villa of Prince Lichtensteen, who had promised the company the amusement of hunting. We accordingly set out in three coaches, accompanied by a great retinue on horseback. As the day was far advanced when we arrived, I imagined the hunting would immediately begin; but in this country every thing is done with method and good order, and it was judged proper to dine, in the first place. This in due time being concluded, I thought the men would have proceeded directly to the scene of action, leaving the ladies till their return: but here I found myself again mistaken, as the ladies were to assist in the whole of this expedition. As there was a necessity to traverse a large wood, into which coaches could not enter, vehicles of a more commodious construction were provided; these carriages are of the form of benches, with stuffed seats, upon which six or eight people may place themselves one behind another; they are drawn by four horses, and slide over the ground like a sledge, passing along paths and trackless ways, over which no wheel carriage could be drawn. After being conveyed in this manner across the wood, and a considerable way beyond it, we came to a very large open field, in which there were several little circular enclosures of trees and underwood, at wide intervals from each other.

"This hunting had hitherto been at-

tended with very little fatigue for we had been carried the whole way in coaches, or on the sledges, which are still easier than any coach. In short, we had been perfectly passive since breakfast, except during the time of dinner; but when we arrived at this large plain, I was informed, that the hunting would commence in a short time. I then expected we should have some violent exercise after so much inactivity, and I began to fear that the ladies might be over-fatigued; when, lo! the prince's servants began to arrange some portable chairs at a small distance from one of the thickets above mentioned. The princess, countess, and the rest of the company, took their places; and, when every body was seated, they assured me that the hunting was just going to begin.

"My curiosity was now excited in a very uncommon degree, and I was full of impatience to see a hunting, which had been conducted in a style so different from any idea I had of that diversion. While I sat lost in conjecture, I perceived at a distance, a long line of people moving towards the wood, near which the company was seated. As they walked along, they gradually formed the segment of a circle, whose center was this wood, I understood, that these were peasants, with their wives and children, who, walking forward in this manner, rouse the game, which naturally take shelter in the thicket of trees and bushes. As soon as this happened, the peasants rushed in at the side opposite to that where our company had taken post, beat out the game, and then the massacre commenced.

"The company was each provided with a fusil, and many more were at hand loaded for immediate use. The servants were employed in charging as fast as the pieces were fired off; so that an uninterrupted shooting was kept up as long as the game continued flying or running out of the wood. The prince hardly ever missed, and killed above thirty partridges a few pheasants, and three hares.

"I was a good deal surprised at the beginning of this scene, to see a servant hand a fusil to the princess, who with great coolness, and without rising from her seat, took aim at a partridge, which immediately fell to the ground. With the same ease she killed ten or twelve partridges and pheasants, in about double the number of shots. The execution done by the rest of the company was by no means inconsiderable. Though I had not heard of it before, I now understood, that shooting is not an uncommon amusement with the German ladies: and it is probable, that the attention of the gentlemen, to the delicacy of the fair sex, has induced the hardy Germans to make this diversion as little fatiguing as possible."

To conclude: Whatever may have been, or still are, the amusements of the ladies of other countries, it seems to be universally agreed, that the management of domestic concerns, and the use of the needle in its various purposes, are the peculiar province of the British ladies and music, drawing, dancing, and riding their rational and most suitable amusements.

M.

ON MERMAIDS.

THE account I am to give of Mermaids is taken from a Dutch book, which is very rare, and not translated, as far as I know, into either French or English; and therefore I will give it in the words of the author, who is one Valenty, minister of the gospel in Amboyna and Banda. He lived in the beginning of this century, and has written a Natural History of India, which I am told is the best extant. A friend of mine, who has favoured me with a translation of the

passages from it that follow, assures me that the author was a man esteemed by the Dutch of Batavia (among whom my friend lived for several years), to be a man of perfect veracity, and, from what he has collected concerning the mermaid he appears to have been a man of learning, and of great curiosity and industry.

In his third volume, which treats of Amboyna, and the islands in its neighbourhood, he says, "It seems very cer-
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tain, that in former times, mermaids have been seen here.

"In the Company's Daily Register for the year 1653, there is inserted, that Lieutenant Smallen saw, at the time he was sent with some men, on an expedition in the bay of Houndelo, as did all the people that were with him, in clear day time, two mermaids, the one greater, the other smaller, which they took to be man and wife, swimming together; that the hair of their head hung over their neck, and that it appeared between a green and greyish colour; and that they could see they had breasts. They were all above the waist shaped exactly as a human creature; and from thence downwards, they seemed to go tapering off to a point. About six weeks afterwards, near the same place, the like appearance was seen by the said Smallen, and upwards of fifty people that were with him.

"Alkert Herport, in his account of India, fol. 147, says: On the 29th of April, at Taynan, near the New Work, in the afternoon, a man appeared three times above water; and, on immediate examination, nobody was missing. In the afternoon, he appeared in like manner three times near to the bulwark, called Hollandia; his hair was long and a mixture of green and grey colour.

"In 1712, it is said a mermaid or sea woman, was taken alive (near the island of Booro), which was fifty-nine inches or five feet long. She lived four days and seven hours, and then died, as she would not eat any thing. She was never heard to articulate any noise. It is said, that one Samuel Falvers, in Ambayna, preserved the body for some time, and made an exact description of it, by which it appears that her head was like a woman's, properly proportioned, with eyes, nose, and mouth: only the eyes, which were light blue, seemed to differ a little from those of the human species. The hair, that just reached over the neck, appeared of a sea-green and greyish colour. She had breasts, long arms, hands, and all the upper parts of the body, almost as white as a woman's, but leaning somewhat to the sea green. Her

body, below the navel, appeared like the hinder part of a fish.

"It is well known that many writers have handed down to us an account of what happened in the year 1403 or 1404, in the time of a great storm in Europe. Many dikes in Holland were broken down, betwixt Hampen and Edam, in the Zuyder Zee. A wild, or sea woman, was driven from thence through the breach in the dyke, into the Parmer Sea, and there taken by the boors of Edam, to which place they brought her, cleared her of sea-ware, and put cloaths on her. The people of Haarlem heard of it, and requested to have her, which was granted. She had in the mean time learned to eat victuals, and they afterwards taught her to spin. She lived many years, and, as the priests said, had been observed to pay reverence to the holy cross. She was allowed at her death a christian burial. Many writers declare, that they had spoke to people who had seen the sea-woman.

"Pliny (book ix. chap. 5), says, that the ambassadors to Augustus, from Gaul, declared, that such sea-women were often seen in their neighbourhood.

"It is worthy of notice what Alexander of Alexandria (book iii. chap. 1. Genial. Dier.) says of such sea people. He was informed by Draconites Bonifacius, a Neapolitan nobleman, a man of great honour, that, when he served in Spain, he saw a sea-man preserved in honey, which was sent to the king from the neighbourhood of Mauritania; that it looked like an old man, with a very rough head and beard, of a sky-blue colour, much larger than a common run of men; and that there were small bones in the fins, with which he swam. This he related as a thing known to every one in that part of the world.

"Theodorus Gaza relates, that when he was driven into the Morea, such a woman was driven on that coast by a violent storm; that he saw her, and she was very well looked; that she sighed, and seemed very much concerned, when a number of people came round her; that he had pity on her, and caused the people

ple to stand at a distance ; that she profited by the opportunity, and, by the help of her feet and rolling, she got into the water and got off.

“ Georgius Trapazuntius says, he saw from the sea shore such a mermaid, very handsome, appear several times above water. In Epirus, he says, there appeared a sea-man, who for some time watched near a spring of water, and endeavoured to catch young women that came there ; he was with much difficulty at length caught himself, but they could never get him to eat.

“ Ludovicus Vives relates that, in his time, a sea-man was taken in Holland, and was carefully kept for two years ; that he began to speak, or at least to make a kind of disagreeable noise, in imitation of speech ; that he found an opportunity and got into the sea. The Portuguese speak of mermaids as a common thing on the coast of Zofala and Mosambique.

“ Janius says, in his time, at Swart Wall, near the Brill, the skeleton of a triton was hanging in the middle of the church.

“ To this purpose a friend of mine tells me, he was informed by a fisherman, that when he was a boy at Mossensluys, near to 'Ton, they caught in the night-time, a mermaid half an ell long, that was perfectly like to a woman ; it died soon. He declared that he had often seen things out of a cod-fish which had that appearance.

“ A gentleman of good character in the Hague told me, in the year 1719, that he saw a perfect skeleton at the house of a Danish envoy, which he said had been caught near to Copenhagen. And Voßlius says, that there were once five or six caught near Copenhagen ; and the skeleton of one caught in the year 1644 is to be seen there.

“ John Dileray relates a curious story of some American fishers. One night, it being a perfect calm, they observed a mermaid coming into their vessel ; and they, fearing it to be some mischievous fish, in the fright, one of them cut, with a hatchet, the creature's hand off, which fell within board, and the creature itself

sunk immediately, but came soon up again, and gave a deep sigh as one feeling pain. The hand was found to have five fingers and nails like a man's hand.

“ In the last age, one of the Dutch herring buffes caught a mermaid in their nets. The man, who was taking out the herrings, when he came to it was so confounded, that in his fright he threw it into the sea. He repented too late of what he had done when he observed clearly that it had a head and body like a man.

“ After the foregoing relations from reading and hearsay, the author, Mr Valentyn, declares what he saw himself, on his voyage from Batavia to Europe, in the year 1714, in 12 deg. 38 min south latitude, on the first day of May about 11 o'clock in the forenoon ; I the captain, purser, and mate of the watch and a great many of the ships company it being very calm, and the sea smooth as glass, saw, about the distance of thrice the length of the ship from us, very distinctly, on the surface of the water, seemingly sitting with his back to us, and half the body above the water, a creature of a grizlish or grey colour, like that of a cod-fish skin. It appeared like a sailor or a man sitting on something ; and the more like a sailor, as on its head there seemed to be something like an English cap of the same grey colour. He sat somewhat bent, and we observed him to move his head from one side to the other upwards of five and twenty times ; so that we all agreed that it must certainly be some shipwrecked person. I, after looking some time, begged the captain to order them to steer the ship more directly towards it, being somewhat on the starboard side ; which was done accordingly ; and we had got within a ship's length of him, when the people on the fore-castle made such a noise, that he plunged down, head foremost, and got presently out of our sight. But the man who was on the watch at the mast-head declared he saw him for the space of two hundred yards, and that he had a monstrous long tail.

“ I shall now only mention, that in the year 1716, the newspapers were ever

ry where full of a sea-man, who appeared in the month of January, near Ragusa, a small city on the Adriatic Sea, the like of whom I never heard or read of. It had much the resemblance of a man, but it was near fifteen feet long. Its head was very large, and its feet and arms well proportioned to its body. It appeared for several days successively, and commonly came out of the sea about three o'clock in the afternoon, and walked with monstrous strides, sometimes in one, sometimes in another place.

"People from far and near went to look at it; but they were so much afraid that they kept a good distance from it, and many looked with spy-glasses. It often carried its hand above its head. The hideous noise that it made could be heard at half a mile's distance, so that people in the neighbourhood were sore afraid of it. The various accounts given by those who saw it are so uniformly the same, that there is no room left to question the veracity of the story."

Mr Valentyn then concludes with saying, "If, after all this, there should be found those who disbelieve the existence of such creatures as a Sea-man or Mermaids, of which we have at least given great reason to believe that there are, let them please themselves; I shall give myself no more trouble about them."

To these accounts of Mermaids, given by Valentyn, may be added what Bartholinus relates in his *Centuria Historiarum Anatomicarum Variarum*, printed at Hapſonia, 1654, p. 188, where he informs us, that there was in his time one of these animals caught upon the coast of Brazil, and brought to Leyden, and there dissected in presence of one whom he names, viz. Johannes de Layda, who made him a present of a hand and rib of the animal. He calls it a syren, and says it was of the form of a woman down to the waist, below which it was nothing but a piece of unformed flesh, without any marks of a tail. He gives us the figure of the whole animal, both erect and swimming, as also of the hand which he got from de Layda.

There is also in a collection of certain learned tracts, written by John Gregory,

A. M. and chaplain of Christ Church in Oxford, published in London, in 1650, an account of a sea animal of the human form, very much like a bishop in his pontificals. It is said to have been sent to the King of Poland in 1531, and to have lived for some time in the air; but it took the first opportunity of throwing itself into the sea. This story, Gregory says, he got from one Rondeletius, whose words he gives us, p. 121. from which it appears that Rondeletius had the story only at second-hand, from one Gilbert, a German doctor.

But the most circumstantial story of all is that which is told by Maillet, in his *Telliamed*, (p. 241. of the English Translation) of a sea-man that was seen by the whole crew of a French ship, off the coast of Newfoundland, in the year 1720, for two hours together, and often at the distance of no more than two or three feet. This account was drawn up by the pilot of the vessel, and signed by the captain, and all those of the crew that could write, and was sent from Brest by M. Hausfort, to the Count de Maurepas, on the 8th of September, 1725. The story is told with so many circumstances, that it is impossible there can be any deception or mistake in the case; but if it be not true, it is as impudent a forgery as ever was attempted to be imposed on the public.

These, and such like facts, I believe, as they appear to me sufficiently attested; and are not, as I think, by the nature of things, impossible; for there does not appear to me any impossibility or contradiction, that there should be a marine animal, of the human form, which can live in the water as we do in the air, or even that this animal should not have two legs as we have, but should end in a tail like a fish. There are, however, I know, many who are disposed to set bounds to the works of God, and who cannot be persuaded that even the land animal man, exists with the varieties I have described. But I follow the philosophy of Aristotle, who has said, every thing exists which is possible to exist. Nor, indeed, can I well conceive, that a benevolent and omnipotent Being, infinite in production as

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in every thing else, should not have produced every sensitive being that is capable of pleasure, and can enjoy a happiness suitable to its nature, whose existence is possible, that is implying no contradiction;

for otherwise there would be something wanting in the system of nature, which would not be perfect or complete, as, I think, of necessity it must be.

From Lord Monboddo's Works.

NEW PARTICULARS REGARDING THE ESCAPE OF JAMES II.

“Princes’ distress, and scenes of royal woe.”

THE events which are now passing in the world, in whichever light we view them, convey lessons of the most awful importance both to princes and people. Happy shall we be if they do not pass unheeded, and if we do not consider ourselves as unconcerned spectators. Thrones have been overturned, and all the pomp, pride, and all the grandeur of splendid courts, and splendid establishments, have fallen in one common ruin. Time only can shew whether the new order of things will contribute more to the happiness of mankind than the old, and whether the severe chastisements which have fallen upon nations and individuals, may not hereafter be considered as marks of the kindness of a superintending Providence.

Meditating on this subject, a few nights ago, it occurred to me, that I had in my possession a copy of a curious letter, written by one of the gentlemen who accompanied James II. in his ignominious flight, which is as follows :

“It was the fatal Tuesday, December 11, 1688, when the nobles were all in arms ; on which day were taken the Lord Salisbury, and Sir Charles Hales, at Aislford, the Lord Peterborough, &c. in the isle of Thanet, and near us Baron Jenner, Burter, Graham, Obadiah Walker, Gifford, Leybourn, Kingly, and two supposed to be their titular bishops, with several papist gentlemen, viz. the Lord Arundel of Wardour’s son ; Hardwich, a merchant ; Sing, adjutant to Sir Edward Hales, &c. This was the great work of the day, beside rising of popish houses : but the night was attended with something more extraordinary ; for the seamen armed with a sort of emulation at the success of the landmen, were resolved to have a frolic in their way ; and, about seven at night, under the conduct of William Ames and John Hunt,

with about fifty more, chiefly seamen put off in quest of a prize, and about eleven at night they took a customhouse boat, in which proved to be the King Sir Edward Hales, and Ralph Sheldor. The King was in a particular disguise and so not known that night ; but as his destiny designed to be severe upon him, the seamen treated him very roughly above the rest, though *incog.* One cried out, ‘ ’twas father Peter ; the other knew it to be so by his lantern jaws.’ A second called him ‘ Old hatched face jesuit.’ A third swore, ‘ ’twas a cunning old rogue, they would warrant him.’ And all night long they welcomed him with these rough salutations, and perfuming the room with tobacco, the smoke whereof the King hates. His majesty was taken at the west point, not above a quarter of an hour before the flood would have carried him off ; and it was his own fault, that they stopped there with ballast, which the pilot was against ; but the roughness of the sea made his Majesty fear they were not safe in so small a boat without ballast : whereby they lost six or eight hours, and so were providentially taken. He was detained at sea all night and brought up from Owse, where he landed, to Feverham, about twelve Wednesday the 12th. Then he was expected, as he came up the town, within a quarter of an hour after he was in the inn, fully discovered. He was willing by all arts at first to conceal himself ; and at his first coming in he called for bacon and eggs, as if he were an ordinary man in his diet ; whereas he tastes no meat that is in the least salt as it afterward appeared.

He seemed cast down somewhat at the noise of the rabble : but after some reflection, called for some ink and paper to write to the Earl of Winchelsea ;

was so discomposed, that he wrote, and tore, and began again; as if he were overcome with disorder or fears. Inasmuch as I was with him before he was discovered, he entered into some discourse with me. He thanked me, and commended my prudence for not discovering him with the first, though I knew him as soon as any one. He told me, that the rage of the people was up; and now that of the Psalmist was true; 'I, who still the raging of the sea, must still the rage and madness of the people,' for he could not. He complained heavily of fears and jealousies, blown about by ill men; and too many of the black coats had done him that ill office they could never make him amends for. He insisted on his integrity; said he had a good conscience, and could suffer and die. He told me, he read Scripture much, and found great comfort in it. He declared he never designed to oppress conscience, alter the government, or destroy the subject's liberties; and at last asked me plainly, 'What have I done? What are the errors of my reign? Tell me freely.' To which, you may be sure, I made no answer. He insisted much upon going off, after he was taken; and I believe he put the question to every churchman and layman in the room, to get him a boat, and let him escape. He said, the Prince of Orange sought his crown and life; and if he were delivered up, his blood would be at our doors; for he seemed persuaded they would murder him. 'Now,' said he, 'the opportunity is in your hand; but if you miss this, it will not be in your power to help me.' He argued much upon these words, 'He that is not with me, is against me;' and sermonized half an hour, making reflections on men's coldness to serve him in that extremity. While he insisted upon going off, and used all motives proper, as he thought, in begging, praying, tempting, arguing, persuading, reproving, &c. which was far above three hours, the rage of the seamen took fire, apprehending he would prevail with some to let him escape secretly; and thereupon arose some contemptuous words, and no small insolencies offered, which, I almost

think, had not happened, if the fear of his escape had not run so much in their mind, or if his Majesty would have waved discoursing so much thereof. For the seamen much valued themselves on their charge, and did apprehend their own lives in danger, if he went off; imagining, they had done a singular piece of service to the nation, and resolving there to keep him till orders from the Prince, or the Lords at Guildhall. And the King himself undertook to discourse them, and asked the seamen, 'By what authority do you stand here? Am not I your King? And sure you will not hurt my life. Will you stand by me? I'll reward you. If you be my good subjects, you must obey me. Come and serve me, and get me a boat, and I'll go off.' Afterward he went so far as to regulate their way of keeping guards; bid them stand further off; 'Go down, and keep your distance'; which so enraged them, that some of them forgot all decency and reverence to him: insomuch, that Sir Edward Hales was desired to take the King off from that discourse, which made him cheap, and proved so impolitic and unsuccessful. But still the rage of the seamen increased, and they shook hands, and cried, one and all, 'We'll die rather than he shall go off;' got together in a full body; broke out into scornful huzzas, and for a while doubled their guard, suffering none to go to him, but whom they well knew; loaded their muskets, and made ready, as if they resolved to fire upon any that opposed their measures. This, indeed, intimidated the King, and his spirits seemed much down; which made him keep his eye upon the door, and watch all their motions narrowly, and desire not to be much alone, but the gentlemen to stay with him. Toward night, the Earl of Winchelsea came, and then it was resolved to remove the King to a private house; which the seamen still opposed for fear of an escape. But my Lord pawning his honour for the King's stay, the better sort of them consented, but the *mobiles* still refused, and as the King came down stairs, I believe more than twenty swords were drawn over his head, and some threats

passed; and, at the bottom of the stairs, they stop't him near a quarter of an hour. At length the matter was compounded, upon condition they only should be the King's guards while he stayed. So at length the King was suffered to walk down the dirty street to his private apartments, with the irregular disorderly crew at his heels.

'While the King had been some while in the private house, his speech revived, and he was full of discourse, which was chiefly in his own vindication; for he undertook to justify himself, even in the Magdalen College business. Only I must not forget, that he pleasantly entertained us with a long discourse about St Wini-fred, and the virtue of her well, and the whole legend of it; as also having lost a wooden cross, he told us how much it was to be prized, for it was Sir Edward the Confessor's, and had a piece of the true real cross in it, on which our Saviour suffered; which sort of discourse was to us, you may imagine, very agreeable. He then wished himself with the Queen, and blessed God she and his son were safely arriv'd abroad. And he was further heard more than once to thank God, that father Petre was safely arrived also, and seem'd to express a mighty esteem for him. As to Sir Edward Hales, he did confess it was by his means he came this way; but seem'd not much to blame him for his ill success. And when he was told, the country hated him, and never spake well of him, he said, that then he was the likelier to be an honest man. And being told, that Mr William Penn was seized also, he pitied him much, and said he was a good man, and he was sure no ill could be charged on him.

'Next day, being Thursday, 13th, came in two hundred gentlemen from Canterbury and East Kent, and, in the sight of him, declared their concurrence with the Prince of Orange, which much afflicted him; for that, he then said, he

was not safe where he was. And toward night, Captain Crayford, and another captain came from Sheerness, declaring their resolution to deliver up to the Prince, the fort and the ships in the Swale, which is a road under the protection of the fort. Upon the hearing of which, he said, he would content to any thing to prevent bloodshed; but seem'd extremely afflicted thereat. He was really very melancholly at times, and often shed tears. His guards were so severe upon him, and pursued him from one room to another; and press'd upon him in his privacies, so that he had scarce the civilities from the seamen, that was due to a gentleman in restraint: scarce leisure to be devout, or retire to the calls of nature, so over-officiously did they guard him. Fresh rumours oft were rais'd of his going off, which fetch'd the scattered seamen together, and were the occasion of fresh heats and insolencies. In this tumultuous manner was the poor king guarded; neither would they suffer the gentlemen to take their turns.

'When Friday night came, and the guards that were sent from the Lords, then at Guildhall, were within two hours march of Feverham, the rage of the seamen increased, because the Earl of Feverham was with them, and some others they disliked; they swore bloodily, no guards should come in there, and so run all to arms. Upon sight of which, the gentlemen were forced to dispatch away expresses to stop the guards, and pray them to lodge at Sittingbourn; for doubtless if the guards had come that night into town, there had been bloody work; for by what I heard and saw, I verily believe the seamen would have resisted them. At length Saturday morning came, when the King was guarded out by the seamen and gentlemen, and so received near Sittingbourn, by those that were sent for him.'

PHIL-HISTORICUS.

DIALOGUES OF THE DEAD.

THE following ingenious dialogue is the production of the late Mr James Beattie, son of Dr Beattie of Aberdeen. It makes a part of some essays and frag-

ments which he left unfinished, and which Dr Beattie printed lately, and distributed amongst a few friends, but which are not intended to be published.

Addison.

Addison. Johnson.

Ad. I AM happy in this opportunity of expressing my thankfulness for a work, which makes every friend of learning greatly indebted to you, as it gives additional strength and perspicuity to the best language now spoken on earth.

Jo. No, sir; if any thanks are to be bestowed on this occasion, it is my business to bestow them. Additional strength that cannot receive, which is not already strong; and more perspicuous that cannot be rendered, which is not already clear. The student may enquire, and the dictionary may retain; but, without the previous efforts of the author, in smoothing the rugged paths of grammatical literature, vain were the researches of the studious, and vain the industry of the lexicographer.

Ad. But mankind have another cause of gratitude to you. You have endeavoured, and with success, to instruct them in morality, as well as in criticism. Your Rambler.

Jo. And how do you like the Rambler?

Ad. I am sorry to say the style of it is not such as I can highly approve; it is more exceptionable than that of your later works, your 'Lives of the Poets' in particular. Yet even these have too many of the *dulcia vitia*, which some old critics objected to in Seneca, whom I think you resemble in more respects than one. But the matter of the Rambler is in general excellent, if it be not in some places rather too misanthropical.

Jo. Aye, aye, misanthropical! So of me says every one who has viewed the tumults of the human soul only from a distance; who has perceived the more violent effects of prejudice and passion, without seeing from what causes they might have originated. You, sir, passed your time in affluence, prosperity, and ease; supported by the applause of literature, and the patronage of greatness; you were kind to others, for others were kind to you. My genius bloomed in a desert; and from that desert it was not drawn, till the winter of life had repressed its vigour, and tarnished its beauty. My days were spent in sickness and in sorrow; agitated by fruitless hope, and

chilled by unforeseen disappointment. That from this severity of external circumstances I might acquire a severity of external behaviour, why is it to be wondered? All men have their infirmities, and I had mine. Yet these consequences of adversity did not contaminate my heart; which was ever a friend to the best interests of mankind, and ever true to the cause of religion and virtue.

Ad. I am not ignorant, that the manners of every man are affected by his condition, even as the fruit of a tree receives a tincture from the soil that produces it. Nor am I ignorant of your many virtues, which have secured my esteem and reverence, and will preserve to you the esteem and reverence of all good men, let petty critics nibble at your character as they please. I know too, that if there was a little peevishness in your writings and conversation, it must be attributed to bad fortune, and to no badness of heart: which made me speak slightly of those passages in the Rambler with which I am dissatisfied.

Jo. But you threatened to object to my style; did you not?

Ad. I did: I think it has too unwieldy and too uniform a dignity. In composition, even excellence itself will tire, if continued without variety. And your very best performances, from too free a use of uncommon words, and from a constant endeavour at quaintness, antithesis, and wit, are destitute of that simplicity, without which there can be no true elegance.

Jo. A very delicate observation indeed! and from one at whose hands I had a right to expect it! On whom have I lavished the honours of literary applause more liberally than on you? Have I not said, that, "whoever wishes to attain an English style, familiar but not coarse, and elegant, but not ostentatious, must give his days and his nights to the volumes of Addison?"

Ad. You have indeed bestowed on me greater praise than I deserve. But I can hardly think your praises of my style come from your heart, when I see you so unwilling to practise yourself what you recommend to others.

Y 2

Jo.

Jo. Sir, I am not accustomed to speak but from the heart; nor will I ever recommend to others what I myself would not practise. I have laboured my style with the greatest attention: I have endeavoured to make it, as I wish it to be, close without obtenebration, perspicuous without sangour, and strong without impetuosity.

Ad. And my greatest objection to it is, that you have laboured it too much; or, at least, that its elaborateness is too apparent. It savours more of art than of nature, more of the midnight lamp, than of the pure radiance of noon; and, in your readers, either produces inattention to the sense, while they are occupied in considering the words by which it is expressed; or makes them doubt the sincerity of one, who seems less concerned what he shall say, than how he shall say it.

Jo. Your remarks are specious, sir; they are specious; but they are specious only. They are the remarks of a man adapting rectitude to his own practice, not forming his practice by the rule of rectitude. And I will now declare, since you have driven me to it, that though I think your composition light and lively, and therefore recommend it as a model to ordinary writers, I cannot help observing in it a col-

loquial imbecility, to the standard of which, a man of energetic thought could not, without danger of enervation, subject himself. A man of genius, sir, will display the coruscations, or rather the steady lustre, of that genius, equally by the manner and by the matter, equally in his sentiments and in his diction.

Ad. To this I object not; but at the same time I beg leave to say, that genius may be as much shown in simple as in pompous writing. *Artis est celare artem.* And, if you would hear me with patience and impartiality, I might perhaps convince you, that it would not have been hurtful to your compositions, if you had softened their oratorical rigour with a little of that *colloquial imbecility* which you censure in mine.

Jo. Well, well; you shall be heard with patience. I must allow that you possess a facility of expression which is not unpleasant. You have a mind well furnished with the stores subservient to elegance and utility; but your thought are, in energy, deficient, because you are too little ambitious of adding ornaments to elucidation. You have in you, sir, too much of the playful and pliant composition, and too little of the dignity of an author.

(To be concluded in our next.)

ORIGIN AND PROGRESS OF ROMANCE.

OF the agreeable classes of literature, the *Romance* has always been held the most delightful: it has been elegantly defined, as the offspring of fiction and love. Men of learning have amused themselves with tracing the epocha of Romances. In this research, they have displayed more ingenuity than reason; and some have fancied, that it may have existed as far back as the time of Aristotle; Dearchus, one of his disciples, having written several works of this amusing species.

— Let us, however, be satisfied in deriving it from the Theagenes and Chariclea of Heliodorus, a bishop who lived in the fourth century; whose work has been lately translated. This elegant prelate was the Grecian Fendron. Beautiful as these compositions are, when the imagination of the writer is sufficiently

stored with accurate observations on human nature, in their birth, like many of the fine arts, they found in the zealots of religion, men who opposed their progress. However Heliodorus may have delighted those who were not insensible to the fascinations of a fine imagination, and to the enchanting elegancies of style, he raised himself, amongst his brother ecclesiastical enemies, who at length so far prevailed that it was declared by a synod, that his performance was dangerous to young persons, and that if the author did not suppress it, he must resign his bishoprick. We are told, he preferred his romance to his bishoprick. Even so late as Racine's time, it was held a crime to peruse these unhallowed pages. He informs us, that the first effusions of his muse were in consequence of studying that ancient Romance, which his master

offering him to devour with the keenness of a famished man, he snatched it from his hands, and flung it in the fire. A second copy experienced the same fate. What could Racine do? He bought a third, and took the precaution of de-
 vouring it secretly, till he got it by heart; after which he offered it to his master with a smile, to burn, if he chose, like the others.

— The decision of these bigots was founded in their opinion of the immorality of such works. They alledged, that the writers paint too warmly to the imagination, address themselves too forcibly to the passions, and, in general, by the freedom of their representations, hover on the borders of indecency. The little page, which we allot to ourselves, does by no means admit of invalidating censures so plausible. Let it be sufficient, however, to observe, that those who condemned the liberties which these writers took with the imagination, could indulge themselves with the loves of the wise *Salomon*, when sanctioned by the authority of the church.

Other opinions concerning the origin of Romances, it is proper to notice. The learned Fleury thinks, that they were not known till the twelfth century, and gives as their original, the history of the Dukes of Normandy. The history of the acts of Charlemagne and Roland, falsely ascribed to Archbishop Turpin, proves that Romances are ancient. Dom Rivet, one of the erudite associates of the congregation of St Maur, authors of the Literary History of France, fixes their origin in the tenth century. He says, that the most ancient Romance known, was one which appeared in the middle of that century, under the title of *Philomena*, or the Beloved. This Romance contains the pretended exploits of Charlemagne, before Narbonne. At Toulouse, he tells us, they have preserved a copy of the *Philomena* in its original language; that is to say, the Romance or polished; such as was then spoken at court. They preferred this language to the Latin, which was then that of the common people, but vitiated with their corruptions.

So far have we travelled on the road

of conjecture; we will now turn into the path of fact. It is certain, that those compositions derive their name from the language in which they were first written. Abbe Trank has given us the character of the earliest Romances, which I shall transcribe; for to add, to what is well expressed, however it may please the vanity of a writer, seldom tends to the gratification of the reader.

“The first Romances were a monstrous assemblage of histories, in which truth and fiction were equally blended, but all without probability; a composition of amorous adventures, and all the extravagant ideas of chivalry. The incidents are infinitely multiplied; destitute of connexion, of order, and art. These are the ancient and miserable Romances, which Cervantes, in his celebrated satirical Romance of *Don Quixote*, has covered with an eternal ridicule.”

It is, however, from these productions, rather in their improved state, that poets of all nations have drawn their richest inventions. The agreeable wildness of that fancy, which characterised the eastern nations, was caught by the Crusaders. When they returned home, they mingled in their own the customs of each country. The Saracens, who were men like themselves, because they were of another religion, and were therefore their enemies, were pictured under the tremendous form of *Paynim Giants*. The credulous reader of the day followed with trembling anxiety the *Red-cross Knights*. It was thus that fiction embellished religion, and religion invigorated fiction. Such incidents have enlivened the cantos of Ariosto, and adorned the epic of Tasso; Spenser is the child of their creation; and it is certain, that we are indebted to them for some of the bold and strong touches of Milton.

We must not dwell on the progressive improvements of the Romance in its metrical form, as this would entice us too far from our design. We feel ourselves treading on fairy ground, and we quit with regret its delightful visions.

The Italian Romances of the fourteenth century were spread abroad in great numbers. They formed the polite literature of the day. But if it is not permitted

permitted to authors freely to express their ideas, and give full play to the imagination, these works must never be placed in the study of the rigid moralist. They indeed pushed their indelicacy to the verge of grossness, and seemed rather to seek than to avoid scenes, which a modern would blush to describe. They (to employ the expression of one of their authors) were not ashamed to name what God had created. Cinthio, Bandello, and others, but chiefly Boccaccio, rendered libertinism agreeable, by the fascinating charms of a polished style, and a luxuriant imagination.

This, however, must not be admitted as an apology for immoral works; for poison is still poison, even when it is delicious. Such works were, and still continue to be, the favourites of a nation, which is stigmatised for being prone to illicit pleasures and impure amours. They are still curious in their editions, and are not parsimonious in their price for what they call, an uncastrated copy. There are many Italians, not literary men, who are in possession of an ample library of these old novelists.

If we pass over the moral irregularities of these romances, we may discover a rich vein of invention, which only requires to be released from that rubbish which disfigures it, to become of an invaluable price. The *Decamerons*, the *Hecatommili*, and the *Novellas*, of these writers, made no inconsiderable figure in the little library of our Shakespeare. Chaucer is a notorious imitator and lover of them; his *Knight's Tale* is little more than a paraphrase of Boccaccio's *Teseoide*. Fontaine has caught all their charms with all their licentiousness. From such works, these great poets, and many of their contemporaries, frequently borrowed their plots; not uncommonly kindled at their flame the ardour of their genius; but bending too submissively to their own peculiar taste, or that of their age, in extracting the ore, they have not purified it of the alloy.

We must now turn our contemplation to the French Romances of the last century. They were then carried to a point of perfection, which as romances they cannot exceed. To this the *Astrea* of

D'Urfé greatly contributed. As this work is founded on several curious circumstances, I shall make it the subject of the following articles; for it may be considered as a literary curiosity. It was followed by the illustrious *Bassa*, the great *Cyrus*, *Clelia*, &c. which, though not adapted to the present age, gave celebrity to their authors. Their style, as well as that of the *Astrea*, is diffuse and insipid. The *Zaide* of Segrais, and the *Princess of Cleves*, are translated, and though they are masterpieces of the kind, were never popular in our country, and are little adapted to its genius.

It is not surprising that Romances have been regarded as pernicious to good sense, morals, taste, and literature. It was in this light they were considered by Boileau: because a few had succeeded, a croud imitated their examples. Gomberville and Scudery, and a few more were admired; but the satirist dissolved the illusion. This he did most effectually by a dialogue, in which he ridicules those citizens of a certain district, whose characters were concealed in these Romances, under the names of Brutus, Horace, Cocles, Lucretius, and Clelia. This dialogue he only read to his friends, among whom he esteemed Mademoiselle de Scudery; but when at length it was published, it united all the Romance writers against our satirist.

I must not omit noticing an oration, which a celebrated jesuit pronounced against these works. It is true he exaggerates; and it has been finely observed, that he hurls his thunders on flowers. He intreats the magistrates not to suffer the foreign Romances to be scattered amongst the people; but to lay on them, heavy penalties as on prohibited goods; and represents this prevailing taste as being more pestilential than the plague itself. He has drawn a striking picture of a family devoted to Romance reading; he there describes women occupied day and night with their perusal; children just escaped from the lap of their nurse, grasping in their little hands the fairy tales; and a country squire, seated in an old arm-chair, and reading to his family the most wonderful passages of the ancient works of chivalry.

From

From Romances, which had now exhausted the patience of the public, sprung *Novels*. They attempted to allure attention by this inviting title, and reducing their works from ten to two volumes. The name of Romance disgusted; and they substituted those of Histories, Lives, Memoirs, and Adventures. In these works (observes Irauld) they quitted the unnatural incidents, the heroic projects, the complicated and endless in-

trigues, and the exertion of noble passions; heroes were not now taken from the throne, they were sought for even amongst the lowest ranks of the people.

On this subject, I shall just observe, that a novel is a very dangerous poison in the hand of a libertine: it may be a salutary medicine in that of a virtuous writer.

From Curiosities of Literature.

OF THE ANTIQUITIES AND FORMER STATE OF THE PARISH OF NORTH KNAPDALE, IN ARGYLESHERE.

IN former ages, the whole of this west coast of Argyleshire was perpetually exposed to the descents and depredations of strangers. The Irish from the south, and the Danes from the north, formed many small colonies, at a convenient distance from the sea; but the original inhabitants never allowed them to penetrate further. There are many monuments, of the remotest antiquity, which not only prove the martial spirit of our ancestors, but also that they conducted operations with a method scarcely to be expected in these rude ages. For a tract of 150 miles, watch-towers were erected in sight of each other. If an enemy landed, or if he was seen hovering in sight, in the course of two hours the whole country was alarmed, and the inhabitants repaired to the shore completely armed. The signal was to kindle a fire in each of these towers; and, as quick as lightning, all were illuminated, and the country in motion.—When any chief or hero distinguished himself in battle, and fell, a monument was erected to his memory. This monument consisted of a stone set up perpendicularly upon the spot; and the length of it determined the estimation in which the hero was held by his countrymen. The heroes celebrated by Ossian, were a militia, established in Argyleshire, for the purpose of defending the country upon any sudden emergency. They also were the dernier resort in battle, because they were the best men that could be picked from the whole district. Their fame was so great, that the Irish were obliged to have recourse frequently to their as-

sistance, to defend them from the northern nations.—When we behold such evident marks of genius among a rude people, we naturally regret, that it is not in our power to delineate the civil polity by which these times were regulated.

Philosophers, and men of speculative genius, often amuse themselves with melancholy descriptions of what they suppose must have happened in these barbarous ages, without the least allowance for the happiness and independence which in some degree is peculiar to this state. Of old, the chieftain was not so much considered the master, as the father of his numerous clan. Every individual of these followers loved him with a degree of enthusiasm, which made them cheerfully undergo any fatigue or danger. Upon the other hand, it was his interest, it was his pride, and his chief glory, to requite such animated friendship to the utmost of his power. The rent paid him was chiefly consumed in feasts given at the habitations of his tenants. What he was to spend, and the time of his residence at each village, was known, and provided for accordingly. The men who provided these entertainments, partook of them; they all lived friends together; and the departure of the chief and his retinue never failed to occasion regret. In more polished times, the cattle and corn consumed, at these feasts of hospitality, were ordered up to the landlord's habitation: what was friendship at the first became very oppressive in modern times. Till very lately, in this neighbourhood, Campbell of Auchinbreck

breck had a right to carry off the best cow he could find upon several properties, at each Martinmas, by way of mart. The island of Islay paid 500 such cows yearly, and so did Kintyre, to the M'Donalds: the Crown now has converted these cows at 20s. a head, and taken away this badge of slavery.

The inconveniencies, attending this state, arose from the petty quarrels between neighbouring clans; these took their rise from a spirit of plunder and depredation, and from points of fantastical honour; and they seldom endured long at a time; the weakest party giving way, and keeping quiet until times and circumstances made him a match for his antagonist. It is remarkable, that no considerable family was ever annihilated by these intestine broils; a proof, that they were not so destructive, as, at this distance of time, we are apt to believe.

At the period now under review, the Scottish Kings had no authority whatever in this part of the country; on the contrary, the M'Donalds of the Isles assumed regal powers, and actually held parliaments, or meetings of a similar nature, where they enacted laws. The dispute between Baliol and Bruce changed this scene. The Bruces travelled through Argyleshire, in the course of their peregrinations. After they were established upon the throne, this part of their dominions became an object. They brought the M'Donalds and other clans to some kind of subordination. At last, they built fortresses; and gave the command of them to military captains. From this time, in their different wars with the English, they had recourse to the assistance of the Highlanders. It became

necessary for the chieftains to lead their followers to the low country; and of course to contract debts.

From this era, the condition of the middling ranks became worse; for the chiefs found it necessary to lay an addition to their yearly revenue, in order to defray the expence incurred in attending the sovereign. This innovation, in some measure, slackened the ancient friendship; and, in order to enforce obedience, it was necessary to have recourse to penal laws. The King accordingly gratified his feudal barons in this respect: indeed he could not act otherwise, for these barons were always formidable to his throne.

The first dawn of kingly government produced gibbets upon almost every feudal estate. Without trial or jury, the proprietor hanged without mercy or remorse. The evil became at last so flagrant, that a jury and bailiff, or sheriff, was introduced: but it did not cure the mischief; for this law officer was frequently gratified for the blood he spared; and, if a culprit was poor, he was thought a very proper subject for the gallows. In short, this despotic system was not effectually reformed until the year 1748, when these abominable jurisdictions were totally abolished.

The effect of this reformation was astonishing. No sooner were men emancipated from their fetters, than they began to improve their properties. Within these thirty years, the face of the country has undergone the happiest change, as appears by a variety of useful improvements.

Statistical Account, Vol. 4.

STRICTURES UPON THE ANCIENT SCOTTISH LANGUAGE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SCOTS MAGAZINE.

SIR,

MR PINKERTON, in the essay prefixed to his *Ancient Scottish Poems*, asserts, (p. 55.) "That *not one Irish word occurs in the Scottish tongue*: The whole words properly Scottish, are of Gothic parentage; though a few are collaterally found in the Saxon, also a daughter of the Gothic."

Whether this averment be of a kind to some other bold averments of Mr Pinkerton, and which he afterwards acknowledged were false, I shall not pretend to determine. All I mean here, is to exhibit a few words, from his glossary and notes adjoined to the *Ancient Scottish Poems*, which I deem to be of Gaelic origin; and to leave it with your readers

to

to decide upon the non-existence of one Irish word in the Scottish tongue.

Almorie, cupboard. *Almories* or *amerries*, are still common here in country places; and equally so in France, where they are called *armoires*, and originally contained arms as well as table utensils, &c. The Italians and Spaniards gave them a like name, viz. *armari* and *armarias*, terms unknown to other Gothic dialects. The word *almorie* seems undoubtedly to be derived from the Gaelic *airmlan*, an armory *.

Arc, a large chest for keeping meal, from the Gaelic *aire*, signifying the same thing. It is *arca* in Italian, Spanish, and Latin. *Arka* in Gothic. *Earc* vel *erc*, Anglo Sax. Germ. and Dan. *ard*; all probably from the Celtic root.

Aver, an old horse; most probably from the Gaelic *gobhar*, or *gowar*, a horse.

Ban, curse; "hence says Mr Pinkerton, bans of marriage." (low wit.) *Ban*, curse, is not Gallic, but derived from *bannen*, Dutch, to curse; and is very different from *bans* of marriage; the latter word *ban* is pure Gaelic, and signifies a proclamation; hence *banais*, marriage.

Band, or *ban*, a bond, from the Gaelic *ban*, a band. In Gothic, *bandi* is vinculum.

Bane, death; from the Gaelic *bann* and *bano*, death.

Bat-ward, boatman, Append. p. 513; from *bat* a boat. *Bad*.

Bray, or *brae*, small ascent, pure Gaelic *Bre*, a brae.

Broddit, spurred; from *brod*, a spur, or prickle.

Burde, board or table; from *bord*.

Buskit, dressed, adorned; from *busgam*, to dress.

Camok, *camy*, bent, crooked. Gaelic *caman* and *cam*.

Copil, recte *capul*, horse; from *capul*, a horse or mare.

Clarty, dirty; from *gaorr*, dirt.

Clek, catch; from *glacin* and *glacam*, to catch.

* The Russians call a pantry *ambar*; the Cossacks and Czerkassians, on the Black Sea, give the same appellation to the caves which contain their corn, &c.; and *amber* in Arabic, signifies to collect or gather together.

Cleikit, caught; *vid. clek* above.

Craig, neck. Gaelic, *creag*, neck.

Cunyng, rabbit. *Kanin*, Germ. *Coinnin*, and *cuinnin*.

Cure, charge; from *cuiram* to put, or send.

Ding, to beat, push, or thrust; from *dingam*, to push or thrust.

Dule, grief, *gul*.

Eick, to add, increase; from the verb *icam*, to add.

Eith, easy; from *athair*, ease.

Fang, seize; from *fangam*, to drive to a fold; and *fang*, a pond to catch cattle in.

Fald, or *fale*, recte *faul*. *Fal*, a fold.

Firth, a field; from *Fearth*, a field.

Garten, garter. *Gairten*.

Garth, garden. *Garradh*.

Geir, *geiris*; cash, accoutrements. Old Sax. *gearwe*, paratus. Gaelic, *gaoirras*, accoutrements.

Glar, dirt. *Gaorr*.

Guittaris, recte *guitars*. Gutters, *guit-tair*.

Glew, to make merry; from the Gaelic *glaoth*, pronounced nearly in the same way, and means *glue*, or strong ale, which has a gluey feel.

Gludder, chat; from *gloir*, talk or chat.

Hair, high. Gaelic, *ard*.

Hirn, corner. Gael. *cearne*; c pronounced as k.

Kirtil, close-gown; from *tearcal*, a hoop, or any thing that goes round one.

Kist, chest. *Ciste* and *ciste*, pronounce c like k.

Knappis, tassels: recte knobs; from *cnap*, a knob.

Kurches, kerchief, *ciarfur*.

Kuddling, embracing; from the verb *caidram*, to embrace.

Leccam, body, says Mr Pinkerton; but rather cheek; from *leacan* cheek.

"In all his lussy *leacum*, not one spot."

King Hart, St. 2.

"And with an clath I coverit his *licham*;" i. e. his face or cheek. *Wallace*, B. 7.

Luge, a place. *Lug*, *log*, whence probably *locus*.

Lemmand, *lemen*, lover, mistress, *lean-nan*.

Loch, lake, *loch*.

Luid, mournful poem. Mr Pinkerton tells

tells, (notes p. 432), that *leudus* was a sort of ode among the Gauls.

"Verficulos dant barbara carmina leudos."

Ven. Fort. lib. 7.

Lbud, in Welsh, signifies thanks for services; and *laoidh*, in Gaelic, is a poem.

Lurdane, haughty coxcomb; also a sluggard; *lorganach*, a sluggard.

Mail, rent. *Mal*.

Maling, farm; from *mal* rent.

Mang, stupified, *reäe*, morose; from *mang*, sournels, morosenels.

Messoun, lap dog. *Measun*.

Ne, not. *Ni*.

Pace, Easter. *Caig*.

Pockis, plural of *pock*, a bag. *Pocan*, *Pocadb*.

Reuth, compassion. *Tiruas*.

Ron, rose; *reäe* red. *Ruanidh*.

Sleuth bound, sloth, or slot-bound, *vide* notes p. 423. The word sloth comes from *sloitire*, a thief, as such hounds were sent after thieves and robbers.

Slugborn, (note 372,) a horn. *Slug*, from *Sludbach*, a horn.

Speir, to ask; from *fram*, to ask.

Stouris, conflicts; from the Scottish *stoor*; or *flour*, dust. Gaelic *flur*.

Temit recte *tuimit*, emptied, from the Gaelic *taomam*, to empty.

Tule, Christmas, from the Gaelic *nol-luig*, Christmas.

L.

Edinburgh, 1st March 1795.

* * * For the above words, *vid. Shaw's Dictionary*; and for the pronunciation of the Gaelic, *vid. Shaw's Analysis*.

REVIEW OF NEW BOOKS.

A Picturesque Tour from Geneva to the Pennine Alps. Translated from the French. Folio. 12 Plates. 5l. 5s. Boards.

THE author's description of *le Glacier de Bois* or *Mer de Glace*, and *le Montanverd*, or Green Mountain, will give the reader some idea of his manner.

"THE second day, at Chamouni, is usually employed on a visit to the Valley of Ice, and to attain which, it is necessary to ascend the Montanverd, or Green Mountain, so called from its verdure. I shall not undertake to describe the beauty of that enormous glacier, called *Le Glacier de Bois* (in the French, it is added, *où Mer de Glace*), or the sensations I experienced at the sight of it. No better idea can be conveyed to the mind, than by imagining a stormy sea suddenly surprized by a frost.

"The mountains which surround the valley, are, 1st, Mount Charmos on the right; 2^d, Mount Mallet in the back ground; 3^d, Periadès; 4th, the Great Jorra, of an extraordinary height; 5th, l'Aiguille du Moine; 6th, that of Dru, which is opposite to the little hermitage, where people commonly stop to dine on the provisions they carry with them. This mountain (Montanverd) is very curious, being half covered with ice and snow, and, in intermediate spaces, with excellent pastures, where cattle feed.

"Although it be difficult to ascertain the length and breadth of the sea of ice, as objects appear nearer on high mountains than in valleys, where the air is more dense, yet it may fairly be conjectured to be three quarters of a league broad, and five leagues long; that is to say the space which the eye comprehends from Montanverd; for the sea of ice may extend about twelve leagues.

"A more curious, and, at the same time, a more dreadful scene than this cannot be conceived, at once presenting the image of the frozen sea, and the verdure of the temperate zone. It is possible to descend from the Montanverd on the sea of ice, and even to cross it; but the dangers are many on account of the large crevices which it is necessary to step over, that are more than an hundred feet deep; however, I did it myself. It is matter of much surprise, on coming to this place, to find the waves, which, at some distance, appear inconsiderable, to be more than eighty, or an hundred feet in height.

"From Blair's Hospital there is a very steep and narrow path, through a forest of firs and larches, which takes about an hour to descend, in order to return to a place on a level with the Priory, where there is a little wooden bridge to cross over the Arveron, (l'Arve); when another most astonishing object presents itself,

self, an entire mountain of ice, formed by the fall of the glacier, seen from the Montanverd, which descends into the valley. High mountains of granite surround these glaciers, and form, by their irregular strata, superb cascades, mixing their waters with the Arveron, which issues from a most beautiful grotto above an hundred feet high, composed entirely of ice. The wonderful effects of masses of ice, contrasted with the impending woods and rich pastures that crown this grand and uncommon scene, added to the frightful noise, so frequently heard, of enormous bodies of it breaking off from the mountain, and dashing themselves to pieces in the Arveron, must create an admiration and surprise more readily felt than expressed."

A Commentary on the Revelation of St John.

By Bryce Johnston, D. D. Minister of the Gospel at Holywood. 8vo. 2 Vols. 10s. Boards.

THE following account of the nature of this work, is given by the author in his preface.

"If I had found (he says,) a just and complete explanation of that book on fixed and rational principles, in the writings of a Vitrunga, a Sir Isaac Newton, a Lord Napier, a Lowman, or any other commentator, I should never have troubled the public with my opinion on this important subject, though it is one in which we are all deeply interested. Having never met with such a commentary—I examined all the prophetic writings in the Old and New Testaments, in order to discover whether or not there is any one peculiar idiom, or fixed character of prophetic writings in which they all agree. I soon found that two peculiar features marked all prophecies; the first, that they are written in the symbolical language; and the second, that all prophetic writings of any considerable length, are interspersed with keys or explanatory parts, written in alphabetical language. These keys are always introduced by an angel, or by a particular expression, directing the attention of the reader to them; such as, 'here is wisdom,' Rev. xiii. 18. xvii. 9. —There are two characters in this (*prophetic*) language. The one is uniformly called an hieroglyphic, and the other a symbol, in the Commentary. An hieroglyphic is a complete figure made up of the assemblage of two or more parts into one picture; an example of an hieroglyphic may be seen in chap. i. 12. to the

end of verse 16. And a symbol is a single detached member; such, for instance, as a candlestick, a star, or a two-edged sword. Every prophet, in whatever country or age he wrote, always used the same hieroglyphic, or the same symbol, to signify the same thing, without a single exception.'—'As an universal and unchangeable language, the symbolical must be the most fit language for prophecies intended for all countries and ages.'—'In the commentary, I have explained the meaning of every hieroglyphic or symbol the first time it occurred in the book of Revelation, and whenever it appeared again, I have used it in the same sense; taking it for granted that the reader will recollect the interpretation which was given of it in its first appearance. Whenever the same symbol or hieroglyphic occurred, it hath always been used in the same sense, which is a strong proof that it hath been rightly interpreted. It will also appear in the commentary, that the symbols and hieroglyphics are used in the same sense in the prophecies of Isaiah, of Jeremiah, of Ezekiel, of Daniel, of Paul, and of Peter, in which they are used by John in this book.

"To have quoted a great variety of historians on each event, would have swelled the work too much; therefore the reader is here referred to the following historians; Eusebius Pamphilus, Socrates Scolaasticus, and Evagrius Scolaasticus, their church histories; Lewis Ellics Dupin, doctor of the Sorbonne, his church history; and Edward Gibbon, his history of the decline and fall of the Roman empire. These historians agree with Mosheim's church history, in their account of facts and dates, as the inquisitive reader will see, by comparing him and them together, on the respective periods to which the events belong. Indeed Mr Gibbon acknowledges in express words, his general agreement with Mosheim, and gives that historian the character for learning and candour, which he justly deserves.

"Having no controversy with any commentator, and never thinking truth the less genuine or valuable that other persons have seen it before me, I have never rejected, or disguised any just interpretation of any of the predictions with which I have met in any of the commentators; nor have I entered into controversy with those from whom I differ in opinion; but have simply stated what appears to me the right interpretation, hoping that the candid and enlightened reader, judging for himself, will prefer truth, from its

innate evidence, to the mere authority of any man.

"Unmoved by the censures of bigots of every church, I rely on what the voice of Scripture in general, of this book in particular, and of reason and experience uniformly says, that those individuals of every external denomination, who are wise and good men, *whom the Lord, who cannot err, knows to be his people*,—are the true worshippers of God; and shall finally be saved by the mercy of God through the mediation of Christ."

The Lounger's Common-Place Book, of Alphabetical Arrangement of Miscellaneous Anecdotes; a Biographical, Political, Literary, and Satirical Compilation, in Prose and Verse. Vol. III. 8vo. 5s. 6d. half-bound. Kerby.

WE shall present our readers with an account of Dr Armstrong, the author of the *Art of preserving Health*, as a specimen of this volume.

"ARMSTRONG, JOHN, a physician and a man of genius, who, by his poem on the *Art of preserving Health*, has deservedly attained the reputation of a respectable didactic poet. In the practice of physic, he never was eminent; and as a prose writer on general medical subjects, our author, in many respects an amiable character, grossly failed. On one occasion he asserts, that the circulation of the blood was a discovery attended with no real use; and after declaiming on the absurdity of theory, which he observes, in general, is flimsy, and puerile, and what no man of sense would trouble himself with, he so far forgets himself, as to calicoes, sprouts of the rheumatism; and on the subject of secretion, concludes with saying, "I am of opinion, that every gland has an *occult kind of magic power*, incapable of the human faculties, of transforming blood."

"But such errors were not sufficient to have retarded the progress of a physician, whose defects in science, and whose chimeras in theory, are sometimes amply compensated by that more valuable attainment, a superior knowledge of the world, a commodity in which the subject of this article did not abound; besides, where is the medical, or indeed any other man, who has not, on some occasion, tripped. The good, the exemplary Fothergill, in the transaction with Samuel Leeds, departed from his usual equity and liberality.—Heberden once lost himself on the subject of damp linen; and St André, a man

of strong sense, but I fear not of a good heart, was deluded or infatuated by absurdity, and gave credit to the artful tale of a female, who professed herself the parent of rabbits.

"But Armstrong's fault was considered as of a more heinous cast; he deviated in one of his publications into the labyrinths of obscenity, and the turpitude of lascivious description, a crime which, however flagitious the principles and conduct of his patients, in a physician is never to be forgiven; particularly by the fair sex, whose influence in deciding the fate of the various candidates in law, physic, and divinity, from some *late striking instances*, seems almost omnipotent. The whisper speedily circulated; as a practitioner, he was gradually deserted; and, many years since, I heard a lady, who, *in her day*, had been a leading, if not an immaculate character, declare, that herself, as well as many of her acquaintance, valued and esteemed Dr Armstrong, and had occasionally consulted him; but after the publication of the unlucky poem, it was generally understood, by those who valued the world's good opinion, that to be intimate with the Doctor, or even to employ him, was a violation of decorum, and would have been dangerous to any lady who wished to be well received in the best company. Such was the sentence against a man of various acquirement, inoffensive life, and (notwithstanding his yielding in one instance, to the luxuriant riot of fancy) of unsullied manners; such was the severe sentence in a court, which admits of no appeal, probably too, at a moment, when some versatile antagonist, defiled by secret sin, but possessing the prudent art of uniting abandoned iniquity with exterior decency, was reaping the harvest of wealth and reputation.

"It has been said of Dr Armstrong, and I believe by himself, that his success as a physician, "was impeded by excessive sensibility, and what he called a ticklish state of spirits, occasioned or increased by the teasing and uncomfortable circumstances of the profession." This irritability produced, in some of his publications, the peevishness of passionate expression; and, in one instance, outrageous invective. He who affects to quarrel with, or despise the world, has been aptly compared to a wayward, spoiled child, who to revenge himself on his mother, for some petty contradiction, 'resolved to stay all night on the bridge.' To continue the simile, the despiser of mankind

will,

will, in general, find his anger or resentment repaid with ample interest; he may stay for fifty nights on the comfortless bridge of secession, frozen with cold, or drenched with rain, and the world, so far from feeling for his situation, or meeting him half way with offers of pity and condolence, will ridicule the impotence of that ineffectual revenge, which recoils only to its own injury, and add, by bitter insult, new barbs to the arrows of affliction.

"In fact, the 'ticklish state of poor Armstrong's spirits,' was an *effect*, rather than a cause of his failure. It was the mortification of a wounded spirit, conscious of its powers, but well convinced of the mistakes and obliquities which produced disappointment; while, at the same time, the neglect of mankind was aggravated by the unaccountable success of many a superficial unqualified cotemporary, gliding down the stream of fame and affluence.

"The unfortunate, and of course, the pensive man, in his journey through life, industriously hunts for, and fixes on, as objects of discussion or contemplation, his own ill treatment, the happy fortune of his rivals, and a thousand little harassing circumstances, which a fortunate traveller, on the same road, either sees not, or does not feel, resolved that the unavoidable rubs of envy and opposition, shall not interrupt the congratulations of self-applause, or darken the bewitching prospects of enjoyment and independence, which, through a variety of avenues, present themselves to his view."

Lectures on Electricity. By G. C. Morgan.

MR MORGAN'S account of the origin of natural electricity is so interesting, that our readers, we are confident, will be gratified by the following extracts.

"By Mr Bennet's electroscope, we are taught, that whenever a solution or precipitation takes place, or whenever any two bodies, having a mutual attraction to each other, are united or separated, a change, attended by electrical signs, is immediately produced. This is particularly the case in air, and the change is never so considerable as when its component quantity of moisture is either increased or deposited. In our endeavours, then, to explain the production of natural electricity, we have nothing more to do, than to discover the various circumstances of the atmosphere, nothing more to do than to discover the various circumstances in

which moisture is absorbed or precipitated. When these are known, it can be no difficult business to find out the several partial and less powerful causes which may either increase or diminish the effects of the general and most powerful cause. It is, however, previously necessary to remind you of the proof furnished by numerous experiments, that when any portion of the atmosphere is in a state to take up an additional quantity of moisture, it is in a state, at the same time, to take up more electric fluid; and, *vice versa*, when it is parting with its water, it is at the same time parting with its electric fluid. But in these cases neither the superabundance nor the deficiency can produce a charge, unless there be some other part of the air contemporaneously in an opposite state, or in a disposition either to receive or give. It is, however, scarcely possible that this should not always happen; for our atmosphere is, throughout its vast dimensions, each moment agitated by millions of co-instantaneous changes, and for our purpose it is of no consequence where the required change takes place. Were it in New Holland, or at the Antipodes, a connection would be instantly formed between the remote but opposite situations, by the conducting power of the earth.

"It is a necessary conclusion, from what I have just said, that if the absorption of moisture by the air, or the copious evaporation of it from the earth, be attended with a new accumulation of the fluid; then, where this cause operates most powerfully, there its correspondent effect will be most sensible. We consequently find, that the most tremendous electrical phenomena belong to the countries within the Tropics, or to that portion of our atmosphere which is loaded with moisture by the most powerful influence of the sun's rays. In like manner, within the limits of our own and other similar climates, electrical phenomena are greatest, both in force and frequency, during the hottest months of the year, or during the season in which our atmosphere is most copiously and rapidly charged, by absorbing the humidity of the ground.

"In the neighbourhood of their volcanic fury, surfaces, covering the dimensions of several square leagues, are sometimes scorched with red hot lava, and every atom of their moisture is rapidly dissipated. At the same time the surrounding air is heated to a vast extent, and

and in this state swallows up an immense quantity of aqueous vapour; but contemporaneously with the operation of these powers, according to the reports of all natural historians, an immense quantity of the electric fluid is accumulated and discharged.

"Again, a dry wind, passing over a moist soil, is another modification of the cause we are applying: it produces a copious and rapid solution of aqueous particles, and its consequent alteration of attractive force. Let us, for instance, suppose a wind, which had passed over the deserts of Arabia, or that had been well roasted in its passage over a large extent of burning sand, to come in contact with a similar extent of marshy soil, or of any surface well drenched with water, a most abundant evaporation would necessarily take place, and with it an immense accumulation of the electric fluid. But subsequently, in case any power operated, which would take away the aqueous particles thus dissolved, and of course altered the degree of attractive force by which the collected electric fluid is suspended, we should find that the most dreadful thunder-storms would take place. This is really the case; for there is scarcely a region in the vast circle surrounding the immeasurable sands of Africa, which is not remarkable for storms and tempests.

"On the side of Abyssinia, when the warm winds that have passed over the neighbouring deserts are condensed on its mountains, those deluges are collected which form the inundations of the Nile.

"On the coast of Guinea, the harmattan, which is a current of air so dry as to wither and pulverize, by a complete absorption of all its juices, every substance that occurs in its passage, is no sooner mixed with that body of air which is cooled by the ocean, then it forms the most terrific hurricanes of wind and lightning that are described by navigators. Along the Syrian regions, we learn from sacred authority, that the storms gather with such rapidity, that a cloud which the hand might cover this instant, is within the interval of a few minutes charged with water adequate to the inundation of a whole country.

"The thunder that attended these impetuous storms, provoked the sublimest expressions of their poets. Indeed, whenever their minds attempt the description of celestial greatness, or the sudden and overwhelming approach of Divine power in its triumph or in its fury, they have

recourse, for imagery, to those thunder clouds, which they justly represented as extinguishing the light of the sun, and as involving the world in a few instants in the darkness of midnight."

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Fifty Years' Correspondence, English, French and Latin, in Prose and Verse, between Geniuses of Both Sexes, and James Elphinstone 12mo. 8 vols. 1l. 8s. sewed. *Richardson*—The editor of these volumes, published in 1766, under the title of 'Principles of English Language digested,' a series of curious philological inquiries concerning our native tongue. It seems to have been his object to point out in general its more prevalent analogies, in order to extend the use and application of them: but his neological spirit was chiefly concentrated on the desire of reforming our spelling, so as to render it an exact transcript of our audible language. These volumes will certainly be valuable to foreigners, and to posterity, as a record of our actual pronunciation: but the propriety of adopting the proposed innovation is certainly liable to controversy.

Our readers may judge from a specimen:
 'Hwat horrid scenes indeed offend my eyes
 Hwat unknown torments fury can divide!
 Dhe burning lights az lieving flamboes burn,
 And mangled piece-meal into tatters turn.
 In barb'rous shows, on slaughters bluddy stage
 Dhey meet dhe lions, or dhe tiguers rage.
 Hwat flames! hwat crosses! ah, hwat scaffold
 toil!

Dhe slayers can no more; dhe boards recoil.

The juſteſt prince, to' dhem alone unjuſt,
Beſtows dheir blud, to' glut hiz pepels guſt.
Dhe emp'rors all in dhis alone agree :
To' dhem a *Trajan* wil a *Nero* be.
Alike dhe prezzent, paſt, and future time :
Dheir name iz Chriſtſen, and dheir name dhe
crime.

In queſt ov deth, dheir genius dhey employ ;
Protracted tortures but prolong dheir joy !
Dhey count each tyrant kind, dhey coart each
frown ;
And bies dhe hand, that beats dheir prizzon
down !

To' hate life dhus, hwat ardor can enſlame
Dhe empty luſt, to' eternize a name ?

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of his pariſh, ſhall have a right to vote at the
election of Members of Parliament.

' II. The men thought requiſite for the ar-
mies, ſhall be furniſhed, without any expence
to the Government, by the pariſhes, as the mi-
litia men are, and ſhall be in proportion to the
numbers in each pariſh.

' III. The tithes paid to the clergy ſhall be
converted to the public uſe, upon the demiſe
of the preſent incumbents, and the pariſh
priests paid according to agreement, by thoſe
who think priests neceſſary to the ſalvation of
their ſouls ; for as the introduction of tithes,
by facilitating the Daniſh conqueſt, once pro-
ved the deſtruction, it is but reaſonable, that
their abolition ſhould once be the ſalvation of
England, by yielding ultimately three millions
a-year of revenue.

' IV. There ſhall be a general reſumption
and ſale of crown-lands, and an extinction of
all uſeleſs penſions.

' V. No man ſhall receive a penſion, upon
quitting a lucrative office under government,
or make a bargain of that kind, upon accept-
ing an office.

' VI. Commiſſioners ſhall be appointed to
inquire into the ſtate of the Courts of Juſtice,
into the numbers of the practitioners in thoſe
courts, and into their emoluments and perqui-
ſites, in the ſame manner as was done in the
caſe of the commiſſioners of public accounts.

' VII. The reſt of the allied ſtates ſhould,
in the ſame manner, reduce their eccleſiaſtical
eſtabliſhment ; and then France would ſoon be
overpowered.'

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SPEECH

OF AN OLD SAVAGE TO HIS SON,

WHO, IN A WAR WITH A NEIGHBOURING
TRIBE, WAS PREPARING TO BEAR HIS FEEBLE
FATHER ON HIS BACK.

NO more, my son ; thy pious care is vain.
Bow not thy back, with age's uselefs weight.
I am not worth preserving : would'it thou with
me

To drag about a loathed crazy mass,
A vile memento of strength's frailty,
Cumb'rous to others, grievous to myself,
And die of old age, like a dog or Christian ?—
Thou wert not form'd to bear a weak old man.
Our god thy limbs with active vigour brac'd,
To range the forest and o'ertake the foe ;
Sinew'd thine arm, to speed the lance of death,
Bend the tough bow, and cleave the flying crest !
Thus did thy father in his day of strength ;
And then, my son, he just unto thy fame :
Be brave, and praise thy father in thy deeds ;
That distant tribes may sing thy praise, and say,
' His father sure was brave, and fed his son
With blood of conquer'd foes ;' and so I did ;
When, streaming warm, it dy'd thy little lips,
And thou did'st, grimly smiling, give a promise
Of many fierceness. But if thou be weak,
' His father taught him,' will they say, ' to lie
Stretch'd in the sun, and drink the Christian
liquor,

That makes a man a beast !'—But hark, my son !
The foe's at hand,—begone ;—thy brethren call
thee

Forth to the fight of justice, tarry not ;—
Rush to the battle, and preserve thine infants ;
That one day they may fight, and deck their
belts

With the usurping Christian's scalp, and train
Their children's children, to the cry of battle !
But first strike here ; leave not thine aged father,
To feel their rage, whose kindred he has
mangled ;

Nor let his tortur'd members feast the sight
Of those that hate him and his tribe !—Farewell,
Behind and quick.—Thy lance be sharp as now,
Thine arm as strong, my son, in all thy war-
fare !

From Plesson's Poems, lately published.

TO STELLA.

LONG did my heart at beauty's feet

Its votive altars raise :

Oh as I saw her radiant smile,

I paid my willing praise.

Yet not to form alone I bow'd,

Nor worshipp'd tinctur'd skin :

I thought that ev'ry charm without

Announc'd a grace within.

VOL. LVII.

' Mistaken rule of worth to judge !'

Fail'd hope spoke fate's decree.

By others taught the wrong to quit,

I've prov'd the true in thee.

Thy mind, of angel mould, gives charms

To ev'ry look and air :

I see thee good ; I hear thee wise ;

And therefore think thee fair.

P.

THE GENIUS OF MELANCHOLY,

AN ODE.

CLOSE enwarpt in musing trance,
See yon pensive youth advance,
Drest in flowing sable robe,
Grasping in his hand a globe :
Mark his step, and mark his gait,
See he scorns the pomp of state ;
Looks with pity on a throne,
Loves to live and die alone,
For Melancholy mark'd him for her own.

Hence, begone ! th' Enthusiast cries,
(Darting wild his flaming eyes)
Folly fond, and Fashion gay,
Silken Pleasure, hence away.
By the world forsook, forgot,
Let me seek thy shady grot,
Melancholy, heavenly maid,
Thick embower'd in cypress glade,
And weave a chaplet Fortune cannot fade.

While the shades that glimm'ring fall,
Gently steal along the wall,
Mantling some monastic pile,
Or cathedral's holy aisle,
Let me haunt the sacred gloom,
Watch, and whisper round the tomb :
Meditation mild, and fair,
Soars sublime, through fields of air,
To worlds of glory which the blessed share.

Or when sober twilight gray
Closes up the eye of day,
Let nie tread where giant oak
Never felt the Woodman's stroke ;
Seek some Hermit's lone retreat,
Or some mossy grass-grown seat :
There entranc'd I love to lie,
And with keen and piercing eye
Explore the gems that glitter in the sky.

Awful grandeur ! splendid sight !
Glorious frame, refulgent bright !
Lo ! the Moon, serenely sweet,
Tips with gold the eagle's seat ;
Gild's the cliff's rough rugged side,
Trembles o'er the wat'ry tide :
Not a breeze presumes to blow,
Solemn silence rules below ;
Charm'd with the sight, my bosom learns to
glow.

A a

Let

Let me tread the pebbly shore,
When the wild waves rave and roar;
When the mighty whirlwinds sweep
O'er the bosom of the deep;
When the surges, mountain high,
Seem to dash against the sky;
String my arm with strength to save,
Beating back the boisterous wave,
You ship-wreck'd Sailor from a wat'ry grave.

Of I range the desert plain,
Of I attend the house of pain,
Bending o'er the bed of death,
Cheer the sufferer's parting breath;
Or unbolt the felon's cell,
Where despair and anguish dwell;
Call repentance from on high,
On his supple couch to lie,
And calm his woe to-morrow doom'd to die.

How I glory to impart
Comfort to a sinking heart,
Smooth affliction's thorny bed,
Sooth the mourner, raise his head!
While my time I thus employ,
Catch a melancholy joy;
Far from cities, far I flee,
Scenes like these I seek to see—
O Melancholy, let me dwell with thee!
BY WM ASHBURNHAM, JUN.

STANZAS;

WRITTEN IN THE TOWER, SEPT. 23, 1794.

BY J. THELWALL †.

SHORT is perhaps our date of life,
But let us while we live be gay—
To those be thought, and anxious care,
Who build upon the distant day.

Tho' in our cup tyrannic Power
Would dash the bitter dregs of fear,
We'll gaily quaff the mantling draught,
While Patriot toasts the fancy cheer.

Sings not the seaman, tempest-tost,
When surges wash the riven shroud—
Scorning the threat'ning voice of Fate,
That pipes in rocking winds aloud!

Yes;—he can take his cheerful glass,
And toast his mistress in the storm,
While duty and remember'd joys
By turns his honest bosom warm.

And shall not we, in storms of state.
At base oppression's fury laugh,
And while the vital spirits flow,
To Freedom fill, and fearless quaff?

Short is perhaps our date of life,
But let us while we live be gay—
To those be thought, and anxious care,
Who build upon the distant day.

† From a volume of Poems, by Mr T.
lately published.

THE FAIR PILGRIM.

Translated from Dafydd ap Gwilym, a Welsh Bard, who flourished about the year 1350.

THE Charmer of sweet Mona's (a) Isle,
With Death attendant on her smile,
Intent on pilgrimage divine,
Speeds to Saint David's (b) holy shrine;
Too conscious of a sinful mind,
And hopes the may forgiveness find.

What hast thou done, thrice lovely maid?
What crimes can to thy charge be laid?
Didst thou condemn the suppliant Poor,
Drive helpless Orphans from thy door,
Undutious to thy Parents prove,
Or yield thy charms to lawless Love?

No, Mervid, no; thy gentle breast
Was form'd to pity the Distress'd;
Has ne'er one thought, one feeling known,
That Virtue could not call her own;
Nor hast thou caus'd a parent's pain
Till quitting now thy native plain.

Yet, lovely nymph, thy way pursue,
And keep repentance full in view;
Yield not thy tongue to cold restraint,
But lay thy soul before the Saint;
Oh! tell him that thy lover dies;
On Death's cold bed unpitied lies;
Murder'd by thee, relentless maid,
And to th' untimely grave convey'd.

Yet e'er he's number'd with the dead,
Ere his latest breath is fled;
Confess, repent, thou cruel Fair,
And hear, for once, a Lover's pray'r.
So may the Saint, with ear benign,
Sweet Penitent, attend to thine.

Thou soon must over Menai (c) go;
May ev'ry current softly flow,
Thy little bark securely glide
Swift o'er the calm pellucid tide;
Unruffled be thy gentle breast,
Without one fear to break thy rest,
Till thou art safely waded o'er,
To bold Arvonian's (d) tow'ring shore.

O! could I guard thy lovely form
Safe through yon desert of the storm,
Where fiercely rage encount'ring gales,
And whirlwinds rend th' affrighted vales:
Sons of the tempest, cease to blow,
Sleep in your cavern'd glens below;
Ye streams that, with terrific sound,
Pour from your thousand hills around;
Cease with rude clamours to dismay
A gentle pilgrim on her way.

Peace! rude Traeth Mawr (e) no longer urge
O'er thy wild strand the sweeping surge;

(a) Mona, the Isle of Anglesea.

(b) St David, the tutelary Saint of Wales.

(c) Menai, the frith or channel dividing
Anglesea from Carnarvonshire.

(d) Arvonian, Carnarvonshire.

(e) Traeth Mawr, (Anglicè, Great Strand)
in Carnarvonshire, noted for its quicksands
and the sudden flowing of its tides.

Tis

'Tis Morvid on thy beach appears,
She dreads thy wrath—she owns her fears;
O! let the meek repentant maid
Securely through thy windings wade.

Traeth Bychan (*f*) check thy dreadful ire,
And bid thy foamy waves retire;
Till, from thy threat'ning dangers freed,
My charmer trips the flow'ry mead;
Then bid again, with fullen roar,
Thy billows lash the sounding shore.

Abermo (*g*), from thy rocky bay,
Drive each terrific surge away:
Though sunk beneath thy billows lie
Proud fanes, that once assail'd the sky.
Dash'd by thy foam, yon vestal braves
The dangers of thy bustling waves.
O! Cyric (*i*), see my lovely fair
Consign'd to thy paternal care;
Rebuke the raging seas, and land
My Morvid on yon friendly strand.

Dylwyni (*t*), tame thy furious tide,
Fix'd at thy source in peace abide;
She comes—O! greet her with a smile!—
The charmer of sweet Mona's isle.

So may thy limpid rills around
Purl down their dells with soothing sound,
Sport on thy bosom, and display
Their chrystal to the glit'ring day;
Nor shrink from Summer's parching sun,
Nor, chain'd in ice, forget to run.
So may thy verdant marge along
Mervinia's (*l*) bards in raptur'd song
Dwell on thy bold majestic scene,
Huge hills, vast woods, and valleys green,
Where revels thy enchanting stream,
The Lover's haunt, and Poet's theme.

Thou, Dyvi (*m*), dangerous and deep,
On beds of ooze unruffled sleep;
O'er thy green wave my Morvid (*n*) sails;
Conduct her safe, ye gentle gales;

(*f*) Traeth Bychan, (Little Strand), a place equally dangerous.

(*g*) Abermo, a dangerous rocky bay in Merionethshire.

(*i*) Cyric, the patron Saint of the Welsh mariners.

(*t*) Dylwyni, a river in Merionethshire, running through a beautiful country.

(*l*) Mervinia, Merionethshire.

(*m*) Dyvi, a large river, dividing Merionethshire from Cardiganshire.

(*n*) My Morvid sails. It was usual for those (even females) who went from North Wales on pilgrimages to St David's, to pass the dangerous straits, and sail over the rough

Charm'd with her beauties, waft her o'er
'To fam'd Ceredig's (*o*) wond'ring shore.

'Foamy Rhediol (*p*), rage no more
Down thy rocks with echo'd roar;
Be silent, Yftwyth (*p*), in thy meads,
Glide softly through thy peaceful reeds;
Nor bid thy dells, rude Aeron (*p*), ring,
But halt at thy maternal spring;
Hide from the nymph, ye torrents wild,
Or wear, like her, an aspect mild;
For her light steps clear all your ways;
O! listen, 'tis a Lover prays!

Now, safe beneath serene skies,
Where softer beauties charm her eyes,
She Teivi's (*q*) verdant region roves,
Views flow'ry meads and pensile groves;
Ye lovely scenes, to Morvid's heart
Warm thoughts of tenderness impart,
Such as in busy tumults roll,
When Love's confusion fills the soul.

Her wearied step, with awe profound,
Now treads Menevia's (*r*) honour'd ground.
At David's shrine now, lovely maid,
Thy pious orisons are paid:
He sees the secrets of thy breast;
One sin, one only, stands confess'd,
One heinous guilt, that ruthless gave
Thy hopeless Lover to the grave:
Thy soften'd bosom now relents,
Of all its cruelty repents;
Gives to Remorse the fervent sigh,
Sweet Pity's tear bedews thine eye;
Now Love lights up its hallow'd fire,
Melts all thy heart with chaste desire:
Whilst in thy soul new feelings burn,
O! Morvid, to thy bard return;
One tender look will cure his pain,
Will bid him rise to life again,
A life like that of Saints above,
Extatic joy, and endless love!

From Williams' Poems, lately published.

bays in slight coracles, without any one to guide or assist them; so firmly were they persuaded that their adored Saint, as well as Cyric the ruler of the waves, would protect them in all dangers.

(*o*) An ancient prince, from whom Ceredigion (*Angle*, Cardigan) derives its name.

(*p*) Rhediol, Yftwyth, and Aeron, rivers in Cardiganshire.

(*q*) Teivi, a large river dividing the counties of Cardigan and Pembroke.

(*r*) Menevia, in Welsh *Mynywa*, the ancient city of St David's, in Pembrokeshire.

BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

AUSTRIAN LOAN.

Feb. 9. The order of the day being read, for taking his Majesty's message into consideration,

Lord Gennille rose to move an address in answer to it. As the conditions of the treaty were not finally adjusted, the House could not at present enter into particulars,

A a 2

but

but from what conditions were already known, his Lordship said, with perfect confidence, that no loan could be more advantageous, and the payment better secured than the present. *1st*, We had the good faith of the House of Austria, whose engagements had ever been fulfilled with strict honour and justice. *2^{dly}*, we had the credit of its hereditary dominions. *3^{dly}*, An action for the recovery of the money lent by any individual, might be brought in the Courts of Law in Austria. *4^{thly}*, Which is the most material security, and such as had never before been offered by any ally, the bank of Vienna is to pledge L. 400 Sterling, in shares of their stock, for every L. 300 lent. Viewing it in this light, he would not dwell longer upon the subject; but conclude by moving, "That an humble address be presented to his Majesty, thanking his Majesty for the communication he has been pleased to make to this House, and concurring with his Majesty in thinking, that an arrangement of the nature proposed would be productive of essential service at the present juncture; and assuring his Majesty, that whenever the particulars of the treaty shall be laid before this House, they will take the same into consideration, and adopt the best means to give them effect, &c."

The Marquis of *Lansdown* ridiculed the idea of the security to be derived from an action in the Courts of Justice in Austria, or from the paper in the Bank of Vienna, which not being, as in England, a national concern, but subject to the controul of the government, could not offer any certain reliance: instead of such fallacious security, he would sooner follow the example of the Dutch, who, when they advanced a loan to the Empress of Russia, did not accept of such uncertain security, but had the custom house of Riga mortgaged to them, and actually sent over commissioners to receive the duties at that port. Ministers might, in like manner, have demanded the duties paid at the port of Trieste, the most considerable of Germany, or any of the great taxes of that country, which would have afforded a better prospect of security; but being decidedly against the loan, he would move, that all the words, except the complimentary parts to the King, be left out of the address.

Earl *Mansfield*, Lord *Hazakbury*, and Lord *Auckland*, spoke in favour of the address.

The amendment, which was supported

by the Earls of *Guildford* and *Lauderdale*, being put, was negatived without a division. The address was then read and passed.

NEGOCIATION WITH FRANCE.

12. The Duke of *Bedford* rose to make his promised motion on that subject. He said, the objects of the war ought explicitly to be avowed; and such was the object of his motion. He contended, that the objects were hopeless, which ministry held out as a ground of confidence, viz. the prevalence of royalism in that country, and the ruined state of their resources. He adjured ministers, if they were not callous to the sensations of humanity, to take some steps towards obtaining a peace. He then moved a resolution, stating the opinion of their Lordships to be, that the present actual government of France should be no bar to a negotiation for peace, &c.

Marquis of *Lansdown*, and the Earl of *Lauderdale*, supported the motion, on the grounds which have already been stated in former debates. The previous question was moved by Lord *Hazakbury*, who thought the motion unnecessary, humiliating, and founded on bad policy; he was ably supported on these grounds, by Earls *Mansfield*, *Spencer*, and *Carlisle*.

When a division took place, there appeared for the previous question 75

Against it 12

Majority —63.

A petition was presented by Lord *Stanhope* from the French prisoners in *Porchester Castle*, complaining of rigours in their confinement, which they conceived to be contrary to the spirit of a treaty with Sir C. Grey, &c.

The petition was rejected.

MR HASTINGS.

26. The order for taking the report of the committee of precedents into consideration being read,

Lord *Thurlow*, delivered it as his opinion, that their Lordships should give a verdict on the whole of the charges collectively; but as he deemed this to be a question of the greatest importance, he thought it should be referred to a committee of the whole House. His motion was ordered accordingly.

March 2. The House in a committee of privileges, to resolve on the mode of passing judgement on the trial of Mr *Hastings*.

Lord *Thurlow* opened the business, and entered into a very copious investigation of the five specific charges, and the sixth charge,

charge, which appeared to him to be a compound of the fragments of the other fifteen charges. The first was, the Begums of Oude, which branched into a great variety of ramifications, some of which it might be necessary to investigate with strict attention. His Lordship slightly touched upon the leading parts of the evidence, in order to draw the attention of the noble Lords to contemplate them with care and diligence. In the same manner, his Lordship touched upon the charge respecting the Rajah Cheyte Sing, which were the two principal charges so much dwelt upon by Mr Burke and Mr Sheridan, on behalf of the Commons. The other charges, viz. the Presents, the Bullock and Opium Contracts, and the general charge, might easily be reduced in the minds of the noble Lords, who, from the earliest period, by their constant attendance, were fully entitled to pass judgement. His Lordship therefore submitted to the noble Peers, who really had strictly attended the trial, and well considered and digested it, to make up their minds, whether they should give judgement upon the whole, Guilty or Not Guilty? or, whether, as in the case of the Earl of Middlesex, the Lords should go into Westminster-hall, and find their verdict upon each of the charges individually? The judgement would then, in either case, be another matter of solemn consideration. Upon the whole, the noble Lords would, his Lordship hoped, turn their minds upon the subject, in order to bring this long protracted trial to a final conclusion.

All the noble Peers agreed, that the speediest method should be adopted, consistent with the magnitude and justice of the case: but not one of them was prepared to give a full and decisive opinion.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

CENSURE OF THE KING OF PRUSSIA.

Feb. 5. Mr Sheridan said, from the papers on the table, which had been moved for by an hon. friend of his, he expected to have gained some information upon the subject of the Prussian treaty. By them it appeared, that his Prussian Majesty had done nothing; which should render us cautious of reposing trust in any of the powers now in alliance with us. To the want of co-operating on the part of the Prussians, he attributed the loss of the Low Countries and Holland. He therefore moved to resolve, that it ap-

peared to the House, "That the King of Prussia had received 1,200,000*l.* pursuant to a treaty concluded at the Hague on the 12th of April 1794; and that he had not performed any of the stipulations of the said treaty."

Mr Pitt thought this was an improper time for making the motion, as the hon. gentleman had declared he wished it to operate as a warning to the Imperial Court. He admitted the King of Prussia had not adequately performed his engagements; but denied that he had not rendered essential service to the common cause. The services returned were so essential, that, viewing them as they deserved, in his opinion, the expence at which they were purchased was not to be regretted. He therefore should move the order of the day.

Mr Fox said, the Emperor might pursue the same plan, and take the liberty of using his own judgment, contrary to the stipulations of the treaty. He might think it was better serving the common cause, by subjugating Poland, and destroying Jacobin principles in that country. We had bargained with the King of Prussia for men, horses, and artillery; but it seemed he had also furnished us with wisdom, more than was furnished, or ever stipulated, by any treaty hitherto made. It was not clear that he did not deserve a vote of thanks for the wisdom he had so kindly granted us.

Mr Sheridan explained, as to the propriety of the time of making the motion. He thought this was the precise moment when it would have been expected, before the discussion of the Imperial loan. All that he had hitherto said did not pledge him to the loan, as it would be unparliamentary to suppose he had decided, before he had heard the hon. gentleman's arguments upon the subject.

The House divided upon the previous question,	For it	128
	Against it	32
	Majority	—96.

HIS MAJESTY'S MESSAGE.

The order of the day being moved,

Mr Pitt called the attention of the House to the present circumstances under which the message came to them. It was unusual that communications of a negotiation should be made until it was concluded; but, in this case, his Majesty had informed the House of the measure pending the negotiation. The present departure from the usual forms of Parliament, had been admitted purposely to give gentlemen

tlement an opportunity of investigating and discussing the principle of a measure which, he should contend, would be of the utmost benefit to the country. If the question now under consideration was upon a treaty concluded, and presented to them for examination, the questions would be, If it were proper to guarantee a loan to the Emperor, and upon what considerations? Whether the risk incurred would be greater or less than the probable advantages? At present, the latter was not for their consideration. From the state of the business, they could only examine the former; and the question for them now to decide was, Whether they should guarantee a loan to the Emperor, by which they would secure to themselves the co-operation and assistance of a large and powerful army of Austrians. He would first call to consideration, with what sort of an enemy we were engaged; an enemy at all times formidable, and of a martial and military character. They were distinguished, at this time, by peculiar circumstances. They had acquired, by extortion and confiscations, great artificial wealth; and had supported their currency by the most violent methods, which, for a time, might have the effect of sustaining them, but would eventually end in ruin. Where were the powers that we should oppose to theirs? Our resources must be opposed to their artificial wealth; our armies must meet their requisitions; and our navy must encounter theirs. If, after all the exertions we could make to increase our own forces, we wished to look for some continental power who might, by joining his forces, render our exertions more formidable, what power was more desirable than the Emperor? If we looked for a power who was interested in the preservation of the Italian States, and to defend those provinces from the encroachments of the French, whose interest it was to defend Savoy, and preserve Piedmont, the Emperor was that power. If we wanted a power who would defend Spain, or one who should be a barrier to the French in the Low Countries, for all these objects the House of Austria was concerned. Upon the arms of the Emperor, therefore, we should rely, as the centre of union, for the completion of all those objects. It was an object of policy to increase our force, when considered as acting upon our enemy in another mode. He had the admissions of persons who could not be suspected of giving an unfavourable statement,

He had the admission of Tallien himself, corroborated by several other commissioners and members of the Convention, that the internal pressure of France was such, that it could not long be supported, unless the immense mals of paper currency were reduced. But what ought we to do? We should redouble our exertions, and with that view enable the Emperor to increase his military force, that our enemy might find a pressure equal to the last campaign, and which would require equal exertions on their part to meet. This argument brought him to the 3d point; the preservation of our naval superiority. There seemed an unanimous sentiment to pervade the whole House, that our naval exertions should be limited by nothing short of our power of continuing them; but when the gentlemen on the opposite side opposed this measure, upon the principle of its cramping the navy, they opposed it upon erroneous principles. If, by means of assistance granted to the Emperor, he brought into the field 240,000 men, the French could not pay that attention to their marine which otherwise they would do; consequently their exertions would be diminished, and our superiority on the ocean be much greater, than if their attention were not withdrawn from their navy, and necessarily directed to their military establishment. Taking the question in both points of view, it was highly beneficial. He would next examine what objections could be brought against the measure, or such objections as he had heard urged in former conversations upon the subject. The first was, as to the reasonable assurance of the fulfilment of the stipulations of the treaty; and, secondly, the chance of the burden falling upon us ultimately, supposing the Emperor should fail in his payment of the loan. To the first point, a curious sort of argument had been introduced, which, if pushed to its extent, would end in the annihilation of all systems of alliance. It was argued that the King of Prussia had broken his treaty, and therefore we should not enter into a treaty with any other power. To this the principle must go, unless it could be stated, that because the King of Prussia had failed in the year 1794, therefore the Emperor of Germany was not to be trusted in the year 1795. But could we imagine, that we had no reliance upon the interest of the Emperor? He was under the pressing crisis of interest and honour, to make respectable efforts of defence.

ference. Pride, honour, and interest, all stimulated him to the most effectual means of exerting himself with success. Could we suppose, that he would remain content to see the French in possession of the Low Countries? Would he tamely view the encroachments in Germany, or quietly remain a spectator of their conquests in Italy? The conduct of Austria had never been such as to infer, that she would, forgetting honour, justice, and policy, barefacedly break the conditions solemnly entered into. In her pecuniary engagements, she was interested above all others, and a breach of faith in them would be attended with consequences destructive to herself. Mr Pitt next adverted to the specific provisions of the treaty; which, though they could not at this moment come under consideration, yet, as far as they related to the general security of the persons lending their money, he would mention. There was a power by which the Emperor could be sued in his own courts, according to the form of law there established. In addition to this obligation, there were actions upon the bank of Vienna for 400l. in consideration of every 300l. advanced: and the Vienna bank was so deeply connected with the whole scheme of Imperial resources, that the Emperor could not make any alteration in it, without totally new modelling the whole system of finance in the country. He should therefore move an address, which he read, and which, as usual, promised a concurrence to his Majesty's inclination, in nearly the words of the message.

Mr Fox said, he had heard no argument this night, that he had not heard before, when the Prussian subsidy was under consideration. Every community certainly must defend itself by an attention to good faith, policy, and its general interests. This was asserted last session, and still more closely pressed with regard to Prussia, which had raised itself to a kingdom by the aid and protection of Great Britain. Yet this very state has deserted its alliance by a breach of faith. The right hon. gentleman has said, that the loan of six millions can in no wise affect the finances of the year; and that, by keeping up a vast army on the continent, the French will have to make a considerable division in their forces, which they must of necessity send to their frontiers, and thereby lessen their naval force. This observation was not true to the extent it expressed. The right hon. gentleman was himself much

better informed in matter of finance, than to be so misled. He would further add, that it was by no means probable, that this would diminish the naval force of France, as that force depended upon power. The right hon. gentleman (Mr Pitt) has mentioned with praise the conclusion of the campaign. This period of the war, the Duke of York, in a letter, speaks of as peculiarly disastrous; and mentions the Austrians more as enemies, than allies or friends; and this, when within thirty miles of the British army. At Toulon, the conduct of the Austrians is still more mysterious; and after these trials of our allies, are they not to suspect, that we are to enquire into their faith and conduct. Prussia is abandoned by the minister and the country; its faith is given up; its object now proves to be the partition of Poland; for this the treasure of England has been expended: and are we sure that Austria is not directed to the same object? Mr Fox here took a view of the States of Germany. The Emperor had, as an independent prince, come to a resolution for peace. He was surely contained in the *conclusum* of the Empire. How then, under such circumstances, propose to raise taxes for the continuance of war, when such a resolve had once been passed? Mr Fox added, that the proposition which the Emperor was said to have made, of bringing 200,000 men into the field for those four millions, and then 100,000 more for two millions in addition, was what the Emperor had not power to effect. The credit of the Emperor, and the advantages of this loan had been highly rated; but the Emperor had tried this credit, and failed. His hereditary dominions, and seven and a half per cent. had been rejected in the city. Mr Fox lastly adverted to the situation of this country. The country had been called on by all the powers of the world at war, Spain only excepted, and that call would soon come of course. Were those vast sums expended on our fleets, in a wise and provident system of naval defence, the naval power of France would flag. Every power of Europe was clamorous for peace. This proposition of the Emperor he could not but consider as a desperate effort, as the last forlorn hope and expectation. On this financial arrangement, he would just remark, that if ever he had the happiness to agree with the right hon. the Chancellor of the Exchequer, it was in this point of finance: that the expences of the present service should always be provided for out

out of the present assessments. By making services and taxes go hand in hand, the nation had always its expences in view; but by this new and desperate course, we do not know but that when we are at the lowest ebb, we shall be still more sunk by the additional burden of 450,000*l*. Mr Fox concluded with moving an amendment, by leaving out that part of the address which went to grant the money to the Emperor.

After some other members had spoken, the question being loudly called for, the House divided,

For the amendment 58

Against it 173

Majority in favour of the original address 115.

NEGOCIATION FOR PEACE.

6. *Mr Grey* said, that on this subject, which had been so much agitated, nothing new presented for discussion, he wished not to propose any abstract question, but to bring it to one point, to which he wished for an explicit answer. In what consisted the obstacle that rendered it improper or impossible to enter into a negotiation at the present time, and with the present government of France? By a fair and explicit answer to this question, it would be clearly and distinctly understood, for what end we were to continue to lavish away the blood and treasure of our countrymen. With this view, he moved a resolution nearly to this purport:—Resolved, That we have no other object in view, in the further prosecution of the war, than to procure a safe and equitable peace, and that we may, as other of the Belligerent Powers have done, acknowledge that there exists a competent power in France to maintain the relations of unity and amity; and therefore every former difficulty being removed, we may proceed to negotiate, on just and equitable grounds to both parties, for the termination of a war that must ultimately prove destructive to one of them.

Mr Dundas contended, that the opinion of his Majesty, and of his ministers, was already sufficiently explicit; for it said that there would be no objection to a negotiation with any form of government whatsoever, as soon as such a negotiation could be instituted on safe and honourable grounds. He next endeavoured to shew, that no time could be more improper than the present for instituting a negotiation. We had already a formidable fleet, that would soon be reinforced beyond the example of any former times. We had a

numerous and well appointed army; we were to have the co-operation of the most powerful prince of Europe. Could we then think of abandoning the contest, when every view offered us the most rational hopes of success? *Mr Dundas*, after an able vindication of ministers and their measures, concluded by moving the previous question.

Lord Hood exculpated ministers from any imputation that could fall upon them, from the declarations as made by him. He said, that from the time and nature of the circumstances in which he had been placed at Toulon, it was impossible that ministers could have knowledge of them. He acted, as he hoped he should ever act, for the honour and advantage of his King and country, to the best of his knowledge and abilities; and whatever little praise was bestowed on him, was, no doubt, bestowed on his principles and intention.

Mr Whitebread, *Mr Lambton*, and *Mr Wilberforce*, supported *Mr Grey's* motion.

A division ensued, when there were,

For the previous question 190

Against it 60

Majority —130.

PETITIONS FOR PEACE.

17. *Mr Lambton* presented a petition from the inhabitants, &c. of the city of Durham, and its immediate neighbourhood, praying that the hon. House would adopt the most effectual measures, which its wisdom should prescribe, for putting a speedy termination to the present war, which could have no just or rational object in view, but which directly tended to annihilate the principal sources of our national wealth, happiness, and prosperity.

The petition was ordered to lie on the table.

The *Attorney General* said, that a petition had been transmitted to him, which he now held in his hand; a petition, the object and prayer of which went to discountenance and disapprove of the one just now presented by the hon. gentleman; it had annexed to it a numerous and respectable list of signatures, of gentlemen of the first consequence and property in that part of the country, who felt it their duty to reprobate the proceedings of certain individuals, that tended to nothing else than the interruption of the proceedings of Parliament, and the clogging the operations of the executive power.

Mr Lambton animadverted, at great length, and with much warmth, on the purport, and wording of the counter petition

tion. He was well satisfied, that if the hon. and learned gentleman had been sufficiently acquainted with the undue influence exerted, and the shameful methods employed to procure signatures for the petition he brought up, he would surely have said, what the Bar said in the late case of Lord Abingdon—"I will have nothing to do with it." He then asserted, in proof of what he advanced, that many of the names that appeared on the face of the counter-petition were signed by proxy; that many others were enforced by threats from the Dean and Chapter of Durham, who intimidated their tradesmen and tenants, by declaring, that unless they came forward to sign, they should no longer enjoy their custom and protection.

A very long and violent conversation took place, in which many personalities were introduced, concerning the propriety of admitting the counter-petition, which some contended was informal, from its being signed by proxies, others that it could not be objected if these signatures were effaced, as it had, moreover, a sufficient number of respectable names formally and authentically signed to it.

The *Speaker* interfered several times, and at length succeeded in adjusting the point in dispute.

The proxies, which were seven, were erased, and the petition was ordered to lie on the table.

On Mr Grey's presenting a petition against the present bill, for manning the navy, Mr Pitt informed the House, that he intended to bring in a new one, freed from the present exceptionable clauses.

19. Colonel Stanley presented a petition, signed by 10,820 names, from Manchester, praying for a speedy termination of hostilities.

General Tarleton presented a petition to this purpose from Liverpool. Mr Gascoigne presented a counter-petition from the same place, signed by the clergy and many gentlemen of that place.

Lord Morpeth brought up a petition from seven or eight of the freemen of Carlisle, complaining that their names had been affixed to a petition for peace, without their knowledge or consent.

Several members, among which was Mr Fox, spoke in the severest terms against the shameful manner in which names were procured for petitions, and wished that this matter should be seriously investigated, that the blame and punishment should rest on those who merited

them. On a motion of Lord Morpeth, a committee were named to examine the names of the Carlisle petition, of 22d January.

20. Two motions brought forward by General Tarleton, which had for their object, that accounts be laid before the House, of the number of effective men in the army of the Duke of York, April 1. 1794; also the returns of the killed and wounded. Both were negatived by a great majority.

ARMY.

In a Committee of Supply, the *Secretary*, at *War* moved, that a sum not exceeding L. 3,063,968:10:4, be granted to his Majesty for the extraordinary expences of the land forces, incurred from the 25th December 1793, to 24th December 1794.

Col. Maitland was anxious that a more accurate and satisfactory account, than was now before the House, should be produced at a future period, of the enormous sums expended by our commissioners at Toulon, which amounted, he said, to no less than three or four hundred thousand pounds, while our expedition in the West Indies, by which we gained St Lucie, Guadaloupe, Martinique, and the greater part of St Domingo, cost us but L. 189,000. He then animadverted on the conduct of ministers, respecting the French emigrant regiments, and on the preference given them in several points over our own troops.

Mr Fox went over the same ground with Col. Maitland, and censured the conduct of ministers in taking into British pay the emigrant corps, whom they fed with delusive hopes of their being restored, though they said they were ready to negotiate even with a republic, if it appeared to be capable of maintaining the usual relations of union and amity, and thereby exclude these unfortunate people for ever. Mr Fox took the opportunity to observe, that he considered the long projected expedition to the coast of France as highly impolitic; it was productive not only of an immense expence, but cramped other services; and not this alone, but the idea of such a settled intention in our government, must tend to keep up the animosity in the minds of the French, against the people of this country; he therefore disapproved of it on the score of impolicy as well as expence.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* replied, that to meet the hon. gentleman's objections fully, would be wandering too much from the present question. He would there,

therefore only say, that keeping such a force together, though not yet applied to its professed object, was by no means useless, as it obviously answered two important points: *first*, in affording an assistance to the allied army on the Continent; and *secondly*, while at home, constituting a part of the domestic defence of the country.

Colonel Maitland observed the circumstance of the charge for barracks; what stop he wished to know was to be put to their erection? Was the House to be called on for fresh sums from year to year? The expence, he understood, of those barracks now erected, or in contemplation to be built, would not amount to less than 500,000*l*.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer contended, that the measure was productive of every possible good effect, whether the discipline, or the health of the troops, were considered, and though no less material consideration of relieving the innholders and publicans of the country from a weighty burthen.

The first resolution for the 3,063,968*l*. was then put and carried.

The Secretary at War then moved a resolution, to grant the sum of 427,269*l*. for the expences of certain Corps of French Emigrants in the service of Great Britain.

Colonel Maitland wished to know the establishments of those corps with respect to the native troops of Great Britain.

The Secretary at War repeated his former observations; they were on the whole not on so advantageous a situation as the native troops, with the exception, that no arrears of their pay were to be incurred.

The other resolutions relative to extraordinary expences of the army, describing the details, &c. which were proposed by the Secretary at War, were severally agreed to by the Committee, without further animadversion.

A sum not exceeding 3000*l*. was, on the motion of Sir John Sinclair, granted to defray the expences of the Board of Agriculture for one year.

THE BUDGET.

23. The House resolved itself into a Committee of Ways and Means, to consider of a supply to his Majesty.—Mr Hobart in the chair.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer observed, that he should not, in the present instance, branch out into particulars; but would confine himself to a general statement of the several heads he should propose, without entering into any collateral

matters, during which, he would claim the indulgence of the committee. The first head was, the amount and particulars of the various sums voted on the estimate of the year. *Secondly*, he would propose the amount of the unfunded debt and such other charges as are likely to arise out of the situation of public affairs. *Thirdly*, he would notice the ways and means, of which the loan would form a considerable part, and the nature and condition of which he would fully state in a subsequent part of his speech, together with the taxes necessary to defray the annual charges arising from the loan, and other extraordinary expences. This outline he said, would comprise the object which stood for consideration this day. It would be then necessary for him to lay before the Committee, the credit, the revenue, the resources of the country, and the state of its commerce, which enables it to bear the severe burden, occasioned by this just and necessary war. He would recapitulate the votes and additional sums granted as a supply to his Majesty.—The first service he noticed, was that of the Navy. The House had already voted 100,000 sea men, the charge amounted this year to 5,200,000*l*. There would be a probable increase of 589,000*l*. which, with one million in consequence of high bounties, and other matters, the estimate of the navy he reckoned at 6,315,000*l*.—The next general head of service was the Army, the amount of which he stated on the day the army estimates were voted. He then took notice of the expences of staff officers, the recruiting, half-pay, Chelsea, and augmentation of the last year, which amounted to 5,341,000*l*. The militia and fencibles, including contingencies, amounted to 1,687,000*l*. Under the head of foreign troops, he noticed our subsidies and expences, 977,000*l*. The expences of the French corps, 427,000*l*. The extraordinaries of the army, 3,063,000*l*.—The total of the whole, including militia, half-pay, extraordinaries of last year, amounted to 11,241,000*l*.—He next adverted to the Ordnance: The land service, he observed, amounted to 1,176,000*l*. the total of the ordnance to 2,331,000*l*.—He then mentioned two sums not yet voted, money due to the Landgrave of Hesse Cassel 68,000*l*.—to the representatives of Richard Oswald, Esq; as contractor for foreign troops, 41,000*l*. This money, he mentioned, remained due since the American war; but when the debt is fair, gentlemen could have no objection to the payment.

ment of it from the length of time. He next recapitulated the various particulars of the miscellaneous services, amounting in the whole to the sum of 257,000*l*. Under the present pressure of the war, he would not desist from applying the 200,000*l*. per annum, at the rate of 1 per cent. for liquidating the national debt, agreeably to the former act of parliament. The deficiency of grants he took at 743,000*l*. and, agreeably to the usual statement, he took the land and malt at 350,000*l*. Exchequer bills to be provided for, 6,000,000*l*. To be provided for in the ways and means, 3,400,000*l*. For the navy, 6,000,000*l*. For various expenditures for the army, making 11,000,000*l*. Ordinance, 2,000,000*l*. Total to be provided, 17,540,000*l*. exclusive of exchequer bills for the service of the year. On the 3th of April he should be more explicit, as then the ways and means would be wound up. But he had the satisfaction to say, that the revenue answered the calculation which he had stated on a former occasion. The 300,000*l*. expected to be paid by the East India Company, amounted nearly to the whole of the failure of the last year. The total, therefore, to be provided was 28,180,000*l*.—He next adverted to the Ways and Means. The land and malt, he estimated at 2,750,000*l*. He then, on an average of the last four years, estimated the produce of the permanent revenue at the gross amount of 13,091,000*l*. He said, that in the last year there was a difference of about 126,000*l*. occasioned by the delay of the Oporto fleet, which prevented it coming into the Exchequer, or being made up in the account. There was one important article, of an happy event, which he declined at present making any charge for, but would reserve for a separate discussion. If any thing were to be paid by the East India Company, it was to be carried to the consolidated fund. He next adverted to 3,300,000*l*. exchequer bills, a loan of eighteen millions, amounting in the whole to 3,143,000*l*. If the East India Company did not make good the deficiency this year, it did not follow but that deficiency should be supplied by them the next. He, however, was persuaded, that the 12,000,000*l*. loan would be amply sufficient. It was his intention to provide for the unfunded debt that occurred in the year 1794, when the debt of the navy was increased to 3,594,000*l*. He thought it his duty to adhere to the same line of conduct this year that he did the last, in pro-

viding for the probable excess likely to take place now. The terms and conditions which led him to think what the people would agree to, respecting the present loan of six millions to the Emperor, was the necessity of active co-operation against the common enemy. On the general grounds, he thought that the Emperor's loan might prevent gentlemen from coming forward with the loan for the service of this country; but the terms held out by the Court of Vienna were such as to facilitate the raising of the eighteen millions, which would be furnished on such grounds as would be deemed satisfactory to gentlemen, and such as could not be expected, if the Imperial loan had not taken place. The terms of agreeing to the loan for 100*l*. were one half in the three per cents, and eight shillings and sixpence in the long annuities. In this loan the subscribers were to get a *bonus* of four shillings and sixpence long annuities in the Emperor's, if the measure was agreed to by Parliament, as the proposition would, at a future day, be laid before them. The loan of last year, of 11,000,000*l*. was raised at a premium of 4*l*. 1*s*. 2*d*. per cent. but now he was happy to observe, and the house must feel considerable pleasure, it being a matter of great satisfaction, that, in the third year of a great and expensive war, the resources of the country were such, as that a loan of eighteen millions could be raised, on such advantageous conditions as those he mentioned, which was not more than an advance of four shillings per cent.—Independent of the event, a loan taking place with the Emperor, we could not expect the loan on the same terms for this country. The price of stocks at 3 per cent. at 64 and 3/4*ths*; the long annuities at 8*l*. 1*s*. 6*d*. being the price of the day; so that the actual stock so given was near 100*l*. There was also a *bonus* amounting to two and a half per cent. on the discount; the value of the stock given for 100*l*. exceeding one half per cent. which would make together a *bonus* of near seven per cent. so that gentlemen would see that this was no unreasonable bargain on the part of the subscribers.—He next noticed the stock as it stood now, that the *bonus* of the Emperor would be reduced near two per cent. This arose from the pressing views of general policy. It was impossible to make better terms on the part of the public. He said, that it was his intention, by additional taxes of one per cent. to reduce the capital of the national debt, created

since the war. This should be used as a matter of precaution, in which the committee would only interfere, as they had done in the rapid discharge of the antecedent debt. In stating the several taxes, he was happy in observing, that the weight fell on articles of luxury and not of necessity. Some articles, though in some degree necessary for general subsistence, yet they were, he was inclined to think, the least of any. The taxes on such articles arose immediately out of the war, and were susceptible of great revenue. Every gentleman will grant, that the duty on wines was lowered some time ago, and chiefly French wines, owing to the commercial treaty. But there would be no deficiency in the revenue now, nor violation of treaty, when gentlemen considered the situation of both countries. Since the last tax laid on, neither fraud nor adulteration took place, there was no diminution in demand, neither would there be in consumption, in consequence of the tax which he would propose. He had consulted with some of the trade, who said that 3l. 7s. per ton, would cause a rise of one penny per bottle; that 20l. per ton will lead to an increase of 6s. per dozen. The consumption of last year he estimated at 27 or 28,000 tons. He proposed therefore a tax of 20l. per ton, which would produce 560,000l. per annum.

Rum and Brandy.—The next tax proposed was on foreign and home made spirits. It was an experiment prudent to be made. He would state the amount of the consumption the same as last year, &c. eight-pence a gallon on rum, and the same on brandy; on British spirits one penny per gallon, making on the whole 259,000l. On the Scottish distilleries he would lay a proportionate tax, which he estimated at 15,000l. per annum.

Tea.—The next article of taxation he adverted to, was tea, on which, to prevent fraud, an hazardous experiment had been made, viz. the commutation tax, as also the same on windows, which gentlemen might advance that a commutation had been made, and that, as a matter of compact, no future tax could be laid on this commodity. This argument he anticipated, and to this he would reply, that the consumer had received the benefit of the contract, and reaped the advantage of the bargain. But at all events, it was the duty of Parliament to lay a tax, if required. He would lay a duty of from 7 to 8 per cent. on the old duty, which, with 6½d. per lib. on coffee and cocoa, would amount together to 220,000l.

Insurance on Ships.—A natural inconvenience in this case is, the not being able to estimate the amount of the ships and cargoes of property insured. It was of great magnitude and consequence; and, from the authority of the most respectable traders and underwriters, to whom he was indebted for his information, he could assert, that the sums insured amounted annually to 120,000,000l. sterling. He proposed a tax of 2s. 6d. on every 100l. insured, which would amount to the sum of 130,000l. annually.

Insurance of Lives.—On these he proposed laying a duty of 10 per cent. in proportion to the premium, which would amount to 30,000l.

Groceries and Waste Silk.—The next sort of articles he adverted to were, the different articles of customs, amounting to 77,000l. On raisins, lemons, oranges, salad oil, and waste silk, a duty of 4 and 5 per cent. which would amount to 186,000l.

Coals.—He then proposed a duty on the exportation of coals to any parts, except Ireland and our colonies, affording 4s. 7d. per chaldron, in addition to 5 per cent. already taxed, which would amount to 25,000l.

Rock Salt.—He proposed an additional duty, amounting in the gross to 77,000l.

Timber.—On deals and fir timber, an additional duty, amounting in the gross to 110,000l.

Stamp Duties.—On writs, affidavits, indentures, and wills, on the latter 4 per cent. on every one of 1000l. willed; 20l. on 5000l.; 25l. on 10,000l. and so on in proportion, which would yield a sum of 10,000l.

Receipt Tax.—Sixpence advance on every 100l. and so on in gradation to 500l. which would produce a tax of 68,000l.

Franking and Hair Powder.—The two next subjects of taxation were totally different from each other: The first related to the members of the House, viz. franking. It had been agreed, that they should not, at a former period, frank letters, except from the place from whence they were dated; but this regulation was of no effect. He now wished to restrain them from franking letters, except when on the spot from whence they were sent; next, to prevent them from sending and inclosing parcels. This regulation would produce, per annum, a sum of 40,000l.

Hair Powder.—There could be but few exceptions to this tax, as it would not, he said, apply to the bulk of the people. He hoped that the subject would be considered

ed seriously, though he was aware that it would discompose the gravity of gentlemen. He would have a register kept of the names of persons liable to this tax, which would operate as a tax on luxury; as long as vanity was considered a luxury. It would also operate on servants, or rather those who kept carriages; and this was a tax of one guinea per annum per head on every person who used hair powder. The produce of this tax he estimated at 210,000l.

The gross amount of all these taxes, at a rough guess, he conceived would be 1,645,000l. He had the satisfaction to say, that the modes adopted in raising loans, are more advantageous towards discharging our debts, than in any former wars. If we go beyond the example of former times, he contended, with a view to our prosperity, and the reduction of our national debt, we are not to be startled at the great charges and loans which public credit and confidence enable us to raise, those abundant resources which our people furnish to maintain a just and necessary war, protracted to an unexpected length. Now, if, after maintaining the present unprecedented struggle for three years, we stand on the solid base of national wealth; if we rest our hopes on the extent of commerce, which was never so great in the brightest days and sun-shine of peace; if the exports of our trade exceed what they were in 1792, have we not reason to rejoice? The total amount of exports are, he observed, about 19,301,000l. now; they were then about 16,301,000l. The excess furnished him with an happy argument for the continuance of the present vigorous measures, and an abhorrence to the idea of a nominal and insecure peace. The steady, the growing resources of this country, he contended, are such as to give the greatest hopes that we shall at last be able to secure to ourselves national security, and tranquillity to Europe. This, he stated, is our situation; our circumstances, however sufficiently alarming to rouse our attention and exertion, are by no means desperate, as he clearly enough proved. From the prudent use of the treasures of peace and prosperity, we had been able, he observed, to support the greatest struggle ever known, with undiminished strength, with inexhausted resources; resources which, through the sinews of war, will procure to us the blessings of peace; resources, which must at last crown our exertions with the usual success and glory

of Britain, against an insidious and impious foe. He then, agreeable to form, moved the first resolution, which was put by the Chairman.

RECAPITULATION.

Wine, 20l. per ton,	-	-	L. 500,000
Spirits, British,	-	-	108,000
— Scots,	-	-	15,000
— Foreign,	-	-	136,000
Tea, 7½ per cent. on sale	-	-	180,000
Coffee and Cocoa, 6½d. per pound,	-	-	40,000
Insurances on ships, goods, &c. at 2s. 6d. per cent.	-	-	130,000
— on lives, 1-10th of premium,	-	-	30,000
Customs, fundries,	-	-	77,000
— deals and firs,	-	-	111,000
Stamps,	-	-	68,000
Limitation of franking,	-	-	40,000
Licences to wear hair-powder, 1l. 7s. each,	-	-	210,000
Total,			L. 1,645,000

Mr Fox said, he expected that the right hon. gentleman would have obtained the loan by competition, but he was disappointed. The terms, he believed, might be fairly stated; and, even from his own account of them, the subscribers can have but little, at least not a competent profit upon the bargain. Their profit was stated to be two per cent. but from the present price of stock, that is completely impossible. Three per cents. are now selling at 62½, 4 per cents. are at 88, and long annuities at 7l. 13s.; 83l. and 7l. 13s. make only 95l. 13s. to which, if you add 2l. 10s. for the share of the three per cents, it only makes 98l. 3s. and even adding the 4s. of *bonus*, it only gives them 1l. 14s. of profit, which is less by 6s. per cent. than the fair allowance, and than what he represented to be the amount of their gain.—And no man who ponders attentively the relative situation of the country, and the subscribers, will say, that because the terms are unfavourable to the latter, they must be advantageous to the former. We are told, however, that the subscribers have a *bonus*. But how can he mention this *bonus* without stating the terms of the Austrian loan, or how can the House judge of the *bonus* without being informed of the conditions of this loan? And yet we are called upon to vote for the British loan, while at the same time we are unacquainted with the *bonus*, which is a contingent of the Imperial loan. At all events, the Austrian loan must be very disadvantageous to the Emperor, because we are making his loan the condition of an advantageous loan to our-

ourselves. It was stated as a consoling circumstance, that the defalcation of the revenue this year does not amount to 200,000*l.* and that this defalcation, arose from the Oporto fleet not arriving. But what is the inference which he drew from this allegation? The revenue of next year will exceed the revenue of the present. The argument is somewhat curious. It is surprising that the revenue of this year fell so little short of the revenue of last year; but there is every reason to think, that the revenue of next year will exceed all former precedent. Upon what principle of common sense, or by what rule of logic, he is authorized to deduce such a conclusion, he left to himself to explain. The right hon. gentleman, at different times, takes a great deal of merit to himself from taxes which are inconsistent with one another. The tax which he proposes to levy upon tea, he knows will fall heavy upon the poor, and, contrary to his former opinion, represents it as tending to their advantage. The benefits of the Commutation Act, by which the duty was taken off tea and laid upon window-lights, used to be one of his favourite topics of declamation. On former occasions, he was accustomed to represent the increased revenue derived from the duty on tea, to arise, not from the check which was given to illicit trade, but from the consumption; and now he maintains, the revenue will be increased by a tax, that must necessarily either prove an encouragement to smuggling, or lessen the consumption; and, what is still more extraordinary, the poor are still to be gainers! With respect to the duty on wine, if 2*ol.* be imposed upon each ton, and if the magnitude of the tax does not diminish the consumption, it is surely a most eligible one. He talks of it only, however, as a temporary tax, as if the debt contracted in this war were not to be permanent. Every tax which is now imposed ought to be commensurate to the duration, else it is not equal to the exigencies of the revenue. The same observation applies to the tax upon hair-powder. To attempt to raise a permanent revenue from an article of fashion, is building upon a slippery foundation indeed. Has it not been proposed in this House, to prohibit the manufacture of hair-powder from wheat? and even supposing the use of it is not to be abolished by law, it may be abolished by custom. Twenty or thirty persons in this metropolis, by a word, or in a moment of ca-

price, may deprive the revenue of an imaginary accession of 210,000*l.* The commerce of this country, he knew, and he rejoiced at it, had very much increased; but he called upon the Committee to look forward to futurity. Our tonnage by sea at present amounts to 1,400,000*l.* or 1,500,000*l.* At a period preceding the conclusion of last peace, it amounted to 1,100,000*l.* He considered our commerce as in a most perilous situation, and supported his assertion, by an account of the high prices of insurance.—The hon. gentleman concluded his speech with expressing his wish for a happy and secure peace. In this he heartily joined with him; but it might be proper to consider how far it is prudent to persevere in a calamitous, disastrous, and hopeless war, with this object in view. This is not the last year of oppressive taxes, and, after a few more votes similar to that which they were now called upon for, he trembled to think of the situation of the country. He had a high opinion of its resources, but he did not consider them as exhaustless. Whether it may require one, two, or three, or more years, to ruin them, he would not venture to guess. Let the hon. gentleman, said he, now turn his views to peace, and it is possible, nay, it is probable, that the country may again be restored to its former happiness and prosperity. But, if the war be persisted in, let him remember that there is a term beyond which all the wisdom and prudence in the world will strive in vain for its recovery. I do not object to the proposition of this evening; but I think it should have the effect of stimulating this House to make every exertion to obtain a speedy, safe, and honourable peace.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer replied, that he did not consider himself as bound to discuss the terms of the Austrian loan on this occasion; an opportunity would afterwards occur more proper for that discussion. The hon. gentleman objected, that the terms of the Austrian loan were unreasonable; but surely when Austria offered them, it would have been foolishly disinterested in us not to have accepted of them, or to have begged for worse terms.

The question was then put upon the resolution, and carried.

SLAVE TRADE.

26. Mr Wilberforce rose to make his promised motion for the abolition of the slave trade; a subject, he said, on which he had already so often troubled the House, that he did not wish at present to detain

detain its attention very long on the general arguments that had been already so forcibly voted, but would refer gentlemen as to the great basis of what he had to advance, to the resolution already come to by the House, on the 1st of May 1792. The resolutions being read by the clerk, Mr Wilberforce proceeded to take a retrospective view of the many states thro' which the question had already passed before the House, since it was first started. Mr Wilberforce declined entering into a detail of the grounds upon which that resolution was founded, as they were nearly admitted on all sides, at least the fundamental ones. He, however, expatiated for some time, and with great effect, on the tendency of that trade to obstruct civilization, and increase barbarity in a large portion of the habitable globe; to prove which he instanced the many wars it had kindled, the depredations it had occasioned, and the settlements it had destroyed. He next refuted the arguments that had been drawn from the supposed insusceptibility of civilization in the African character, the contrary of which he established; and from the inequality between the sexes, which his opponents adduced as prejudicial to population, the decrease of which in the West India Islands would prove injurious, and ultimately ruinous to our trade in that quarter. Mr Wilberforce thought himself fully justified, in calling on the House to adhere to the resolution they had already come to, the more so, as a fresh body of evidence might be brought forward, to drag more clearly into day the baneful effects of this inhuman traffic. The evidence he derived from a report or memorial, drawn up by a gentleman of the Sierra Leone Company; men, he said, of character and integrity, of tender hearts and sound understanding. They evidently proved, that the Africans were less barbarous in the interior of the country than in the vicinity of the coast, where nothing shewed their intercourse with the Europeans, but the European vices they had been taught to contract. He next adverted to the system pursued by the French, to interest the feelings, and secure the support of the negroes in their cause. By a friendly and humane behaviour towards them, he trusted, we should rather endeavour to convert them into friends, which we might easily do, by evincing a disposition to treat them like men, rather than render their hatred and resentment more rancorous, and inexhaustible, by barba-

rously treating them as savages, or mere beasts. Mr Wilberforce concluded a speech, in which he made frequent appeals, equally impressive on the understanding and the heart, by moving for leave to bring in a bill for the total abolition of the slave trade, which bill should be referred to a committee of the whole House.

Mr Barham controverted most of the points of which Mr Wilberforce endeavoured to rest the necessity of his motion. He contended, that if brought into execution, it would rather encrease, than diminish the evils he so pathetically lamented; and this he laboured to prove from a variety of local considerations, and the ruin of our islands, which would necessarily ensue; for there could be no cultivating them without slaves, whose condition, though so forcibly complained of, was much more comfortable than that of our own labourers. The measure he therefore regarded now only as nugatory, and of no practical use, but as gratuitously injurious to our interests, and unacceptable to the negroes themselves, who triumphed and exulted in nothing more than in seeing new cargoes of their countrymen arrive among them.

Mr Whitbread, though sorry to trouble the House on so trite a subject, could not but raise his voice against some observations he had heard—Mention had been made of the comfortable condition, and melioration of the condition of slaves, but this very melioration, he contended, was out of the salutary effects of the motion now in debate; it was a motion he would keep alive in that House as long as he continued a member of it, and it should not be permitted to sleep till the object of it was completely established. Mr Whitbread next animadverted with much severity on the conduct adopted by the other House, relative to the same business, and continued to stigmatize their proceedings as highly shameful and disgraceful.

Mr Fox expressed himself decidedly in favour of the motion, as he could never countenance any proposal short of a total abolition. It had been urged as improper, that the House should take up the subject when it lay regularly with the Lords. The subject was before them three years, and in that interval they dedicated fourteen days to its consideration, namely, six days the first, five the second, and three days the last year. According to this proportion, it was very hard to say when their Lordships would have

have completely investigated the subject. At all events, the interference of that House was not only proper, but necessary. With what justice, with what consistency, could the House now refuse to follow up, and carry into effect, its own resolution of 1792? The only objection was the change of situation from peace to war, which may make it dangerous to tamper with the situation of the slaves. Surely, by meliorating their condition, and treating them with kindness and humanity, could not be the means of exciting them to insurrection and revolt. The history of human nature told him otherwise; such a conduct must impress them with gratitude and attachment. At all events let it be tried; the best way would be to let the House first vote the total abolition, and then consider of the readiest and best means of carrying such vote into effect.

Mr Secretary Dundas observed, that in much of what had fallen from the right hon. gentleman he agreed with him, and perhaps differed only as to one point. Three years ago his sentiments were well known; they were for a gradual abolition, in order to give the planters an opportunity to regulate the internal economy of their slaves, and to make the necessary importations: But a serious and important change had since taken place. He would appeal to all gentlemen conversant on the subject, and would ask those who had correspondences there, if all their letters were not full of stating the danger of at all tampering with the situation of the slaves, or even of agitating such discussions. These considerations must certainly be sufficient to determine him to oppose all such discussions during the continuance of the war. He thought the subject were better waved now; at the same time he avowed his opinion in favour of the abolition, as soon as ever prudence and justice would permit, as in a measure of the kind he would wish to conciliate all parties.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said, that he was sorry totally to disagree with his right hon. friend in one line of his arguments. His opinion was now the same as formerly, that in justice, and in true policy, the total abolition ought to be effected as speedily as possible. In one point, however, he perfectly coincided with him, namely, on the very tender and vulnerable situation of our West India colonies; but as to the cause of this, perhaps he differed from him, as he attributed it to proceed, in the principal

instance, from the non-abolition of the slave trade; if it had been abolished three or four years ago, all grounds for those apprehensions would have been radically done away. The promoters of the abolition by one set of its opposers were called Fanatics, and by another the favourers of Jacobinism—let them continue their unmeaning oratory. Mr Pitt acknowledged that a good cause may be pushed too far by enthusiasm, and even into an opposite extreme, but such would not deter him from supporting what is just and politic; and he hoped that Great Britain would in the end abolish its slave trade, and at the same time shew, by her example, that such a measure was not inconsistent with the enjoyment of order, or of rational liberty.

When the House divided, there appeared for the original motion	61
Against it	78
Majority	—17.

March 2. The House having resolved itself into a Committee, to consider further a supply to be granted to his Majesty.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer having adverted to what he had said on the opening of the budget, relative to the navy and victualling bills, and for funding part of the navy debts, in the five per cents, that was, to allow at the rate of 108l. for every 100l. capital, moved, That provision be made for enabling his Majesty to satisfy certain navy bills, &c. outstanding in September 1793, and that 1,863,000l. be voted for that purpose, which was agreed to. He then proposed that 20,000l. be voted to be employed to repair settlements, &c. on the coast of Africa, which was agreed to. He then observed, that some arrears were due to the Landgrave of Hesse Cassel. "It was, he presumed, unnecessary for him now to enter into any detail upon this subject, and therefore, he moved, "that the sum of 68,850l. 12s. 4d. be voted to the Landgrave of Hesse Cassel for arrears due for services in the late war with America, &c." The vote was then put and carried.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said, that the next subject for the consideration of the committee, was the balance that was due to the Executors of the late Mr Oswald. Upon this he must observe, that the claim had undergone great investigation, and upon it there was a report of the commissioners and auditor of public accounts. The balance now was made clear; and therefore he moved, "that the sum of

41,6888l

41,482l. be allowed to the Executors of Mr Oswald, &c."

Sir William Pulteney said, he had many years ago read all the papers relative to this business. He thought Mr Oswald had been much injured by the Treasury. He applied to him, and his advice to Mr Oswald was, to go to law with the Treasury. The Lords of the Treasury, perhaps, thought it extraordinary, that a contractor should have a claim on the public, instead of being a debtor to the public, and that might be the reason why his accounts were not sooner settled.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer admitted, that something of that sort might have been the reason. It was clearly established that the debt was due. He had not the smallest objection, that all the papers should be laid before the House, but where there was a balance against the public, it was as proper it should be settled, as when the balance was in the public favour. —After a few words from *General Smith*, *Mr M. Robinson*, and the *Chancellor of the Exchequer*, the vote was put and carried.

IRISH PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Feb. 9. on the order of the day being read for going into the committee of supply.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said, that the produce of the revenues for the present year he could state from facts, to be, in the first half year, L.950,901 That of the second, from estimate taken at the lowest, - 850,891

Making L.1,781,792

Exceeding that of the last year in the sum of - 186,507 The war estimate which he would propose, would be for a sum of 1,804,391l. being an increase from that of last year, in the sum of 442,006l. The plan for augmenting the militia had been reconsidered, and instead of adding officers, it was intended to increase the number of privates; there were 283 companies of militia in the kingdom, at 100 men to a company. The Chancellor of the Exchequer then went into the detail of the sums advanced to, and to be repaid by England: the general outline was, that out of a floating account of 400,000l. advanced for public purposes, 300,000l. was or would be repaid; the remainder having been committed to individuals for the recruiting service, would be collected with

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more difficulty, and measures taken to prevent in future the remission of such sums without sufficient security. Upon the whole, the estimates to be separately offered for the ensuing year amounted to L.2,019,000 To which adding the vote for manning the navy, - 200,000

Made the whole L.2,219,000

The interest on the loan would require an addition, the whole amounting to 250,000l. the loan duties were 210,000l.—to answer the difference of 40,000l. there was a sufficient balance in the treasury. The lottery, last year, had produced a very small sum, only half-a-crown a ticket, there being only one bidder: this he thought worse than no lottery; but in future, by imitating the practice of England, the same chance would be avoided. The sum necessary to borrow, to supply the surplus of expence, would be 1,638,000l. To borrow this, we must have recourse to English markets; but, in order to give the Irish lender an opportunity, 470,000l. would be negotiated in Ireland, and the remaining 1,168,000l. in England. After a short conversation, in which the Chancellor of the Exchequer combated some opposition accounts, the usual resolutions were moved and carried, Mr Mason ordered to report, and the House adjourned.

10. *Mr Grattan* moved; that a sum not exceeding 20,000l. be granted, for the purpose of establishing schools or colleges, for education, which was agreed to.

ROMAN CATHOLICS.

Feb. 12. *Mr Grattan* moved for leave to bring in a bill for their further relief, which was granted with only two dissenting voices.

The House resolving itself into a committee of ways and means,

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said, that on this night he should only move the usual duties, but he would state the additional ones that were to be brought forward, which he should postpone moving till Saturday. He said, that from the necessity we were under of having a loan, it was necessary to provide for the payment of the interest of it. The loan would be 1,600,000l. which, at five per cent. made the interest amount to 80,000l. The mode he proposed for the payment of this 80,000l. was by increasing the duty on tobacco from 6d. a-pound (as it now stood) to 9d. formerly it had been a shilling a-pound, and at that time it was productive

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tive. It then stood at 6d. a-pound custom, and 6d. a-pound excise; it was afterwards reduced to 4d. custom, and 2d. excise. He now proposed to raise it to 6d. a-pound custom, and 3d. a-pound excise, making in the whole 9d. a-pound. He computed, from the average of the last four years, which he stated to be 4,292,000lb. weight at 3d. a-pound additional, would produce 53,000l. He next stated, that from an alteration in the paper duty, some increase would arise, by having the duty paid on the weight imported, as it is in England. The next was a duty on bonds passed in the Custom-house; the amount of that he could not precisely ascertain. He likewise stated, that a modification of the sugar duties would be somewhat productive.—After a few observations from Mr Duquerry, the Chancellor of the Exchequer moved the duties on postages of letters, which were agreed to. Mr Mason reported progress, after which the House adjourned.

26. An address to the Lord Lieutenant was moved by *Sir Lawrence Parsons*; the purport of the address was “to express the deep regret which the House felt at the report which had been circulated of his Excellency’s resignation, and the earnest hope which they entertained, that he would not relinquish the government until those great measures which had originated in his administration should be completed.”

Mr Duquerry, the seconder of the motion, declared, that the hopes of Ireland were blasted, and that the people had been most foully treated. He insinuated, that there were persons in the British Cabinet who were not friends to Ireland. He asserted that the solemn compact, which had been entered into, between the British government and Ireland, had been violated by Mr Pitt. “That man,” said Mr Duquerry, “has already risked the existence of the British Empire. Let us not suffer him to endanger the existence of Ireland. If he perseveres in the line of conduct which he is now pursuing, he ought to be impeached.”

Mr G. Ponsonby—I request the hon. Baronet will not impute our silence to any disrespect to him or to the House. There are situations so delicate, that it is impossible to answer to such a question without erring—such is ours at present: I am bold to say, that I do share the confidence of the noble Earl at the head of this country; and I trust that gentlemen

will confess I do not disgrace it; but I cannot answer the question. In a very short time I shall most willingly answer any question from the hon. Baronet, or any other man; but I must prevail upon him to withdraw his motion, for which no friend to the present government can vote; or move the order of the day.

Sir Lawrence withdrew his motion, expressing his fears that an adjournment might interfere to prevent its being offered again.

27. The bounty bill and other money bills presented on the 26th to the House, were read a second time.

Sir Lawrence Parsons rose to give notice, that he would, in the committees upon these bills, move to limit their duration to two months, in order to secure to the country the advantages which it was likely, from present circumstances, to lose.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer besought the hon. Baronet not to bring forward such a motion, which, however good his intentions were, would only serve to throw a doubt over the confidence which the supplies granted already had inspired in the country.

Sir L. Parsons said it was to give confidence to the country, and not to lessen it, that he would persist in his intention.

March 2. When the report of this great money bill was brought up, *Sir Lawrence Parsons* moved, that it should be limited to two months. He took a comprehensive view of the present situation of Ireland. He asserted, that if the House suffered itself to be the dupe of the British minister, it would be the most debased and degraded assembly that ever legislated for any country. Speaking of the conduct of the British Cabinet to the Catholics, he exclaimed, “if the demon of darkness has insinuated himself into the British Councils, to throw the fire brand of discord through this country, he could have advised nothing more malignant, nothing more mischievously successful, than to raise the expectation of the Catholics of Ireland, and then to blast them. If the Catholics do not feel him at such conduct, they must be the base of mankind; they might have borne the withholding of what they conceived themselves entitled to, but if they bore to be mocked, without feeling the insult, the must be degraded.” Would the minister he said, dare to oppose the unanimous wish of the people of Ireland? If he did he must be insatuated; for in order to

list it, it would be necessary to station half a dozen of dragoons in every man's house. After drawing an animated and affecting picture of the disappointment of the wihes and hopes of Ireland, he concluded by making his motion for the limitation of the money bill to two months.

Mr Tighe seconded the motion.

Jan. of the Exchequer insisted, that the motion tended to disturb the public mind.

Mr G. Ponsonby denied that any compact existed between the government and the people, for any particular objects, under the present administration. He urged the delicacy of Earl Fitzwilliam's situation, but did not contradict the reports that had been so generally circulated and believed.

Lord Milton was against the motion.

On the division, 24 supported the motion, and 146 opposed it.

3. The *Speaker*, with a great number of the members, waited on his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, at the Castle, to intimate to his Excellency the resolution of that House, March 2d, that his Excellency, by his public conduct, merited the thanks of that House, and deserved the confidence of the country. Being returned, the *Speaker* read his Excellency's answer, which was as follows:

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

"It gives me infinite satisfaction to find that my public conduct, since my arrival in this kingdom, has been such as to have merited the thanks of the House of Commons, and to have entitled me to the confidence of the people."

Ordered, that his Excellency's answer be entered on the journals of this House.

MONTHLY REGISTER.

FRANCE.

NATIONAL CONVENTION.

Report of Cambon on the State of Finances.

Jan. 21. Cambon, in the name of the committee of finances, made a report on the augmentation of salaries of citizens, public functionaries, and on the means of diminishing the existing mass of assignats. He mentioned the good that the assignats did to the republic, in giving it the means to maintain numerous armies, to discharge all the credits of the state, to support the Revolution, and to triumph over coalesced Europe. The circulating assignats amount to nine milliards (9000 millions); out of which one milliard has been employed to liquidate the national debt, anterior to the year 1789. In examining the balance, between the expences paid in times of peace, under the last years of the late King, and those made during the Revolution, the difference is only five milliards (5000 millions); and such a difference, appears so much less sensible, that it must be remembered, the war that France waged for the liberty of the United States of America cost 1500 millions. To ascertain the guarantee of those assignats, the republic possesses national property, which, valued at forty years purchase, can produce fifteen milliards; and such a valuation is much under the sums that the national domains will produce, since even

before the annihilation of the Maximum, lands and estates were bought at the rate of 50, 60, and sometimes 70 years purchase.

Cambon assigned the sudden increased price of all the commodities, not so much to the mass of circulating assignats, as to the total want of the raw materials, of which the war causes a prodigious consumption, and which cannot be purchased from foreigners but at extravagant prices. He proves by the documents of the enemies of France, that such a rise is equally felt in their countries; the arms employed before the war having been taken off from the manufactures and agriculture, all the commodities must of course be more scarce, and their price increased. The dearth of provisions and merchandize is rather a consequence of the evils always occasioned by war, than of the mass or depreciation of assignats, since the guarantee of the last is grounded upon a mortgage almost double in value.

The committee, however, has been sensible that it is a matter of national concern to make some sacrifices, to recall and retire part of the territorial money from the circulation. It has devised the creation of a lottery, where the citizens, far from having any loss to apprehend, shall be, on the contrary, under the expectation of a considerable gain. The following are the outlines of that lottery:—It is to be composed of four millions of tickets, of 1000

livres each, divided into four *series*. In order to afford accommodation to all citizens, there will be 400,000 tickets divided into shares of 100 livres. The shares shall bear the number of the ticket. Four months after all the tickets shall be sold, the president of the Convention shall proceed to the drawing of the tickets. There will be four prizes of 500,000 livres, thirty-six of 250,000, and a great number of smaller ones †.

22. Johannet made the report announced some days before by Müllhe, in the name of the committees of government, on the right of the sovereign people to choose the form of government they please. After a great deal of metaphysical reasoning, and much sophistry, in which the reporter represented the difficulty of the thing, he proposed, and the Convention decreed, That the sovereignty of the people is unalienable, and that it may adopt whatever form of government it chooses, except royalty.

27. There was a general uproar in Paris, and in the environs of the hall of the Convention, when the news of the taking of Amsterdam arrived in town; the people surrounded the Convention, the members could reach their seats but with the greatest difficulty. Carnot appeared with the original documents and letters, amidst the loudest plaudits. He read a letter of the representatives with the army of the North, dated Amsterdam.—“Treasures, magazines, arsenals, dock-yards, vessels,” they say, “all are ours. We cannot compute the advantages of this glorious conquest. It gives us in the affairs of Europe a preponderancy, which it is impossible to calculate the effects and result of. Two of us are to depart to Paris, to give you more ample details and particulars. Every where we have been received with the greatest fraternity. We have sent detachments to take possession of all the towns and strong places. The Dutch army was reduced to 10,000 men. The States General have already dispatched orders in consequence, for not making any longer resistance. The Stadtholder and family have fled, and left us quiet possessors of the whole.”

Richard, from the committee of public safety—Our conquests follow one another with astonishing rapidity. The following is a letter from our colleagues:

‘Amsterdam, Jan. 21.

“The conquest of the United Provinces

† It was to this report that Mr Pitt alluded in the debate upon prosecuting the war.

is going on as happily as it commenced. The whole of the three Provinces of Guelders, Utrecht, and Holland, are in possession of the republic. Gertruydenberg, Dordrecht, Gorcum, and Oudennest, capitulated yesterday. The cold is still excessive; but the perseverance of our armies, in following up their rapid conquests, is undiminished. Day and night they brave the weather, make marches of several leagues upon the ice, roll cannon and ammunition waggons upon the Meuse, the Waal, and the Leek, and make the frozen surfaces of those rivers serve as the means of attacking the ramparts that were intended to annihilate them.”

28. Clauzel, in the name of the committee of public welfare and general safety, ascended the tribune, to make a report on the new disturbances rising in the south of France, and especially at Marseilles, by the Jacobins in that country. “The terrorists,” he said, “those sanguinary monsters, who breathe for nothing but for blood, do not think themselves crushed at Marseilles; they have seized the moment when the garrison was embarking for Toulon, to raise their heads; they have sworn to spill new blood: they said they had walked in it only up to the ankle, but that they would go up to their knees.” The criminal tribunal was sitting on the trial of the authors of the revolt of the 5th of Vendémiaire. The representative of the people, Espert, had the weakness, or rather the cowardice, to suspend its functions, under the pretence that the accused were only deluded men; he has even set them at liberty, and ordered that they should apply to him by petition. The Jacobins immediately repaired to the tribunal, and forced it to terminate its sitting, in the midst of hisses and hootings.

After a warm discussion, it was decreed, “That the city of Marseilles should continue to be in a state of siege till further orders,” that the criminal tribunal of Marseilles should be transferred to Aix, whither its members shall repair immediately, and the representatives Espert and Escudier be recalled, and replaced by Cadroy, Chambon, and Mariette.

Feb. 8. It was reported, from the committee of general safety, that the committee, considering that no decree enjoined placing the bust of Marat in the theatres, ordered it to be removed from such of them as it still remained in; shut up two clubs held in the Fauxbourg Marceau

Marceau and Antoine, and arrested Babeuf, who had been exciting to insurrection, and offered a Gendarme 30,000 livres to favour his escape. The Convention approved of these measures, and decreed, that the honours of the Pantheon shall not be voted to any man, or his bust put up in the hall of the Convention, or any public place, till ten years after his death.

10. Richard communicated the treaty of peace and amity concluded between the committee of public welfare, in the name of the French republic, and Carletti, envoy extraordinary, and minister plenipotentiary, in the name of the Grand Duke of Tuscany. Ordered to be printed, and taken into consideration on the 13th.

Boissy d'Anglas announced, that corn was arrived in great abundance in all the parts of the republic, particularly Marseilles, and the other ports of the Mediterranean.

14. A debate took place on the question of sending members of the Convention as commissioners to the East and West Indies, three to each. After a good deal of conversation, they agreed to the following preliminary resolutions:—"That conformably to the instruction which shall be given to the commissioners sent to the colonies, these commissioners shall be bound to act strictly upon the principles of the constitution, according to which it follows, that the colonies are an integral part of the French republic; one indivisible, and democratic; they can make no change relative to the state of persons fixed by the law of the 16th Pluviose, for the colonies; and they must not be themselves either colonists, or have any interest, either direct or indirect, in the colonies." These preliminaries being settled, they proceeded to a vote on the main question, Whether commissioners from the bosom of the Convention should be sent or not? and the president declared that the Ayes had it. The appeal nominal was called for by fifty members; it took place, when there appeared, Ayes 304—Noes 178; so that the commissioners are to be chosen out of the Assembly.

16. A letter was read from the representatives of the French people in Holland, giving an account of the manner in which the people of Holland had begun the important work of their regeneration.

assumed that form, by which public affairs are administered at Paris. Committees of General Safety, Public Welfare, Executive Justice, Trade, and Navigation, have been appointed. The requisitions made, have been, in general, readily complied with. The French troops observe the strictest discipline, and seem, in a great degree, to have gained the good will of the people throughout the Provinces. The commanders have issued an order, forbidding them to sell to the French troops, wine, brandy, or any other spirituous liquors.

Reinforcements sent by the French to their Italian armies, have arrived at Nice. A great mortality hath for some time prevailed amongst them; and hath raged also with great violence in their armies in Biscay, and others parts of Spain.—In Italy the greatest exertions pervades the Imperial States for commencing the campaign with vigour.

The following particulars regarding the French fleet, are translated from a letter from Brest, dated the end of December:—"Three weeks ago the naval armament had orders to put to sea. Eight ships, viz. one of 80 guns, and seven of 74, were victualled for six months; the remainder were only victualled for two months. The fleet was composed of 65 ships of war, of which 36 were of the line, 15 frigates, and 14 sloops or cutters. The representatives Faure and Trehouard were on board the admiral's ship. The wind being fair for two days, the fleet set sail; but a very small part of it was out of the harbour, when the wind became contrary, and it was obliged to put back. Some days after the same contrariety was experienced. On the 24th of December, we had so violent and so sudden a hurricane from the north-east, that the cables of many vessels gave way; others drove on their anchors, and fell aboard of one another, but without very material damages. The three decker, the Republicain of 110 guns, having at once snapped her cables, was driven on the rocks of the Goulet, with her stern on. In that situation her guns were thrown overboard; and from eleven o'clock at night, till four in the morning, when the boats came from the harbour to her assistance, the crew, which consisted of 1200 men, were crowded upon the stern, in the tops, on the yards and masts. The boats succeeded in saving all the crew, 80 men excepted; but that fine vessel was totally lost. The captain and officers, whose inexperience

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

SINCE the French have entered Holland, the governments of the towns have

inexperience was the occasion of the disaster, have been sent to the castle, to undergo their trial by a naval court-martial. The same gale of wind was productive of great damage in Cherbourg harbour to many trading vessels. Fifteen were cast on shore, and two sunk, with men and cargoes. A great quantity of wrecks covered the coast."

The subsequent damage and loss of the grand fleet in their cruise, before they finally returned into port, from the various accounts received, appears to have been very great; four or five of their largest vessels having foundered at sea, or been wrecked on the coast. They appear to have been very badly navigated, and their crews to have been composed of a very inferior proportion of real seamen. Accounts from the coast of Brest, and also from the interior of that part of the country, state the great scarcity, and enormous price of all sorts of provisions. The accounts received from the British prisoners are most afflicting: the treatment they experience is rigorous and disgraceful. An officer of the *Alexander*, in a letter from Brest Castle, dated February 2, states the following facts: "A great many more prisoners came in here two days ago. There are upwards of 1000 prisoners in the small space of one house, thirty-five yards long and eight broad: and all our range, within the walls to walk in, are thirty yards by ten over the shoes in mire. Some officers of the *Daphne*, with their Captain, came in with the last mentioned prisoners; and as they look on the cook boy to be as good as the Captain, they are all treated alike.—Our allowance is bread and herrings four times a week; 2 ounces of salt beef, and about 2 ounces of fresh beef some days.—They allow the officers one pint of wine a-day, if they behave well. We are all in health, but God knows what will become of us, if we stay here the summer, so thick together. We have been fortunate enough to meet an honest American Captain, who advanced us ten guineas a piece for our notes; otherwise we should have starved; for every thing is very dear, and we are not allowed to go out. Sometimes they run away with our money, and bring us nothing back for it. For my part, I have lost *all*—bed, bedding, clothes, &c. and it has been very cold weather, so that we have been almost starved."

In the Prussian part of Westphalia, an ordinance has been lately published, which enjoins to all the French emigrants, with-

in a short time, to evacuate the dominions of his Prussian Majesty. This rigorous edict may perhaps be issued on account of the considerable corps of Prussian troops destined for these provinces.

The King of Spain hath published a decree concerning the new taxes necessary to be raised for carrying on the war. He informs his subjects, that in consequence of the representations made to his Holiness the Pope concerning the urgency of public affairs, he had granted a dispensation for the taxing of the four military orders, and the religious order of St John; but which shall cease two years after the expiration of the war.

The completion of the French system is going forward in Holland, as appears from what was passing at the Hague on February 18th: "The assembly of the representatives of the people is completing. Deputies from the towns in which the revolution is effected, are daily arriving. On the 16th the Stadtholderate was solemnly abolished for ever. A deputation will this day communicate this national decree to the representatives of the French people, and at the same time propose an alliance between the two republics. The just eagerness to consummate this act of alliance appears to be approved of by the most enlightened patriots. The ministers of Russia, Prussia, America, Baden, Mecklenburg, the Hanseatic towns, &c. have had a conference with the President of the States. On this head, the patriots who planned the revolution, which the French armies enabled them to carry into effect, asked several questions. "Is it the occasion they have for us? Is it their desire to observe us more closely? Is it their confidence that nothing will be durable? Which of these reasons obtains for the regenerated United Provinces, a condescension which the French Republic was far from obtaining even from some of those very powers."

It appears, that the committee of public safety at Paris, have mitigated, in a considerable degree, the requisitions ordered in Belgium. The maximum law is suppressed in all the conquered countries.

From the interior of France, the chief accounts which for some time past have been received, relate to the scarcity, and, according to some relations, to the almost total want of provisions, to the enmity betwixt the party of the Moderates, who are now in power, and the strong remnant of the Mountain, Jacobin party, who have been driven from it. Admitting for the

the exaggeration from party spirit, the large requisitions for the armies renders the first probably true, to a certain extent: It is no less certain, that the partisans of Robespierre, the supporters of the system of terror, are but too numerous in many provinces throughout that country.

The rulers in France have officially announced the termination of the war in La Vendee, and the return of peace and fraternal union among the parties of loyalists and republicans in that quarter.

From Constance, in Switzerland, there is advice, that since the party of moderates have gained a decided superiority in France, thousands of emigrants have returned into that country, and, without the least trouble, have been reinstated in their estates. Out of one hundred and fifty Lyonese families, that sought shelter in this place, no more than ten remain here; all the others are gone back to Lyons and its vicinity. All the widows of those who were shot, guillotined, or otherwise perished in that town, recover their rights and properties, without being obliged to prove the non-emigration of their sons. Some members of the Convention proposed the full restoration of the estates of the unfortunate victims of that town to their families; but this act of justice has not received the sanction of the Convention.

The British army have conducted their retreat, amidst manifold hardships, with a patience and firmness, which reflects no less honour on the officers and men, than their uniform conduct in the field of battle. Nothing seems to have been omitted for the destruction of the stores left behind, the removing of the sick, and the accommodation of the troops. The progress of their route from Deventer, Jan. 27th, is detailed by General Harcourt, in his letter to the Duke of York, *see Lond. Gazette*, page 180.

March 10. Dispatches concerning the farther retreat of the British army were received from Gen. Harcourt. Osnaburgh was then the head quarters. *See Lond. Gaz.* p. 180.

The States of Corsica were to resume their Assembly and deliberations in March. Sir Gilbert Elliot is indefatigable in gaining the affections of the inhabitants, and in attaching them to the English government.

POLAND.

The Empress hath at length unfolded her designs towards Poland. An official

note was delivered to the ministers of all the Foreign Courts at Warsaw, intimating to them, that if they thought proper to continue their residence in that city, their persons should be protected; but that they no longer could be considered as possessing any public functions, *since Poland no longer existed as a separate state*. Then follows an intimation, that the people of Poland, debauched from the true principles upon which alone all true government subsists, having suffered themselves to be led away by doctrines as subversive of all internal order, as dangerous to the security of neighbouring states, and hostile to the friendly alliance which had so long happily subsisted between Russia and Poland; she, in conjunction with her allies, thought it necessary *for the true happiness of Poland*, and for their own security, to interfere and put a stop to the progress of this lawless spirit; that in consequence, the *protection* of the people devolved upon her *ad interim*; until the new form of government should be settled according to the ancient laws of the kingdom. It concludes with assuring the ministers, for the information of their respective Courts, that, in all the steps that she hath taken, she has been actuated only by the love of clemency, and her well-known desire of *maintaining the necessary relations of peace and amity, that ought to subsist among independent states*.

So apparently ends, certainly for the present, the attempt at reformation in Poland—An attempt, which, sanctioned by the consent, and promoted by the virtue of the King and nobles, seemed, from many of its features, to promise no less happiness than liberty to the Polish nation.

A very heavy impost has been laid upon Warsaw by the Russians; but, upon remonstrances from the citizens, it has been reduced to 100 ducats per day, for sixty days duration, inclusive of the maintenance of the Russian garrison. By order of the Russian General, a list of all the names of persons hung and executed in effigy, during the late disturbance, has been made out. Several institutions, formed during that period, are abolished; and, besides the Russian troops, seven battalions of infantry, and some detachments of horse, have entered Warsaw. A report is current, that a magnificent palace is preparing for the King at Peterburgh. Kosciusko is made a state prisoner in the castle at Peterburgh. The apprehension of persons concerned in the late disturbance is still continued.

The following letter was written by the King of Poland, on leaving Warsaw, to the British Envoy, S. Gardiner, Esq;

Grodno, Jan. 26.

"THE part you have acted near my person, which is verging towards the grave, and no hope being left me of ever seeing you again, there remains for me at least one important concern, from the very bottom of my soul, to bid you eternal farewell. To the last moment of my life, I shall bear you in my heart; and, I hope, we shall meet again in a place where honest minds and righteous souls shall be united for ever. All that belongs to the *etiquette* of Court has been so much deranged by my unhappy fate, that probably neither I nor you will be able to observe its usual forms. But my heart shall ever remain true. I love and revere your King, and your nation. You will be so good as to inform them of it. Ever shall it remain a certain truth, that I wish you to preserve your affection for your friend. Unable to converse with you myself, my *picture* must supply its place."

To which Mr Gardiner returned the following answer:

SIRE, The letter which your Majesty did me the honour to write to me on the 25th inst. from Grodno, and which I received yesterday, has moved me, even to tears; and I still feel the inward sensations it has caused, and which it is impossible for me to utter. I return your Majesty infinite thanks for the present you have sent me. Sire, I set a double value upon it; because, on the one hand, it comes from your Majesty's own hand; and, on the other, because it so much resembles you. However, Sire, I did not need any thing to recall you to my memory.

"The image of your Majesty, the excellence of your character, your particular kindness to me, and your misfortunes, Sire, are so deeply engraved in my heart, that they will never be effaced from it. I wish that just Heaven may, in future, give your Majesty a destiny worthy of your virtues, and that it may re-establish in your mind the tranquillity which is necessary after so many storms! My prayers, Sire, are always for the welfare of your Majesty; and I humbly entreat you to think now and then of a person, who will always preserve the sentiments of the most profound reverence, and the most perfect esteem towards you.

"May it moreover please you, Sire, to accept of the assurance of the real attachment, with which I have the honour to be, Sire,
Your Majesty's, &c. GARDINER."

WEST INDIES.

The insurgents in St Domingo still appear to be both numerous and desperate; their attacks, though not always successful, are justly alarming, as appears from

the dispatches of Sir Adam Williamson, from Jamaica. See *Gazette*, p. 197.

EAST INDIES.

The following are the particulars with which we have been favoured, relative to the action between the detachment under Colonel Prendergast and the Rajah Vizem Ram Rauze:

Sherrypoolberry, July 14. 1794.

"In my last I acquainted you, that a negotiation had taken place, which promised to secure these districts from the ravages of the refractory Rajahs, and of Anna Mouta, the Moplar chief; but hardly was every apparent dispute settled, and they put in quiet possession of their houses and estates, than fresh and inconsistent demands were made, altogether incompatible with the Company's interest: these being refused, an attack was instantly meditated against a post situated between Tannore and Boyhoa, then occupied by a small detachment from our grenadier battalion. They chose the dead of the night for the execution of this design, and it so far succeeded, that the Havilla commanding the post, and two sepoys were killed; many others were severely wounded, one of whom died the next day of his wounds. The assailants were so numerous, that the whole must have fallen a sacrifice, had not the vicinity of our force, stationed at Tannore, created some uneasiness about their own safety. The enemy did not retire without the reward due to their temerity; and to the praise of the sepoys be it said, they remained firm at their post, and although attacked by disproportionate numbers, completely baffled every attempt of the Rajah's troops to carry it. This breach of faith has again occasioned the military to be put in motion. Major Murray having obtained intelligence of the Rajah's situation, marched with the 2d grenadier battalion, and was joined by a detachment from the 7th. Our troops assembled at, and surrounded the bottom of the hill, where the Rajah was said to have taken post; but he had got information of our approach, and effected his escape to the Jungles, where he may remain in perfect safety, and render abortive all our efforts to annoy him. The only hope left of getting possession of his person, is by lulling him into security, and taking him by surprise."

August 11. The Rajah was in considerable force, not less than 18,000 or 20,000 men, at Boney, about seven miles from Bimlipatam, when the Colonel moved from

from thence on the 7th inst. He summoned the Rajah to accede to terms; but after some time spent in fruitless negotiations, on the morning of the 10th, he advanced from his camp, above three miles distant, hoping to effect by his approach, what negotiation failed in. The Rajah's people were drawn up on high, along a tank. They stood firm, and no fire opened till within pistol shot. The first was from the enemy, who sustained the action gallantly for three quarters of an hour. They were at last thrown into confusion, by the rounds of grape that were poured in, and the file-firing that was well kept up; and were pursued through the village, with much slaughter and plunder. Vizeram had himself received several wounds, and was found dead in his Palankeen; round which his near relations and principal people, had fought and died with faithful bravery. Their loss must have been considerable. On our part, the 20th battalion seems to have suffered most in some of the native officers, and about twenty or thirty sepoy: In all, perhaps, the loss may amount to fifty or sixty. Only two European officers wounded, Lieutenants Hazlewood and Marshall, slightly.

GAZETTE INTELLIGENCE.

Horse-Guards, Feb. 28.

A letter from Major Gen. Sir Adam Williamson, K. B. dated Jamaica, Dec. 20, 1794, of which the following is an extract, has been received by the Rt Hon. Henry Dundas.

I HAVE the honour to inclose the copy of a letter to Brigadier Gen. Horneck, from Capt. Grant, of the 13th regiment, who commanded at Bizzeton in St Domingo, when attacked by three columns of the Brigands, of at least 2000 men. The garrison consisted of not more than 120 men. Captain Grant and his two Lieutenants, Lieut. Clunes, of the Royals, and Lieut. Hamilton of the 22d regt. merit every attention that can be shewn them. They were all three severely wounded early in the attack; but tied up their wounds, and continued to defend the post. It has been a very gallant defence, and does them great honour.

Capt. M'Kiver, of the brig Mary, has been of infinite service. I had stationed armed vessels off Bizzeton and Tiberoon, and they have contributed essentially to the preservation of these posts.

(Here follows Capt. Grant's letter,
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which contains little more than the above.)

Return of killed and wounded at Fort Bizzeton, Dec. 5. 1794.

Total. Killed—1 serjeant, 4 rank and file. Wounded—1 Captain, 2 Lieutenants, 1 serjeant, 13 rank and file.

Names of Officers wounded.

Flank corps 13th grenadiers—Captain Grant. 22d light infantry—Lieut. Hamilton. 1st battalion of Royals—Lieutenant Clunes.

Horse-Guards, March 21.

A letter from Major Gen. Sir Adam Williamson, K. B. dated Jamaica, January 12, of which the following is an extract, has been received by the Rt Hon. Henry Dundas.

I AM concerned to have to report to you the capture of Tiberoon. I inclose a copy of Lieut. Bradeford's letter, who commanded. I have every reason to be perfectly satisfied with the conduct of the garrison: Their situation was such, that they could not possibly do more.

M. Du Plessis, the Lieut. Col. and two other officers of the South Legion, were killed. M. Du Plessis is a very great loss to the service.

Lieut. Baskerville of the 13th regiment, who had been badly wounded in a former attack, was the only British officer who lost his life on this occasion.

Lieut. Bradford's letter mentions, that that the troops under his command, to the amount of 450 men, counting the army of Jean King, were attacked on the 25th, at day-light, by the enemy from Aux Cayes, with three armed vessels. Their attention, at first, was chiefly taken up by the King Grey, who defended the harbour with much spirit; but their artillery being landed, and brought to bear from an eminence, at length pierced the King Grey so frequently, that she lowered so many feet in the water as to render her battery useless, and a red hot shot taking the magazine, she blew up.

They then turned their fire on our lower battery, and very soon dismounted 2 eighteen pounders, the other being burst.

Finding it silenced, they then attacked the great fort more vigorously than the former days, bringing all their cannon to bear on it, with heavy musketry. They killed and wounded upwards of an 100 men, every shell latterly falling inside the fort, all our cannoneers being disabled.

A shell falling in the ditch where we
D d had

had placed some of Jean Kina's corps, they forced the draw-bridge, and flew towards the Jeremie road. We then rallied, and forming a rear and advanced guard, putting our wounded in the centre, retreated in as much order as the case admitted of; and forcing an ambuscade of the enemy at Irois, are now endeavouring to put ourselves under the command of Lieut. Col. Handfield, at Jeremie.

We evacuated the fort the 29th Dec. about two o'clock in the afternoon.

The number of the enemy was supposed to be about 3000, 800 of which were troops of the line, including artillery.

Horse-Guards, Feb. 28.

A dispatch, dated Rheine, Feb. 11, of which the following is an extract, has been received by his R. H. the Duke of York from Lieut. Gen. Harcourt, and communicated by his R. H. to the Rt Hon. Henry Dundas.

I had the honour to inform your Royal Highness, in a letter dated Jan. 21, from Deventer, of the arrival of the troops in their cantonments, behind the Yffel. The frost having precluded all communication with England since that time, it has been out of my power to acquaint you of the movements which have since taken place, and it is only within these two or three days that the thaw again offers a prospect of its being open.

In consequence of the arrangements made, in conjunction with, and in pursuance of Gen. Wallmoden's orders, to place the army in cantonments behind the Ems, we marched on the 27th of January from Deventer, and the rest of the cantonments on the Yffel, leaving Lieutenant Gen. Abercromby with the Guards and Col. Strutt's brigade, the advanced posts still remaining at Appledorn, Low, &c. to take the necessary steps for the removal of the sick, stores, and provisions, and for the destruction of whatever of the latter could not be conveyed. Lieut. Gen. Abercromby was to march the next day, and I am happy to say, that by the exertions which were made, and principally by those of Lieut. Col. Brownrigg, which on this, as well as on all other occasions, have been of the most essential service, the number of sick left at Deventer, Zwoll, and Zutphen, did not exceed six hundred, most of whose cases would not admit of removal; Major McMirro, with a captain, two subalterns, and the necessary medical attendants, was left in charge of

them. The greatest part of the stores and provisions were removed or destroyed. The ammunition which had been brought from Arnheim to Doefburg, has likewise, in great part, been got off, and is now at Bentheim.

The first column arrived at and near Halten on the 27th, marched from thence to Delden on the 28th, and proceeded on the 29th to Oldenzaal. On the 30th, they arrived at or near Bentheim. General Coates' brigade had marched some days sooner, and was then cantoned at Skuttorpe, Rheine, and other places, near and behind the Ems.

General Abercromby's corps arrived at Oldenzaal on the 30th and 31st, and the advanced posts were withdrawn to this side of Deventer, and posted at Delden, Almela, and other villages on that front. I am sorry to add, that the troops on their march suffered considerably, not only from the badness of the roads, and the inclemency of the weather, but likewise from the difficulty of procuring cover for the men.

Horse-Guards, March 10.

A dispatch, dated Osnabruck, Feb. 28, of which the following is an extract, has been received by his R. H. the Duke of York, from the Hon. Lieut. Gen. Harcourt, and communicated by his R. H. to the Rt Hon. Henry Dundas.

I lose no time in acquainting your Royal Highness, that, on the 24th inst. the enemy advanced in force upon the posts of Nienhuys and Velthuys, which were under the command of Lieut. Col. Strutt and occupied by the loyal emigrants, and a detachment of Rohan and Bouille's corps. These troops, after the most gallant resistance, were forced, with the loss of about one hundred killed and wounded, to fall back upon Norhorn, and the French occupied those two posts in strong force. They also surprised a small picket of Salm and Hompesch hussars in Oldenzaal, which they occupied, but were repulsed, when advancing on this side of that place.—Lieut. Gen. Abercromby, who commands at Bentheim, &c. intended to attack and re-occupy the posts of Nienhuys and Velthuys. This measure was, however, rendered unnecessary, by the retreat of the French, who left at those posts on the 26th, directing their march towards Hardenberg, and Lieut. Col. Strutt immediately re-occupied them.

The last reports we have received state that the enemy are precipitately marching in

ing their troops from Hardenberg and Groeninguen, towards Zwall, and that they have even evacuated Covoerden, taking with them the ammunition and part of the cannon from that place.

It would be unjust in the extreme, not to mention the particular gallantry and good conduct of the loyal emigrants:— they have shown it in every instance, and particularly in this last, in which, I am sorry to say, they have had four officers, and above fifty men killed and wounded. Major M'Murdo, and the other officers left with the sick, have been sent back, and, I am happy to add, that from their reports, our sick meet with the best treatment possible from the French.

Horse-Guards, March 10.

A dispatch, dated Embden, March 1, of which the following is an extract, has been received by his R. H. the D. of York, from Major Gen. A. Gordon, and communicated by his R. H. to the Rt Hon. Henry Dundas.

An opportunity for England offering this moment, and of which Lieut. Gen. Harcourt cannot avail himself, I have the honour to report, for the information of your Royal Highness, that the fore-posts, under the command of Major Gen. Lord Cathcart, extending from Fort Bourtange to Neicoe Shanks, were attacked and drove in, with some loss, on the morning of the 27th.

I am informed by his Lordship, that he was retiring by his left with his whole force, consisting of Major Gen. David Dundas' brigade of cavalry, the 6th brigade of infantry, with some detachments of foreign troops, and intended re-crossing the river Ems at Rhude and Meppen.

I also understand, that the fore-posts of the left wing were drove in some days before, but I have not been able to learn any particulars.

Admiralty-Office, March 7.

Copy of a letter from Sir John Warren, Captain of his Majesty's ship *La Pomone*, to Mr Stephens, dated Cawland Bay, March 2.

Sir, I beg you will inform their Lordships, that, in pursuance of their orders, I put to sea on the 12th of February last, with his Majesty's ships *La Pomone*, *Galatea*, *Anson*, *Artois*, and *Duke of York* together. The weather becoming thick, with fresh breezes, and a heavy sea, on the 14th the *Anson* carried away her main top-mast, which obliged me to heave to;

and, owing to her damages, I was under the necessity of bearing down the two following days, as she had drifted considerably to leeward; and being unable to repair her defects at sea, I ordered Captain Durham to proceed with all possible dispatch to Plymouth.

On the 18th, having fallen in with three sail of the enemy's transports, part of a convoy bound from Brest, I hauled the wind, and endeavoured to make the land; and on the 21st, the light-house on Isle of Oleron bearing S. E. by E. I discovered a frigate and twenty sail of vessels under convoy, close in with the shore, many of them under American, Danish, and Swedish colours. I pursued them half way up the Pertuis D'Antioche, in sight of the Isle of Aix; but the tide of flood setting strong up, and the wind right in, I was obliged to tack, and captured and destroyed the vessels in the inclosed list. I understand the frigate was *La Neriade*, of 36 guns, twelve pounders, with transports and other vessels for wine and stores, to Rochfort and Bourdeaux, on account of the Convention, for their fleet. On the 26th, the Isle of Groa bearing east six leagues, I gave chase to six sail of vessels, in the N. W. At nine A. M. captured the conventional schooner *La Curieuse*, of ten guns, with five others. They were bound to Nantz from Brest, with cloathing for the army.

I am much indebted to the attention and activity of Captains Keats and Martin, with their officers and men, upon this occasion.

I arrived here this day with the *Galatea* and *Artois*, and shall use every dispatch in completing the ships for service. I have the honour to remain, &c.

J. B. WARREN.

[Follows a list of transports and vessels captured and sent to England by the squadron, consisting of nine.—And 11 burnt and destroyed.]

Extract of a letter from Captain George Burlton, of his Majesty's ship *Lively*, to Mr Stephens, dated Plymouth, March 4.

At nine o'clock in the evening of the inst. Ushant then bearing S. E. thirteen leagues, I saw a sail coming down upon upon me, which I soon perceived to be an armed vessel, and gave her chase. At twelve o'clock we took possession of her; she proves to be the *L'Espion*, of 18 six pounders, and 140 men, five days from Brest on a cruize, in perfect good order, lately one of his Majesty's sloops of war.

D d 2

I think she is a very desirable vessel for the same purpose, as she sails well. As I have many prisoners on board, I hope their Lordships will approve of my coming into the nearest port to land them. With their permission, I shall leave her for the inspection of the officers of the dock-yard at this port. I have the honour to be, &c.

GEORGE BURLTON.

Admiralty-Office, March 17.

Extract of a letter from Capt. Burlton, commanding his Majesty's ship *Lively*, to Mr Nepean, dated the 13th inst. Ussant South, half west, 13 leagues.

SIR, I beg you will acquaint the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that, at half an hour past ten o'clock this morning, I brought the French frigate *La Tourterille*, of 30 guns and 250 men to action; and, at half past one o'clock, I had the satisfaction to see her surrender to his Majesty's ship *Lively*, under my command. Our loss is very trifling for so long an action, only two men wounded. I have the honour to be, &c.

GEO. BURLTON.

(*End of the Gazettees.*)

LONDON.

THE Sardinian Ambassador to the States General of Holland, having thought it prudent not to remain at the Hague, had fled from that place and had arrived at Embden, with an intention of getting a passage to England, but, in coming across the ice to get to the vessel, it broke under him, and he was drowned. Two or three other persons shared a similar fate.

A dreadful conflagration happened at Bergen in Norway, on the 20th January. The fire lasted eight hours, by which, besides a great number of store-houses, upwards of sixty private houses fell a prey to the flames. The damage is calculated to amount to, at least, 60,000 rix dollars. The fire would have caused more considerable destruction, had it not been for the zeal of the commander of the French frigates in that port, who dispatched six hundred sailors from his squadron to the assistance of the town, and who were active in extinguishing the fire. They were next day offered presents of money, wine, and provisions, from the inhabitants; they accepted of the latter, but refused money, which they desired to be distributed among the unfortunate citizens who suffered by the conflagration.

Feb. 9. His Majesty issued an order to the commanders of ships of war, to bring into our ports, to be detained provisionally, all Dutch ships, and ships of whatever country bound to any port in Holland with naval stores.

The terms upon which government has purchased the East India ships, are a reimbursement of what they actually cost, with interest of the money.

By the thaw which happened about the middle of February, the most serious damages were sustained by those who lived on the banks of almost all the rivers in England: many cattle were drowned; and not a few persons lost their lives. In particular, the waters of the Severn, from the melting of the snow on the Welch mountains, rose to an alarming height; many bridges were broken down, and all communication interrupted for some time. A similar destruction is not in the remembrance of the oldest person.

By the report of the Committee of Agriculture, it appears that the total amount of waste lands is as follows:

In England,	6,259,470
Wales, -	1,629,307
Scotland,	14,218,224

Total, 22,107,001 acres.

The whole island is supposed to contain only about fifty thousand acres. By the calculations of the Committee, it is computed that the cultivation of the waste lands would yield to the nation an income of above twenty millions a-year!

Government has ordered several new ships to be built with fir-timber; three 32 gun frigates are now laying down at Deptford, according to that system; their tonnage will exceed that of the old class of frigates of a similar rate, by 100 tons, and they are to be 15 feet longer.

Circular letters have been issued from the War-office, revoking all the beating orders hitherto issued. Government is determined to stop the practice of crimping; and accordingly, the enlisting service will be in the hands of those only who are properly qualified.

Orders have been sent from the Secretary of State's Office to the Compter and Newgate, ordering Mr Gerald and Major Semple to make ready for their departure in a vessel about to sail for Botany Bay.

In the year 1735, returns were made to the Irish Parliament, by the Bishops, of the number of Catholics in each diocese, from which a pamphlet was lately published

lished in Dublin. From this account, which must be allowed to be the best light thrown upon the subject, the Catholics are, to the Protestants, upon an average of the whole kingdom, as three to two, or three-fifths of the population. From returns of the number of persons in 1790 paying hearth money, from which no cottage was then exempted, the population of Ireland was supposed to be about three millions and a half, with a reasonable approximation to truth. More converts have been made since the relaxations of the Popery laws, the usual consequence of toleration: hence the above estimate may be supposed to be still nearer the truth now than in 1735.

A detachment of the 12th regiment of Light dragoons arrived at Tavistock, Devonshire, lately from Rome, where they did duty at the palace of the Pope, who consecrated both the standards and the horses, and had cast for them medals with the following legend: *Rome saved by British cannon.*

A subscription was opened at Lloyd's Coffee-house, for the sole purpose of redeeming working tools, cloaths, and other necessaries pledged by the necessitous poor during the late inclement season chiefly in the eastern parts of this city.

March 6. Commodore Payne, with his convey, dispatched for bringing over the Princess of Wales, arrived at Cruxhaven on the Eibe. He found the ice in considerable quantity. The roads in Germany were said also to have been much broke up from the storm.

—Richard Brothers, whose prophecies have lately made so much noise, was taken into custody yesterday morning at his lodgings in Paddington-street, under virtue of a warrant from the Duke of Portland, grounded on the 15th of Elizabeth, wherein he stands charged with unlawfully, maliciously, and wickedly writing, printing, and publishing, various fanatical prophecies, with intent to create dissensions and other disturbances within this realm, and other of the King's dominions, contrary to the statute, &c. Messrs. Higgins and Ross, two of the Secretary of State's Messengers, with Rivet, and another of the Bow-street officers, were the persons who put the warrant in execution. On informing Brothers of their business, he insisted on seeing their authority, which being shewn, he desired them to make his compliments to the Duke of Portland, and inform his Grace that he certainly should not wait on him; nor was it without some force that they

could get possession of his papers; when he got to the street door, being at last convinced he must submit, he declared he would not go into the coach unless obliged, as then his prophecy would be fulfilled, and when seated in the coach, he exclaimed with great energy, "now my prophecy is fulfilled;" after which he was silent and submissive. He was conveyed to the Secretary of State's Office, but did not undergo any examination, the presence of the Lord Chancellor being thought necessary.—On inspection by physicians, he is declared a lunatic.

The Dutch Commissioners lately sent over to this country, had orders from the States General to execute their mission in concert with Baron Nagel, Ambassador to our Court, not from the Stadtholder, but from the States General. Baron Nagel told them that he had sent his resignation to the States General, and consequently could not interfere in the affairs of the United Provinces. The Commissioners wrote to Lord Grenville, that they were sent by the States General to treat of matters of great importance to the two countries. Lord Grenville, to avoid treating directly with a government which our Cabinet, perhaps, will not acknowledge, sent Mr Burgess to learn the object of their mission. The Commissioners said, they came to demand that the embargo on Dutch shipping might be taken off, and to propose the establishment of a regular communication between the two countries. Mr Burgess assured them that they should have an early answer. An answer we understand has been given, viz. that our ministers refuse entering into any kind of discussion upon the release of the Dutch shipping, but are willing to treat for the establishment of a regular communication between the two countries.

COURT OF KING'S BENCH.

Godwin and Co. v. De Heine, &c.—This was an action of debt on the 9th Anne, for money won at gaming. Mr Augustus De Heine pleaded that he owed nothing. The other two defendants, White and Feasant, had allowed judgement to go by default.

Mr Erskine, for the plaintiffs, opened the case, and stated to the effect of what follows in evidence:—John King said, he had been clerk to Godwin and Co. On the examination of Mr Mingay, leading Counsel for the defendants, King said, he was an uncertificated bankrupt, and that there was now an action against him by Godwin and Co. but that he had been released for the purpose of giving evidence,

in this cause. He farther said, that on the 20th April last, he had a 1000l. bank note, the property of Godwin and Co. that he went first to Simpson's gaming house in Suffolk-street, where he played for 1000l. and won 200 guineas. He went afterwards to the defendant's gaming house in Pall Mall, where he first lost the 200 guineas he had won at Simpson's. He then lost about 750 of the 1000 bank note. He lost, on the whole, that night, upwards of 900l. He put the 1000l. bank note in the hands of the bankers then at play. Mr De Heine was the person to whom he delivered that note, and received from him 100l. 200l. or whatever sum he wanted, while he was at play. Mr De Heine, Mr White, and Mr Peasant were present.

John Petin, clerk in the Bank of England said, that the bank note, No. 801, dated April 18th, for 1000l. was brought into the Bank, as appeared by the books, on Easter Monday, (the 21st of April) A. De Heine was indorsed on it, and he described himself as living in Oxendon-street. De H. brought two notes to the Bank; the one the 1000l. note in question, and the other a note of 20l.

Lord Kenyon.—I am extremely glad this action has been brought, and I hope such actions will go on, and that these gaming houses will be prosecuted as the act directs.—Verdict for plaintiffs.

DUBLIN.

THAT general harmony which appeared to subsist among all parties in Ireland, on Earl Fitzwilliam's assuming the reins of government, and which augured the diffusion of happiness over the kingdom, is likely to receive an interruption.

Feb. 27. A numerous meeting of the Catholics of Dublin was convened by public notice. Two addresses were voted in the present alarming crisis, and the expressed removal of our Viceroy; one to his Majesty, and the other to his Excellency. That to the King is to be transmitted by Mr Byrne, Mr Keogh, and Baron Hussey, of Galtrim, who are to proceed to London for that purpose. The merchants and traders of Dublin also met, and voted an address to the Lord Lieutenant, expressive of their anxiety at his removal from the government of this country, and their apprehensions for the consequences of depriving the nation, in the present alarming crisis, of a Chief Governor, whose measures, and the gentleness in his councils, were so well calcu-

lated to inspire every description of his Majesty's subjects of Ireland with loyalty to their Sovereign, and respect for the Constitution. It was also resolved, that the merchants and traders, the better to manifest their regret at the removal of the Viceroy, do, on the day of his Excellency's departure from hence, *shut up their several shops and warehouses.*

It appears, that there exists in that country a powerful interest decidedly against several of the measures which the majority of the House of Commons, under the existing Administration, are sanguine to pass. This interest has its representation in the House of Lords, where it is deemed sufficiently strong to check the measure in question; the principal of which is, as we have mentioned, the total abolition of the Roman Catholic laws.—To prevent, then, this direct disagreement between the two Houses of Parliament, it is said the English government wishes the reinstatement of the gentlemen in office who have been dismissed, by whose weight and influence it is supposed the repeal of the above laws, to the extent intended, would be prevented; such a bold measure, it having been suggested, might be attended with dangerous consequences. On the other hand, the friends of the repeal, at the head of which appears the Lord Lieutenant, wished to reconcile the opinions of the two Houses, by procuring such a creation of new Peers in the Catholic interest, as would over-balance the opposition, and thereby secure the great object in view, in the thorough conviction, that what had taken the form of a law by having passed through Parliament, would not ultimately fail to receive the Royal assent. On this ground rests the dispute.

The number of Catholics in that country are computed at 3,000,000.

The merchants and traders of Dublin have presented an address to Earl Fitzwilliam, in approbation of his public conduct, and their regret at the thoughts of his departure from that kingdom.

Several thousand hand bills have lately been distributed in Dublin, deprecating popular alarm, and exhorting the people to preserve a becoming order and peaceable demeanour during the present critical situation of affairs.

EDINBURGH.

March 4. It is proper to state, that the fund for relief of the necessitous poor is still receiving daily additions. The number of applications is incredible. This day

day the committee relieved, in the city, 1730; Cannongate, &c. 518; Portsburgh, &c. 517; and Potterrow, &c. 421; in all 2784 families, consisting of about 11,000 persons; besides a considerable number of families privately relieved by the gentlemen of the committee.

We understand that the subscriptions and collections for the poor at Edinburgh, during the late storm, amounted to upwards of L.2300; a much greater sum than was ever collected before, for the poor, at one time. We believe, the same may be said of all the collections through the country; and indeed, the circumstances of the poor were, perhaps, never more clamant. May we never see them so again.

Accounts from Jura state, that on the 21st February, there came on shore, in the Sound of Islay, the brig Elizabeth, from Limerick to Bristol, with three companies of the Royal Clare Volunteers. Immediate relief was procured, but to many it came too late. Twenty-nine died soon after landing, in the greatest agony; of whom were the wife and daughter of a Serjeant Brown, the latter a beautiful girl of thirteen years; the father has since died of melancholy and fatigue. Besides these, twenty-eight died in the passage. Those who have survived the misfortune are in a very sickly state, and, but for the humanity of Mr Campbell of Jura, they might have been reserved for such disasters. The account they give is, that on the evening of the 24th December they left Monratty Castle, near Limerick, having on board ten days provisions; on the 4th day, however, after their departure, they were reduced to 1½ English pint of water, and ½ lb. of bread. Upon this scanty allowance they languished till the 31st of January, when even this failed, and, during the course of three succeeding days, they supported life by licking the snow off the masts, sails, and decks of the vessel.

A gentleman in the neighbourhood of Teekesbury, has lately sold, for 100 guineas, an Ox of most uncommon size. His weight is one ton, fourteen hundred and even pounds; height 19 hands; girth 5 feet 6 inches; length, from the brow to the drop of the tail, 9 feet 6 inches; and is supposed to be the largest ever bred.

David Downie, under sentence of death for high treason, has received another respite for a month.

A very respectable number of farmers

in Berwickshire and Banks of the Tweed, are now engaged in devising a plan for providing a fund for behoof of their widows and orphans, such as the clergy have in Scotland.

On Thursday, the 12th inst. there was two smart shocks of an earthquake felt at Comrie in Perthshire.

13. This day Principal Baird preached in St Andrews Church, for the benefit of the Industrious Blind, from Ecclesiastes, xi. 7. "Truly the light is sweet, and a pleasant thing it is for the eyes to behold the sun." A liberal collection was made for that useful institution.

It is expected that there are to be three encampments of troops next summer in Scotland; one at Musselburgh, another near Dunbar, and a third near Aberdeen.

15. An alarming fire broke out in the Printing-house of Mundell and Son, at the foot of the Royal Bank Close, which was happily discovered in sufficient time to prevent its spreading. The damage is not very considerable.

In addition to an extensive cultivation of potatoes, several Agricultural Societies have suggested, that very large crops of carrots and parsnips may be also raised this year, on soils in any degree favourable to their growth, after the preparation of soil penetrating a frost; and as these are both very valuable, an extensive cultivation of them, as well as of pease, is also recommended. The parsnip is found to contain near a fifth of its weight of sugar, and therefore is very nutritious.

The village of Alyth, in the county of Angus, has produced the greatest natural genius, perhaps, that has ever been known in this country. By a misfortune which a young man of that place, whose name is James Sandy, experienced in his early years, he has been confined to his apartment, and to a sedentary posture, for upwards of 14 years, during which time, without the smallest instruction, he has acquired such dexterity in different mechanical branches, as to make violins, clarinets, the Irish, the small pipe, and flutes of different sorts, of quality and workmanship equal to what comes from the hands of the most approved artists: He also performs upon these different instruments with skill and taste. He finished, some years ago, a musical clock, of a construction peculiar to itself (as he had no opportunity of ever examining a machine of the kind), and which plays a variety of tunes. He has besides finished a watch, of which almost all

all the parts are his own mechanism. But his genius does not stop here; he has also studied the theory of mechanics, whereby he has been enabled lately to construct, upon the most improved model, a reflecting telescope (an instrument he had no access to be acquainted with, but from description); the metals and glasses of which, together with its case, are entirely his own workmanship. In short, nothing in the mechanical line has yet been proposed to him, either by model or description, in which he has not succeeded.

It would appear that our army on the continent is to embark soon for Britain. Messengers are daily engaged in taking up transports in most of the sea ports, particularly at Hull, and other places on the east coast.

That singular and extraordinary genius the Stone Eater, or rather Swallower, is at present exhibiting in this city.

The under-mentioned articles are, by order in Council, allowed to be imported in any British ship or vessel, or in any other ship or vessel belonging to persons of any kingdom or state in amity with his Majesty, navigated in any manner whatever, *duty free, until the 30th September next*: "Wheat, rye, barley, bear or bigg, pease, beans, oats, and meal, flour, bread, biscuit, or malt made thereof, and Indian corn or maize, and meal or flour, made thereof."

Remarkable longevity of a Horse.—There died lately at Gifford, in East Lothian, a small horse, named William Macpherson, that came from the Highlands with Prince Charles in the year 1745. He was not above nine hands high, and could trot, within these fifteen years, four miles in sixteen minutes.

Ships Taken and Retaken.—Belonging to the Port of Leith, since the commencement of the war, many of which are of small value, and, considering the trade of the Port, the loss has been very inconsiderable:

Taken and carried into France—Ship Granville; Spittal, coals. Brig Balmain, Ramsay, wines. Brig Camilla, London; wheat. Brig Lavinia, Brown, ballast. Brig Diligence, Robertson, fruit. Brig Friends, Sinclair, lead and tallow. Brig Ceres, Macintosh, wine and fruit. Brig Columbine, Gavin, wine and cotton. Sloop Colloden, Cline, pipe clay.—Making 2975 tons, register tonnage.

Taken and carried into Norway—Brig Livingstone, Robertson, coals. Brig Janet, Spittal, oils. Brig Peggy, Brown, oak plank.

Taken and sunk—Ship Hopewell, Ros wheat. Ship Gramios, Strong, fish and butter. Brig Brothers and Sisters, London, brandy. Sloop Elizabeth, Preston, coals.

Detained in France—Ship Six Brother Stewart, a cartel. Brig Leviathan, Lincolnsay.

Detained in Holland—Brig Concorde, Macvicar.

Taken, but afterwards re-taken—Ship Raith, Young. Ship Hope, Scott. Brig Camilla, Dunbar. Brig Margarets, Thomson. Brig Hunter, Skirven. Brig John Adamson. Brig Active, Young. Brig George and Mary, Findlay.

It is with no small degree of satisfaction, that we report the commencement of a gentle but complete thaw, upon Tuesday the 3d inst. which has continued with little interruption of frost till the end of the month. The frost and snow have lasted no less than *sixty-two* days with the exception of *six* days of thaw. This has been the severest storm which this country has experienced since the year 1740, and perhaps for a much longer period. It will, we hope, gratify many of our readers to see a brief account of the most remarkable frosts ever felt in Britain, which we believe is accurate.

In the year 908 most of the rivers in England were frozen over.—In 923 the Thames frozen over at Limehouse thirteen weeks.—In 928 the Thames froze five weeks.—A frost on Midsummer day 1035, so intense, that all the corn and fruit in the kingdom were destroyed.—In 1063 the Thames frozen fourteen weeks.—A frost in England (with a very few days thaw) from Nov. 1075 to April 1076.—From January 14. to March 22. 1201 a very severe frost.—From November 1433, to February 10. 1434, the river Thames was frozen below Bridge of Gravesend.—A thirteen weeks frost 1683, and another in 1715.—Another began December 24. 1739, and continued nine weeks very severe.—In 1734, we had a very intense and long frost; the coldest day was the 12th of February, when Fahrenheit's thermometer, in the open air stood at 25, viz. 7 below the freezing point. This was the sharpest frosty day that has been since the above-mentioned frost, which began December 24. 1739, in this frost it was, that boiling water exposed to the air in the night, froze in minutes 7 seconds, so as to form congelation late

lated spiculae, visible to the naked eye; this frost commenced on Christmas-day 1783, and continued till the latter end of February, and was followed by a most delightful spring and plentiful harvest.—We had another severe frost, which began in November 1788, and a prodigious quantity of snow fell in the northern parts of this kingdom, though but little in the south; it continued till the 21st of March 1789; the most intense night was on the 7th of March; but this was not so intense as that on the 12th of February 1784; and neither of them was as cold as two or three days in the late frost have been; for the thermometer was at 27 on the 24th of December 1794, on the 23d of January 1795, at 32, and on the 29th of January, at 34 degrees below the freezing point in the open air, or two below 0.

We do not hear that the store farmers have suffered greatly, and the ground seems to be fast preparing for culture.—Our markets are rather on the rise, but still, on the whole, reasonable. Haddocks, salmon, cod, and herrings, have been almost daily exhibited in great plenty. Beef and mutton 4½d. and 5d. Best veal 6d.

The English agricultural report states, that the frost having continued, with little intermission, has further retarded the progress of husbandry at this advanced season. On tender soils, in many of our districts, advantage was taken of the few days of open weather to get in some beans, both dibbled and broad-cast; but the general breadth of lands, intended for this course, were, and still remain, in too wet a state for any sowing. The young wheats appear variously affected by the rigorous changes of the winter. The plants early ploughed-in look healthy, and will eventually be benefited by the frosts, severe as they have proved; but, in those later sown and harrowed in, much of the stock has perished, and that which remains is at present weak and unhealthy. The wheat lands that were so long under water and ice, from the sudden floods, do not appear to have received any material injury, where, from good water-furrowing, they drained quickly after the thaws; the cool weather succeeding was much in their favour. The accounts from all the fenny parts of Cambridgeshire, Lincolnshire, and Huntingdonshire, are deplorable, not only as to their state of winter crops, but in the probable loss of the spring corn season, from the still deluged state of their best oat lands. The

loss of live and dead stock has likewise been very great.—Barleys are still scarce, and the means taken by London brewers to lower, has considerably enhanced their price, malt being now up to 50s. per quarter.—The Board of Agriculture, instead of proposing the cultivation of potatoes, which no farmer will venture to grow under the present monopoly of the London market, should recommend the sowing of spring wheat on that large breadth of wheat land, which could not be got in from the continued wetness of the autumn; the farmers and the country would thus receive a mutual benefit; for the rapid vegetation will, no doubt, prove highly favourable to a spring-wheat system.—The lambing season has proved unfavourable in Wiltshire, the South Downs, and Norfolk, from the extreme scarcity of green food, so that more ewes have deserted their lambs, from want of milk, than the oldest shepherds remembered before.—The young clovers have stood the winter better than was expected. The winter tares and rye are generally thin, from being severely eaten by the worm, when planting. Clover seed is rising in price; hay is likewise getting up daily.

LISTS.

MARRIAGES.

At Madras, Major Agnew, to Miss Macintosh; and Capt. Bagshaw, to Miss Gillepie.

March 2. John Claudius Beresford, Esq; son of the Rt Hon. John Beresford, to Miss Elizabeth M'Kenzie Menzies, only child of the late Archibald Menzies, Esq; of Culdare.

4. At Greenhill, near Glasgow, Dr Robert Innes, of Gifford Vale, physician, to Miss Janet Napier, daughter of the deceased Mr Thomas Napier, late one of the magistrates of Glasgow.

9. At Paisley, Mr Robert Young, of Stirling, to Miss Isabella Christie, daughter of the late Mr John Christie, merchant.

17. At Dalswinton House, John Thomas Erskine, Esq; younger of Marr, to Miss Janet Miller, eldest daughter of Patrick Miller, Esq; of Dalswinton.

21. At Aberdeen, George More, Esq; merchant, to Miss Harriet Beauvais, youngest daughter of Lewis Beauvais, Esq; wine merchant, London.

24. At London, the Earl of Dalkeith, to the Hon. Miss Harriot Townshend, daughter of Lord Sidney.

26. At Edinburgh, the Rev. Mr David Black, one of the ministers of Edinburgh, to Miss

Miss Agnes Wood, daughter of George Wood, Esq; late of Warriston.

26. The Hon. Mr Jenkinson, only son of Lord Hawkebury, to Lady Louisa Hervey, daughter to the Earl of Bristol.

BIRTHS.

At Berwick House, Shropshire, Lady Viscountess Fielding, a son.

Lady Viscountess Fitzgibbon, a daughter.

At Darham Hall, the Lady of Sir John Rous, Bart. M. P. a son.

March 2. Mrs Forbes of Blackford, a daughter.

10. At Orrock, Mrs Orrock, a son.

11. At Sydenham, the Lady of Admiral Dickson, a son.

— At Plymouth Dock, the Lady of J. Hunter, Esq; his Majesty's Consul at Seville and St Lucar, a son.

13. At Carnoufie, Mrs Colonel Duff, a daughter.

16. At Belford, Mrs Robson, a son.

20. At Edinburgh, Mrs Falconer of Woodcote Park, a daughter.

— At Edinburgh, Mrs Dr Adam, a daughter.

DEATHS.

At Tanjore, upon the 5th of August, Capt. Wm Bruce, the oldest captain in the service of the East India Company, and son of the late Mr Alex. Bruce, merchant in Edinburgh.

In the East Indies, Mr Frederick Corfar, master-attendant at Corringa.—Capt. Robert Burton, of the 76th regt.—Lieut. Graham, of the 17th battalion of native infantry.—And Lieut. David Smith.

At Madras, Lieut. Wm Grant, son to the deceased Mr P. Grant, minister of Nigg.

At the Manse of Inveranen, the Rev. Mr James Grant, minister of that parish.

Lately, at Glasferton, the Hon. Keith Stewart, Vice-Admiral of the White, Receiver General of the land tax in Scotland, and brother to the Earl of Galloway.

William Moyllyn Owen, Esq; M. P. for Montgomeryshire,

At Kingston, Charles Stirling, Esq; youngest son of the late Sir Henry Stirling of Ardoch, Bart.

Jan. 8. At Palermo, in Sicily, the Prince Caramanico, Viceroy of Naples.

Feb. 7. At Basle, in Switzerland, the Count de Goltz, the Prussian minister.

13. At his house in Leith Walk, Charles Fyffe, Esq; late of Carolina.

— At Possil, Thomas Crawford, Esq; late merchant in Glasgow.

14. At Lisbon, Thomas Mayne, Esq; merchant in Lisbon.

19. In the island of Jersey, Lieut. Maxwell Stewart, of the 109th regt.

March 2. James Carmichael, Esq; of East-end, in the 93d year of his age.

5. At Edinburgh, Sir William Gordon, of Gordonstown, Bart. the oldest Baronet of Nova Scotia.

— The Rev. George Ellis, minister of Carriken, in the 83d year of his age, and 55th of his ministry.

6. James Balfour, Esq; of Pilrig, in the 92d year of his age.

— At Edinburgh, James Dairymple, Esq; late of Orangefield.

— At Edinburgh, Mrs Christall, aged 92.

7. At Campy, near Musselburgh, Lieut. Col. Henderson, late in the Service of the East India Company.

8. At Edinburgh, Mr William Cruickshanks, one of the masters of the high school of Edinburgh.

— At Craigmuir, in Avendale, John Mickle, in the 95th year of his age.

9. At Edinburgh, Mr G. H. Napier, second son of the Hon. Charles Napier.

10. At Dundee, David Maxwell, Esq; of Balnyle, Advocate.

12. At Balnouse, Alexander Watson, Esq.

13. At Gatehouse, Mrs Elizabeth Calderwood, in the 92d year of her age, relict of the Rev. Mr John Welsh, formerly minister of Anwoth.

18. At Perth, Mrs Christian Stewart, widow of the late Provost William Stewart.

— At London, Lord Edward Murray, third son of the Duke of Atholl.

19. At Torrie house, Lieut. Gen. Sir William Erskine of Torrie, Bart. and Colonel of the 26th, or Cameronian regiment of foot. This officer was in no fewer than twenty-eight active campaigns, in all which he behaved with the greatest bravery and conduct; and, what is very remarkable, though often in the hottest of the actions, he never received a wound.

— At Edinburgh, Miss Margaret Gibson, daughter of the deceased Mr Gibson Wright, of Cliftonhall.

— At Edinburgh, Lady Campbell of Lochneil.

— At Spottes Hall, in the parish of Urr, William Herries, Esq; junior, of Spottes.

14. Mrs Grizel Pettigrew, aged 104, widow of Mr Robert Johnston, merchant in Glasgow.

15. At Edinburgh, Mrs Helen Christie, daughter of the deceased James Christie, Esq; of Newhall, in the 86th year of her age.

16. At Murrayfield, the Hon. Alexander Murray, Lord Henderland, one of the Senators of the College of Justice, one of the Judges of the High Court of Justiciary, and Clerk of the Pipe in Exchequer.

— At his seat of Walton Hall, Sir Harry Houghton, Bart. M. P. for the borough of Preston.

20. At Kirktown of Philorth, Mrs C. A. Gordon, spouse to William Fraser, Esq; of Park.

— At

10. At the manse of Cushnie, the Rev. Mr Francis Adams, minister of that parish, in the 90th year of his age, and 50th of his ministry.

11. At Edinburgh, John Cathcart, Esq; of Carleton.

12. At Edinburgh, Mrs Professor Ferguson.

13. At Edinburgh, Alexander Falconer, Esq; of Woodcotepark.

14. At Mains, John Molle, Esq; of Mains.

At Kilmarnock, Elizabeth Haggart, relict of Baillie James Paterford, aged 93.

At Edinburgh, ——— Geddes, relict of Mr Alexander Hepburn, merchant in Edinburgh, aged 96.

At Edinburgh, Mrs Barbara Stirling, daughter of Lieut. Col. Stirling, aged 101.

PREFERMENTS.

The dignity of Baroness of Great Britain, to the Rt Hon. Susanna Baroness Hood, of the Kingdom of Ireland, by the title of Baroness Hood of Catherington, in the county of Southampton.

Rt Hon. Earl of Camden, to be Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, *vice* Earl Fitzwilliam.

Rt Hon. Thomas Pelham, Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant, sworn of the Privy Council.

Hon. William Rooke, Esq; to be Page of Honour to her Majesty.

Lord H. Seymour Conway, Philip Stephens, Esq; and Capt. James Gambier, to be Lords of the Admiralty, *vice* Lord Hood, P. Aspleck, Esq; and Sir A. Gardiner.

Philip Stephens, Esq; the dignity of a Baronet.

Lord H. Seymour Conway, and Lord Villiers, to be Gentlemen of the Bedchamber;

William Churchill, Esq; to be Master of the Robes; and Lieut. Col. H. Aston, to be one of the Grooms of the Bedchamber; all to the Prince of Wales.

Sir John Sinclair, Bart. re-elected President of the Board of Agriculture.

Duke of Buccleugh, to be Gov. and Gilbert Innes, Esq; Dep. Gov. of the Royal Bank of Scotland.

The Rt Hon. Henry Dundas to be Gov. and Patrick Miller, Esq; Dep. Gov. of the Bank of Scotland.

William Macdowall, Esq; to be Gov. and William Tod, Esq; Dep. Gov. of the British Linen Company.

J. Uliphant, Esq; younger of Rossie, to be Writer to the Privy Seal, Scotland, *vice* Sir D. Kinloch, Bart.

The Rev. Mr Leslie Moodie, to be minister of the parish of Kier.

The Rev. Mr Alexander Scott, of Rotterdam, to be minister of the New Church of Dumfries.

Mr James Cririe, master of the high school at Perth, to be one of the masters of the high school, Edinburgh.

PROMOTIONS.

To be Lieutenant General in the Army, in the island of Corsica only—Major General Thomas Trigge.

His Majesty has been pleased to appoint Colonels Andr. Farrington, of the royal artillery; James Stuart, Aid de Camp to his Majesty; Welbore Ellis Doyle, 14th foot; Charles Horneck, 62d foot; Alex. Ross, 103d foot; John Whyte, 6th foot; Charles Graham, 42d foot; Andrew Drummond, 1st foot guards; John St Ledger, 16th drag. Henry Bowyer, 66th foot; Rich. Bettelworth, artillery, Ireland; John W. Egerton, 7th drag.; Peter Hunter, 60th foot; Joseph Walton, invalid artillery; Peter Traill, of ditto; Will. Johnston, of ditto; Ellis Walker, royal artillery; Will. Maxwell, late 91st foot; George Earl of Pembroke, 2d drag. guards; John Earl of Chatham; Geo. Campbell, King's late American regiment; Alex. Campbell, 116th foot; William Viscount Fziding, 22d drag.; William Morfhead, Aid de Camp to the King; Francis Dundas, Scotch brigade; Alex. Ross, Aid de Camp to the King; Abraham D'Aubant, engineers; Hon. Francis Needham, Aid de Camp to the King; Henry Pigot, ditto; Hon. Colin Lindsay, ditto; and His Royal Highness Prince William, of 115th foot, to be Major Generals in the Army.

His Majesty has been pleased to appoint Lieutenant Colonels J. Adolphus Harries, 60th foot; Arthur Ormsby, 6th drag. guards; Henry Read, 1st life guards; Wm Jo. Arabin, 2d life guards; N. C. Burton, 3d foot guards; J. F. Cradock, D. Q. M. Gen. Ireland; Ed. Morrison, D. Q. M. Gen.; Sir Cha. Asgill, 1st foot guards; and James Perryn, 1st foot guards, to be Colonels in the Army.

To be Aides de-Camp to the King—Lieutenant Colonels George Den, 59th foot; Colebrooke Nesbitt, 52d; Lord Cha. Fitzroy, 3d foot guards; Stephen Howe, 63d foot; Richard Rich Wilford, 3d drag. guards; and Thomas Garth, 1st dragoons.

Lieut. Col. Hon. Charles Monson, 1st foot guards, to be Aid de Camp to the King, *vice* Cousinaker.

20th light drag. Major Francis Inledon to be Lieutenant Colonel. Capt. Geo. Anson to be Major, *vice* Inledon.

23d drag. Capt. J. Shaw Maxwell to be Major, by purchase, *vice* Kello, who retires.

25th light drag. Capt. John Hill to be Major, by purchase, *vice* Hammond, promoted in 126th foot.

1st foot guards. Major Gen. Edmund Stevens to be Lieutenant Colonel, *vice* Hulse, appointed to the command of 56th. Major Gen. Patrick Bellew to be first Major, *vice* Steadness. Major Gen. Francis D'Oyley, to be second

E c 2 Major,

Major, vice Bellew. Major-Gen. Sir James Duff, Knt. to be third Major, vice D'Oyley. Lieut. Col. George Earl of Errol to be Captain of a company, vice Duffe.

Coldstream foot guards. Capt. Roger Morris to be Captain of a company, by purchase, vice Lord Torphichen, who retires.

2d foot, 2d bat. Lieut. Col. Thomas Peter, from 93d, to be Lieutenant Colonel. Brevet Major Sir Edw. Baynes, Knt. from 1st battalion, to be Major,

8th foot. Capt. Thomas Bland to be Major, without purchase, vice Saumarez, deceased.

9th foot. Brevet Major Frederick Maitland, from 66th, to be Major, by purchase, vice Baillie, promoted in 58th.

19th foot. Capt. William P. Ackland to be Major, by purchase, vice Houston, promoted in 94th.

21st foot. Brevet Lieut. Col. Andrew Ross, from 31st foot, to be Major, without purchase, vice Rowley, deceased.

25th foot, 2d bat. Lieut. Col. William St. Clair, from 1st battalion, to be Lieutenant Colonel. Brevet Major Charles Macmurdo, from 3d foot, to be Major.

29th foot, 2d bat. Lieut. Col. Hugh Dixon, from 1st battalion, to be Lieutenant Colonel. Major John Enys, from 1st battalion, to be Major.

56th foot. Major Gen. Samuel Hulke to be Colonel, vice Walth, deceased.

Alterations in the House of Commons.

Fowey—Sylvester Douglas, Esq; vice Viscount Valletort.

Saltath—The Hon. Lieut. Col. William Stewart, vice Viscount Garlies.

Tiverton—The Hon. Richard Ryder, vice Sir John Duntze, Bart.

Wendover—The Right Hon. Hugh Seymour, commonly called Lord Hugh Seymour, re-elected.

London—William Lushington, Esq; vice John Sawbridge, Esq; deceased.

Minthead—Thomas Fownes Luttrell, Esq; vice Viscount Parker.

County of Kirkcudbright—Patrick Heron, Esq; vice Gen. Stewart.

SPRING CIRCUITS.

WEST—Lord Justice Clerk.

Stirling,	Saturday,	April 4.
Glasgow,	Wednesday,	April 8.
Inverary,	Monday,	April 13.

NORTH—Lords *Essex* and *Abercromby*.

Perth,	Friday,	April 17.
Aberdeen,	Wednesday,	April 22.
Inverness,	Tuesday,	April 28.

SOUTH—Lords *Stair* and *Dunfermline*.

Ayr,	Saturday,	April 11.
Dumfries,	Friday,	April 17.
Jedburgh,	Wednesday,	April 22.

SEQUESTRATIONS.

March 12. Robert McMillan, paper-stainer, Edinburgh.

23. Patrick Bisset, merchant, Perth.

EDINBURGH FIARS—1794.

Best Wheat per boll	-	L. 1	4	3
Second ditto per do.	-	-	1	3
Best Barley per do.	-	-	0	19
Second ditto per do.	-	-	0	18
Third ditto per do.	-	-	0	17
Best Oats per boll	-	-	0	15
Second ditto per do.	-	-	0	13
Best Oat-meal, 8 stone per ditto	-	-	0	16
Pease and Beans	-	-	0	15

ABERDEENSHIRE FIARS—1794.

Green oats, with fodder	-	L. 1	0	0
Ditto without fodder	-	-	0	14
Brooked oats with ditto	-	-	0	15
Ditto without	-	-	0	11
Small oats with do.	-	-	0	11
Ditto without	-	-	0	7
Bear with do.	-	-	1	4
Ware Bear with do.	-	-	1	2
W. Bear without fod.	-	-	0	16
Farm do. without do.	-	-	0	18
White Meal, 9 stone	-	-	0	16
Farm Meal, 8 stone	-	-	0	14
Market Malt	-	-	0	21
Pease	-	-	0	15
Wheat	-	-	1	2
Rye	-	-	0	14

BANFFSHIRE FIARS—1794.

Best bear with fodder	-	L. 1	3	0
Best bear without	-	-	0	19
Best oats with fodder	-	-	1	0
Best oats without	-	-	0	13
Second bear with fodder	-	-	1	1
Second bear without	-	-	0	17
Second oats with fodder	-	-	0	13
Second oats without	-	-	0	11
Oatmeal, 8 stone per boll	-	-	0	14
Pease and beans	-	-	0	15
Wheat	-	-	1	2
Rye	-	-	0	14

Prices of Grain at Haddington, March 27.

Wheat, 30s. 6d. Barley, 24s. Oats, 18s.
Pease, 18s. Beans, 17s. 6d. Tares, 28s.

*Edinburgh, March 31. Oat-meal, 1s. 1½d.
Bear-meal, 1s. Pease-meal, 9½d.*

PRICES OF STOCKS.

March 11.	March 31.
Bank Stock <i>Shot</i>	<i>Shot</i>
3 per cent. red. <i>Shot</i>	<i>Shot</i>
3 per cent. conf. 62½ ½	62½
4 per cent. conf. <i>Shot</i>	<i>Shot</i>
India Stock <i>Shot</i>	<i>Shot</i>
India Bonds 3s. pr.	3s. pr.
Lottery Tickets —	—

THE SCOTS MAGAZINE,

For APRIL 1795.

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METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

CONTINUED FROM P. 138.

I HAVE thus laid before you all the notes I had made of the weather, during the year 1782, a year that will always be remembered in Scotland, on account of the singular backwardness of the season, and consequent scarcity that attended it. The corns, for the greatest part, were obliged to be gathered, before they were ripened; and the frost and snow was so great an obstacle to their down-cutting in some parts of the country, that a gentleman assured me he saw reapers on a field of oats, near Romanò in Tweeddale, upon the 9th day of December.

It was no uncommon sight during this season, to see snow lying in Edinburgh, and around it, in the month of May. It even lay in its neighbourhood, so far down as the 4th of June; and was again seen upon the N. W. hills on the 19th of September, leaving only the short space of three months between the spring and autumnal snows.

Nor was the cold of this season alone confined to Scotland. The season was, *ceteris paribus*, equally backward in most other kingdoms of Europe. In Russia, it was extremely severe; particularly in January, so that almost all the fruit trees were killed; and at Cusan, even a great many oaks were destroyed. And the summer and harvest were singularly cold and late. In the Edinburgh Advertiser of May 10th 1782, is the following paragraph: 'A correspondent informs us, that however extraordinary the weather may seem at this advanced season of the year, we have but a neighbour's share of the worst that has ever been remembered in most parts, even in the southern and midland countries of Europe. In that fine climate the kingdom of Naples, the clergy and people make religious processions; and public prayers are celebrated to obtain the accustomed blessings of seasonable weather. In the provinces of Granada and Andalusia, in Spain, they have had severe frosts and storms of hail, which have almost ruined their olive trees; nor is their corn in a much better condition. The same dreadful weather prevails in France and Germany.'—And, the London papers of 26th August, mention, that, 'The weather has fought for us before Gibraltar; for, by all accounts from the Spanish quarters, the oldest man did not remember to have seen such constant rain, or to have felt so sharp an air, as had been experienced in the camp during the late dog days.'

In France, the season was singularly backward. January that was so severe in Russia, however, was here, *ceteris paribus*, the mildest month of the year. All the other months were cold for the season; and May, in particular, which is usually an agreeable month there, was prodigiously wet, and the same time so cold, that all around Paris, fires were used throughout the whole month*.

I was likewise told by a Mr Banks, that being at Peterhead in October 1782, and in company with the master of a vessel that goes annually to fish cod on the Iceland coasts, he told him, that, in summer 1782, there was no possibility of getting near that island for ice, which continued to block up all the coast during the season in greater quantities than had ever been seen there; and to these fields of ice, the master imputed the cold of our season at home. He also said, that Hecla had discontinued its irruptions, and had been totally silent for 12 or 14 months preceding July 1782. And, though the cold of Iceland was so intense, yet, the master added, he had heard that the summer in West Greenland had been remarkably mild.

* Journal des Savans.

(To be continued.)

T H E S C O T S M A G A Z I N E,

For *A P R I L* 1795.

SOME PARTICULARS OF THE LIFE OF SIR HANS SLOANE, BARONET.

SIR HANS SLOANE, an eminent physician and naturalist, and the founder of the British Museum, was born at Killileagh, in the county of Down, and province of Ulster, in Ireland, on the 16th of April 1660; his father Alexander Sloane, being then at the head of that colony of Scots, which King James the 1st settled in the north of that kingdom. The very first bent of his genius discovered itself toward the knowledge of nature, and this was encouraged by a proper education. He chose physic for his profession; and in order to attain a perfect knowledge of the several branches of it, repaired to London. Here he attended all the public lectures of anatomy, botany, and chymistry. His turn to natural history introduced him to the acquaintance of Boyle and Ray; which he carefully cultivated, by communicating to them every curious or useful observation which he made. Having spent four years in London, he went to Paris; and there attended the hospitals, heard the lectures of Tournefort the botanist, of Du Verney the anatomist, and other eminent masters. Having obtained letters of recommendation from Tournefort, he went to Montpellier, and was introduced by Mr Chirac, then chancellor and professor of that university, to all the learned men of the province, but particularly to Mr Magnol, who introduced him to an acquaintance with the spontaneous productions of nature in that happy climate; and taught him to class them in their proper order. He spent a whole year in collecting plants in this place, and travelled through Languedoc with the same view.

In 1684, he returned to London, with an intent to settle, and follow his profession.

He immediately transmitted to Mr Ray a great variety of plants and seeds, which Ray has described, with proper acknowledgements, in his *Historia Plantarum*. About this time, he became acquainted with Sydenham, who took him into his house, and recommended him in the warmest manner; and soon after was chosen a Fellow of the Royal Society, and of the College of Physicians. But a prospect of making new discoveries in natural productions induced him to take a voyage to Jamaica, as physician to Christopher Duke of Albemarle, then Governor of that island. His whole stay at Jamaica was scarce fifteen months; yet he brought together such a variety of plants as greatly surprised Mr Ray, not thinking there had been so many to be found in both the Indies. He now applied himself closely to his profession, and became so eminent, that he was chosen physician to Christ's hospital on the first vacancy. What is singular, he applied the money he received from his appointment to the relief of poor objects in the hospital, not being willing to enrich himself by the gains he made there. He was chosen Secretary to the Royal Society in 1693, and immediately revived the publication of the "*Philosophical Transactions*," which had been omitted; he continued to be editor of them, till 1712; and the volumes, which were published in this period, contain many pieces written by himself. As he had from his earliest days a strong appetite for natural

knowledge, he had made a great collection of rarities, and enriched his cabinet with every thing that was curious in art or nature ; but this received a great augmentation, by a bequest of William Courten, Esq; a gentleman who had employed all his time, and the greatest part of his fortune, in collecting curiosities. The sense which the public entertained of his merit, is evidently shewn by the following honours conferred upon him : He was created a Baronet by George I. chosen a foreign member of the royal academy at Paris, President of the Royal College of Physicians, and President of the Royal Society on the death of Sir Isaac Newton. Having faithfully discharged the respective duties of the places he enjoyed, and answered the high opinion which the public had conceived of him, he retired, at the age of eighty, to Chelsea, to enjoy, in a peaceful tranquillity, the remains of a well spent life. Here he continued to receive the visits of people of distinction, and of all learned foreigners ; and admittance was never refused to the poor, who came to consult him concerning their health. At sixteen, he had been seized with a spitting of blood, which confined him to his chamber for three years, and he was always more or less subject to it ; yet, by his sobriety, moderation, and an occasional use of the bark, he protracted life beyond the common measure of humanity, without even feeling the infirmities of old age.

After a short illness of three days, he died the 11th of January 1752, in his ninety-first year. In his person he was tall and well proportioned ; in his manners, easy and engaging ; and in his conversation, sprightly and agreeable. He was every way a liberal benefactor to the poor : He was a governor of almost every hospital about London ; to each he gave a hundred pounds in his life-time, and at his death a sum more considerable. He laid the plan of a dispensatory, where the poor might be furnished with proper medicines at prime cost ; which, with the assistance of the college of physicians was afterward carried into execution. He gave the company of the apothecaries the entire freehold of their botanical garden at Chelsea ; in the centre of which a

marble statue of him is erected, admirably executed by Rysbrack, and the likeness striking. He did all he could to forward the establishment of the colony in Georgia in 1732, of the Foundling hospital in 1739, and formed the plan for the bringing up the children. He was the first in England, who introduced into general practice the use of the bark, not only in fevers, but in a variety of other distempers ; particularly in nervous disorders, in mortifications, and in violent hæmorrhages. His cabinet of curiosities which he had taken so much pains to collect, he bequeathed to the public ; on condition, that the sum of 20,000l should be paid to his family : which sum though large, was not near half the original cost, and scarce more than the intrinsic value of the gold and silver medals, the ores and precious stones, that were found in it. Beside these, there was his library, consisting of more than 50,000 volumes ; 347 of which were illustrated with cuts, finely engraved and coloured from nature ; 3566 manuscripts ; and an infinite number of rare and curious books. The parliament accepted the bequest, and that magnificent structure, called Montague House, in Russel-street, Bloomsbury was purchased for the reception of this collection, as well as for that of the Cottonian library, and the Harleian manuscripts ; and thus Sir Hans Sloane became the founder of the British Museum, one of the noblest collections in the world. The wits, however, who never spare a character, however eminently great and useful, more than once took occasion to ridicule this good man, for a taste, the utility of which they did not comprehend, but which was honoured with the unanimous approbation of the British legislature.

He published " The Natural History of Jamaica," in two vol. folio ; the first in 1707, the second in 1725. This elaborate work, says Dr Freind in his History of Physic, " greatly tends to the honour of our country, and the enriching of the Materia Medica."

Sir Hans Sloane married, in 1695, Elisabeth, the daughter of alderman Langley of London, who died in 1724, after

the

he had brought him one son, and three daughters, the youngest of which died also in her infancy. Sarah, the eldest, married George Stanley, Esq; of Poultons, in Hampshire; and Elizabeth, the second, married Lord Cadogan, Colonel of the second troop of horse guards,

and Governor of Tilbury Fort.—Hans Town, Sloane-street, &c. near Chelsea, distinguish, by their names, the site of the family estate. A monument to the memory of Sir Hans Sloane, is placed over his grave, at the east end of Chelsea church-yard next the river.

ABSTRACT OF THE LIFE OF FLORENCE WILSON, OF ELGIN.

(CONCLUDED FROM P. 142.)

IF Mr Wilson was disappointed of this object, as there is some reason to presume, he seems to have had no great obligations to fortune; for we do not find that his learning and accomplishments ever procured him any thing better from this period, than his laborious though honourable employment of teaching the ancient languages at Carpentras. It was perhaps to reconcile himself to the mediocrity of his lot, that, during his residence in that city, he composed his excellent book "*De Tranquillitate Animi*." If he possessed that contentment and peace of mind which made the subject of these contemplations, the first blessing of life was his, and that which wealth and station only have never bestowed on man.

This work is written in dialogue. The speakers are, Franciscus Michaelis, a patrician of Lucca, Demetrius, Caracalla, and the author himself. The first part of the work, and about one third of the whole, is taken up with proving, partly from the sentiments of the author, but chiefly from those of the ancient Philosophers, Moralists, and Poets, that tranquillity of mind is a practicable acquisition, in answer to the doubts and objections of the other interlocutors. In this part, and indeed throughout the work, Mr Wilson, displays a vast compass of learning, and an intimate acquaintance with all the Greek and Latin Classics; many apt and beautiful quotations from them adorn his treatise, not to mention several little poems of his composition interspersed, which at once enliven the piece, and give the reader a very advantageous idea of the author's poetic genius and talent for Latin versification.

The remainder of the performance is
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a Vision, introduced by the author's recollection of a walk which he took, before he left his native country, with a clerical friend on the banks of the Liffie*. Their conversation had turned on the discontented character of man, concerning which Horace descants with so much good sense in his first satire. Both having, for some time, discoursed with earnestness on the Poet's question, the conversation ended; they finished their walk and parted.

Upon meeting again, according to appointment, our author relates to his companion a dream, which had entertained his imagination in the course of the preceding night. I thought myself, says he, walking in a delightful meadow, beautified with various kinds of flowers. Near this meadow was a gentle eminence, upon which rose a superb structure, in the form of a temple. Not far below the foot of the hill flowed a clear stream, of little depth, enlivened by the different kinds of fish sporting beneath its surface. Between the river and the eminence, on a level spot, and also on the acclivity just rising beyond it, grew, besides the common trees of the forest, the myrtle, the laurel, the cypress, and the pine: almost adjoining lay an orchard, planted with nuts, apples, and every sort of fruit-trees; even the most unknown birds of song perched on every side among the shrubs and trees; fountains bubbled down the slope of the hill, whilst a sweetly-breathing air excited a soft murmur through the leaves of the grove. I here expatiated securely at my pleasure; for the region bred no serpent, nor any noxious animal. The temple itself, constructed, to all appear-

* This river waters the environs of Elgin.

G g ance,

ance, of Parian marble, and exhibiting every beauty of art, was surrounded by an ample and spacious circuit of wall. When arrived before its awful vestibule, I found there a venerable old man, attired like one of the sages of Greece. Demanding of him to what Deity the noble edifice might be consecrated, I was directed to peruse a Greek inscription over the valves of the outward entrance, importing that it was the "Temple of Tranquillity." I then asked, whether it were permitted me to enter its sacred precincts. He represented, that to enter was, for persons not sufficiently prepared, a business of much difficulty; but adding, that he perceived in my mind a strong inclination to virtue, the first requisite toward removing the obstacles of entrance, he himself vouchsafed to become my conductor. Then taking me by the hand, he ascended the vestibule of the temple, the roof of which was supported by a peristyle of eight columns. "Upon each of these," said he, "you observe an inscription, engraven in the Greek language. Before we proceed further, you must interpret them with reverence." Turning now my attention upon each successively, and beginning from my left hand, I ventured to interpret them as follows:

1. Let us ardently aspire after goodness, and to render ourselves perfect.
2. It is our duty to learn the maxims of the good.
3. Call nothing thy own which depends not on thyself.
4. 'Tis vain and contemptible to seek rest in outward objects.
5. Be not vain-glorious; please not thyself; despise not others.
6. As the servant, and not the master of Providence, submit willingly and cheerfully to its decrees.
7. Contented with that which thou art, wish thyself nothing else. To be precisely that, esteem thy happiness.
8. Exercise thy mind; converse with others; but, above all things, strictly watch thyself.

"Since you have expressed the more obvious sense of these inscriptions, said my guide, I am to demand a comment

upon each, to prove, that thou conceivest rightly of their whole import, in the conduct of life." When I had performed this laborious condition, my venerable conductor directed my sight to another inscription on the frontispiece of the temple, where I read—"Blessed are they who dwell in thy temple!" Being then permitted to proceed forward to the main entrance of this edifice, I found myself betwixt two columns, on one of which was written—"Know thyself."—on the other—"Know thy God."—Upon an arch, supported by these columns, was represented in relieve the figure of a God-like youth, having a crown of thorns upon his head; his side, his hands, and feet pierced with many wounds, and his whole body streaming with blood. Above his head was written, "This is my beloved Son, in whom I am well pleased."—Beneath his feet—"I am the way, the truth, and the life."—After this initiation, it was granted me to proceed freely forward into the Temple of Tranquillity.

This sketch may perhaps have sufficed to give you an idea of the plan of Mr Wilson's Vision, which is not only valuable on account of the moral and religious allegory conveyed in his initiatory progress to the Temple of Tranquillity, but is highly curious and interesting; inasmuch as the temple itself is supposed to describe the old cathedral of Elgin, as it appeared in the days of its prosperity, in the author's youth, and at that time one of the finest monuments of ecclesiastical grandeur in this island. But Mr Wilson preferred the character of a Christian to that of a man of taste; and undoubtedly meant, in the progress of his allegory, to shew, that all the morality of the heathen philosophers being inadequate alone to the attainment of tranquility of mind, the assistance of Christianity was requisite to render it complete.

About the year 1546, the tenth of Mr Wilson's residence at Carpentras, after having taught the *belles lettres* with great reputation, and established the character of a very learned, ingenious, and worthy man, he felt a strong desire to revisit his native country. But the doctrines of the

Reformation having now got some footing in Scotland, the famous George Wishart having then lately suffered for them at the stake, and that train of combustibles beginning now to be laid at the foundation of the Catholic Church, which John Knox soon after set into an explosion, Mr Wilson was aware of the difficulties which he should have to contend with on his return. He had therefore recourse to his friend and patron the Cardinal Sadolet, at that time in Rome. He wrote to request his advice, in what manner he should conduct himself betwixt religious parties in his own country. We find the answer in the 16th Book of Sadolet's Epistles, dated 1546. The gravity and dignified tone of some parts of it, so characteristic of the high and sacred station of its author, will, I doubt not, give you pleasure. I shall therefore make no scruple of lengthening this letter, by the translation of a passage or two. After many kind expressions of regard and esteem for his correspondent, and high commendation of his orthodox principles, the Cardinal tells him, "that such dissensions as had arisen in the Church of Scotland, had been foretold in the Scriptures; that they were suffered by God for the trial of our faith and perseverance—but he doubted not "that in those, as in former days, every good and serious man would resolutely and piously defend the holy mother church." Then, after condemning, in strong terms, the imprudence and madness of those who could abandon the Catholic Church, supported as it had been by the consent and authority of so many holy fathers, he addresses himself directly to his correspondent in the following terms: "I persuade, exhort, and counsel you to persevere in the footsteps of your ancestors, and to give the sanction of your own observance to those things which the church hath resolved, decreed, and observed for so many ages; considering them as the decrees of the holy spirit, her perpetual

guardian, the teacher of all truth; and that you employ the gifts of genius and learning with which God hath blessed you, to preserve those, with whom you shall live, as far as possible, in the true faith and religion, manifesting your zeal as becomes the Christian calling. Thus will you pursue the straightest way that leads to eternal salvation, &c."

Full, it is probable, of sentiments similar to these of the Cardinal's letter, Mr Wilson had now determined upon his journey to Scotland, and, not long after, he set forward upon it; but falling sick at Vienne in Dauphiny, his progress was suddenly stopt. His disorder increased beyond the power of medical relief; all hope of once more seeing his native soil, and affectionately greeting such of his relatives and of the friends of his youth, whom he hoped still to have found among the living, were in a few days cut off for ever. Thus expired he on the banks of the Rhone, 1547, and entered into the real and unceasing enjoyment of that tranquility, to which his genius had been consecrating a temple in vision.

Buchanan has paid a pleasing tribute to his worth.

Hic musis, Volusene, jaces, charissime, ripam
Ad Rhodani; terrâ quam procul a patria?
Hoc meruit virtus tua, tellus, quæ fuit altrix
Virtutum, ut cineres conderet illa tuos*.

Besides the work mentioned in the course of Mr Wilson's life, he wrote a book of Latin poems, printed at London in 1619, 4to.—*Commentatio Theologica, in Aphorismos dissecta, per Sebast. Gryphæum.* 1539, 8vo.—*Philosophiæ Aristotelicæ Synopsis, Lib. iv.* Whether this last article ever appeared in print, I do not know.

* Will the English reader accept the following attempt at a translation?

From home far distant, on a foreign shore,
Sleep'st thou, my Wilson, dear to all the Nine?
Thy native land, which gave thee virtue's lore,
Had best deserv'd thy ashes to inhurne.

European Mag.

CHARACTER OF HENRY VII.

FROM HENRY'S HISTORY OF GREAT BRITAIN.

HENRY VII. was in stature a little above the middle size, slender, strong,

and active. His deportment was, in general, grave, reserved, and stately; but

he could put on a smiling countenance, and assume a gracious engaging manner, when he saw convenient. In personal courage he was not defective, but it was attended with caution, and not of the imperious enterprising kind. Though he sometimes threatened, he never really intended to engage in any foreign war; because he knew it was exceedingly expensive, and peculiarly dangerous to a prince with a disputed title and discontented subjects. From these considerations, rather than from timidity, he cultivated peace with all the neighbouring princes. In application to business he was indefatigable, and descended to the most minute details. He was his own minister, impenetrably secret in all his schemes, and prescribed to his servants the part they were to act, without acquainting them with his views. His understanding was good, but neither very quick nor comprehensive; but he supplied the want of quickness by mature deliberation; and the success with which all his measures were crowned, procured him the name of the Solomon of the age, and a very high reputation for wisdom, both at home and abroad. He has been highly admired for diminishing the exorbitant power of the great barons, which

had often endangered the crown and oppressed the people. This he certainly endeavoured, and in part accomplished. But it was far from being a difficult task. The civil wars had ruined two-thirds of the great families, and at his accession there were only twenty-seven temporal peers in England. The great defects in the character of this prince, proceeded not from the weakness of his head, but the hardness of his heart, which was exceedingly selfish and unfeeling; little susceptible of the impressions of love, friendship, pity, or any generous benevolent affection. He was an unkind husband to an amiable consort; never had a friend, and seldom forgave an enemy. As a son, he treated his venerable mother with formal respect, but allowed her no influence; as a father, he was careful, but not affectionate; as a master, he was far from being generous. His vexatious exactions of various kinds, his severity to Sir William Stanley, and his cruelty to the innocent Earl of Warwick, have procured him, and not unjustly, the odious name of tyrant. An inordinate love of money, and an unrelenting hatred to the house of York, were his ruling passions, and the chief sources of all his vices, and of all his troubles.

NATIONAL PHYSIOGNOMY.

THAT there is national physiognomy, as well as national character, is undeniable. Whoever doubts this fact, can never have observed men of different nations, nor compared the inhabitants of the extreme confines of any two. Compare a Negro and an Englishman, a native of Lapland and an Italian, a Frenchman and an Inhabitant of Terra del Fuego. Examine their forms, countenances, characters, and minds. Their difference will be easily seen, though it will sometimes prove very difficult to describe it scientifically.

It seems probable, that we shall discover what is national in the countenance better from the sight of an individual first, than of a whole people; at least, so it appears to me, from my own experience. Individual countenances discover more

the characteristic of a whole nation, than a whole nation does that which is national in individuals.

French.—I am least able to characterize the French. They have no trait so bold as the English, nor so minute as the Germans. I know them, chiefly, by their teeth, and their laugh. The French class is that of the sanguine, in the temperament of nations. Frivolous, benevolent, and ostentatious, the Frenchman forgets not his inoffensive parade till old age has made him wise. At all times disposed to enjoy life, he is the best of companions. He pardons himself much, and therefore pardons others, if they will but grant that they are foreigners, and he is a Frenchman. His gait is dancing, his speech without accent, and his ear incurable. His imagination pur-

sues

faces the consequence of small things with the rapidity of the moment-hand of a stop-watch, but seldom gives those loud, strong, reverberating strokes, which announce new discoveries to the world. Wit is his inheritance. His countenance is open, and speaks, at first sight, a thousand pleasant, amiable things. Silent he cannot be, either with eye, tongue, or feature. His eloquence is often deafening, but his good-humour casts a veil over all his failings. His form is equally distinct from that of other nations, and difficult to describe. No other has so little of the firm or deep traits, or so much motion. He is all appearance, all gesture: therefore, the first impression seldom deceives, but declares who and what he is. His imagination is incapable of high flights, and the sublime in all arts is to him offence. Hence his dislike of whatever is antique, in art or in literature; his bad ear for genuine music; his blindness to the higher beauties of painting. His last most marking trait is, that he is astonished at every thing; and cannot comprehend how it is possible for men to be otherwise than they are at Paris.

Dutch.—The Dutch I discover by the rotundity of the head, and the weakness of the hair. A Dutchman is tranquil, patient, confined, and appears to will

nothing. His walk and eye are long silent; and an hour of his company seems scarcely to produce a thought. He is little troubled by the tide of passions; and will contemplate, unmoved, the parading streamers of all nations sailing before his eyes. Quiet and competence are his gods; those arts, therefore, which can procure these blessings, alone employ his faculties. His laws, political and commercial, have originated in that spirit of security which maintains him in the possession of what he has gained. He is tolerant in all that relates to opinion, if he be but left peaceably to enjoy his property, and to assemble at the meeting-house of his sect. The character of the ant is so applicable to the Dutch, that to this literature itself conforms in Holland. All poetical powers, exerted in great works or small, are foreign to this nation. They endure pleasure from the perusal of poetry, but they produce none. I speak of the United Provinces, and not of the Flemings, whose jovial character is in the midway between the Italian and French. The characteristic of a Dutchman is, I believe, a high forehead, half-open eyes, full nose, hanging cheeks, wide open mouth, fleshy lips, broad chin, and large ears.

From Lavater,

ON SUPERSTITION.

WHEN alarms of a serious tendency appear to be spreading in society, by the dangerous vehicle of a religious enthusiasm, industriously disseminated in weak minds, a rational enquiry into the true nature of Superstition, can never be deemed unseasonable; for, though "the wisdom of this world is, no doubt, foolishness with God;" it is only on account of the comparatively small degree which the wisest of mankind possess, and not, as has been absurdly supposed, because wisdom is folly. The genuine objects of a Christian's faith, are not *contrary* to human reason, but *above* it.

Precisely to define Superstition is, perhaps, no easy task. By some it has been ascribed to those only who believe *every* thing; and, by others, to all who believe

any thing. Truth seldom resides in extremes; and each of these notions, for they are nothing more, may with little hesitation, and without hazard, be pronounced erroneous. A man may be superstitious, yet not believe *every* thing; and he certainly may believe *many* things, yet not be superstitious. It may probably be with safety advanced, however the boldness of the position at first staggers the understanding—that Superstition, in some of its innumerable shapes, haunts the mind of every human existence. The savage, and the sage, are both subject to its influence, though certainly in very different degrees; and, indeed, it is sometimes difficult to decide, whether rudeness or refinement has the advantage: if the one appears more gross, which does

does not always happen, the other is indisputably the least excusable; and there is in this, as in all other unprejudiced contemplations of nature, abundant cause for humility to the most cultivated enquirer.

Superstition, in the sense here considered, signifies an impulse of fear or apprehension on the mind, without any visible or rational cause; for, the instant it can be demonstrated rational, it ceases to be Superstition, properly so called. Thus the genuine Christian, contrary to what has been usually imagined, is in reality less tainted with this mental infirmity than any other human being; since "he knows in whom he has believed:" while the haughty and presumptuous man, arrogating to himself the name of a philosopher, and blasphemously setting revelation at defiance, trembles in secret at such superstitions, as an honest and a humble heathen, who only—

"Sees God in clouds, and hears him in the wind,"

would disdain to harbour in his bosom. The sceptic, in fact, possesses the true satanic spirit. He knows, that there is a God; but, like every infernal being, he labours to sow doubts in the minds of the weak and the wavering, over whom it is his constant aim finally to reign triumphant, and thus become himself the object of their admiration, which is only another word for *adoration*! Horrid, and abominable, as this character of the sceptic may appear, it is not exaggerated: for the denial of all revelation, is nothing short of diabolism! The Christian walks humbly with his Maker; certain of nothing, but what He has thought proper to reveal. If he feels his faculties limited, which he cannot fail to do, he reflects that he is yet in an imperfect state; that no requisite knowledge is withheld from him; and, that the wish to be "wise above what is written," would be presumptuous and sinful. What his Bible will not teach him, he is by no means anxious to learn: it is his guide through life; it is the reconciler of his difficulties; the solace of his affliction; and his hope of glory.

What a treasure, then, is lost, by those flagitious characters, who prefer

their own wisdom, as it is falsely called, to the wisdom of God; that glorious emanation of divine knowledge benignantly bestowed to illumine our path, as we traverse the perilous wilds of a darkened world, in our pilgrimage from this temporary abode of wretchedness, to the happy and eternal regions of immortal light! To the neglect of this divine guide, in countries denominated Christian, may be attributed all national crimes and their consequences, all public and private calamities to empires and to states, to governors and to governed, to families and to individuals. The conscious heart, enervated by licentiousness, and sinking under a sense of accumulated guilt, loses its confidence in the boundless mercy of an insulted God; and man, thus estranged from his Maker, is "carried away by every wind of doctrine;" listens to every delusion; imbibes every doubt; and is filled with Superstition.

In this situation of things, impostors arise; the harvest of credulity is ripe, and the worst confusion that can be predicted from the universality of vice, of insanity, and folly, bids fair for accomplishment. Fear propagates fear with incalculable fecundity; the dreamers of dreams, and the seers of visions, distract one another; like children in a winter evening, they alarm each other, with absurd tales of goblins, till themselves dread the dark; natural appearances are magnified into prodigies; every exhalation is a fiery meteor, or a blazing comet; thunder and lightning, are the dreadful artillery of Divine vengeance; and the aurora borealis, the mere day-break of more northern climes, the active operations of sanguinary armies portentously depicted in the heavens. Ghosts are seen in every church-yard, and noises heard in every large and lonely house. Every poor old woman is a witch, every idiot a conjuror; and every insane victim of superstitious melancholy, as well as every bold blasphemer, claims to be considered as a prophet; and, what seems less wonderful, has the impious claim allowed, even by the wicked who disbelieve the sacred writings, as well as the

the weak, who neglect to examine those infallible discriminators between true and false prophets.

To eradicate every Superstition from the human mind, is not the work of man; with the sincere Christian character, however, like every other infirmity of our nature, little will remain, and none that need disturb his tranquillity. The calamities of life, he is taught to expect, and he is likewise instructed how to bear them. Armed with his Bible, he can

successfully combat every evil, and infallibly detect every error. In whatever way the most specious denunciations may be impressed, and by whomsoever they may be pronounced, if they contradict or deny a single sentence recorded in that book—or, if the pretended prophet assume any part of the character of Him who is already known to have appeared—all his predictions may be safely despised, and himself pronounced a monster or a madman. *By Sir John Ramsay.*

HOGARTH'S LAST PAINTING.

A FEW months before this ingenious artist was seized with the malady which deprived society of one of its most distinguished ornaments, he proposed to his matchless pencil the work he has entitled a *TAIL PIECE*; the first idea of which, is said to have been started in company, while the convivial glass was circulating round his own table. "My next undertaking," said Hogarth, "shall be the *end of all things*."—"If that be the case," replied one of his friends, "*your business will be finished*, for there will be an end of the painter."—"There *will* so!" answered Hogarth, sighing heavily; "and, therefore, the sooner *my work is done*, the better." Accordingly, he began the next day; and continued his design, with a diligence that seemed to indicate an apprehension he should not live till he had completed it. This, however, he did, in the most ingenious manner; by grouping every thing which could denote the *end of all things*. A broken bottle—an old broom worn to the stump—the butt end of an old musket—a

cracked bell—a bow unstrung—a crown tumbled in pieces—towers in ruins—the *sign-post* of a tavern, called the *World's End*, tumbling—the moon in her wane—the map of the globe burning—a gibbet falling, the body gone, and the chains which held it dropping down—Phœbus and horses dead in the clouds—a vessel wrecked—Time with his hour-glass and scythe broken; and a tobacco-pipe in his mouth, the last whiff of smoke going out—a play book opened, with *Exeunt Omnes* stamped in the corner—an empty purse—and a statute of bankruptcy taken out against Nature—"So far, so good," cried Hogarth; "nothing remains but this," taking his pencil in a sort of prophetic fury, and dashing off the similitude of a *painter's pallet broken*. "*FINIS!*" exclaimed Hogarth, "*the deed is done! all is over!*"—It is remarkable, and little known, perhaps, that he died in about a month after finishing this *Tail Piece* having never again taken the pallet in his hand.

DESCRIPTION OF A ROUT.

LADY A—, Lady G—, or Lady L—, or any other *tonish* lady, chuses a distant night, which may not interpose with any other *rout*, but which, if possible, may clash with some public amusement, and make a noise in the world. She issues cards, intimating that on the night specified, "she sees company." These cards are sent to several hundred people; not because they are relations, friends, or acquaintance; but because she has seen them, or because their presence will give an *ecclat* to the thing.

Before eleven o'clock at night, which is *high tide*, the house is crowded with company of both sexes, and of all ranks. Card tables are placed in every room in the house; and as many in each room as will barely leave space for the players to sit or move about. Coffee, tea, and lemonade are handed to the company.

Confusion is the very essence of a *rout*; and every body who gives a *rout*, takes measurement of the fashion, and not of house. Many more persons are invited than

than the place will hold : and the Lady enjoys the inconvenience, the fatigue of the heat, and other circumstances peculiar to a *roust*, with as much heart-felt pleasure as a player, who hears the screams and noise of an immense crowd flocking to his benefit, the blunders of servants, the misfiring articles of dress, or the tearing them; the repeated exclamations of *good God ! how hot it is ! bless me ! Lady Betty, I am ready to faint ! Dear me ! Oh la !* &c. these afford exquisite satisfaction to the lady of the house ; whose happiness may be deemed perfect, if she hears that the street has been in an uproar, or that some of the nobility's servants have been fighting, some of the carriages broke, or some of the company robbed by pick-pockets at the door. *Pharo*-tables are indis-

pensible at *rousts* ; and these, as well as the cards, and other implements of gaming, are provided by a set of gentlemen at the other end of the town, who make a comfortable livelihood, by letting out their furniture per night.

At a *roust*, it is not necessary to take much notice of the lady of the house either at entrance or exit ; but you must provide a side at some table, *win* if you can ; but at all events *lose* something. Very considerable losses ennoble a *roust* much : and if you can have the credit of a young heir, being done over at your *roust*, it establishes the credit of your house for ever.—Such is a *roust* ; and of such *rousts* it is not uncommon to hear, that there is no less than *six* in one night,

METHOD OF CURING HERRINGS IN THE ISLE OF MAN.

THE unloading of the boats, and carrying the fish to the respective herring-houses, where they are thrown down under large sheds, built for that purpose, are done by women. There are two men ready to shovel them up in *layers*, as they come in, and throw a proper quantity of salt over every layer. In that situation, they remain for several days, till it is judged they have imbibed a sufficient quantity of it for curing, and also preserving them for exportation. The next operation is washing them, which is done in large open baskets, placed within very large tubs of water, where the buckets are briskly worked about, till the fish are thoroughly cleansed from the loose salt and slime that are adhering to them.

The washing is a very hard work ; requiring much strength ; therefore allotted to the men to perform. The women, however, take the baskets from the men, and carry them into the drying-houses, where they throw them down in heaps, there to drain a while. The next procedure is called spitting the fish. A vast quantity of *split* hazle-sticks, well dried and hardened by fire, is ready prepared for the purpose. The herrings are fastened, or strung—if no incongruity in the expression—upon those sticks, by running them through their gills. The next operation is putting them up, in those large drying houses, which are fitted up

with proper framings, like so many *floor* upright ladders, from the bottom to the top of the building : those framings being fixed at such a distance from each other that a man may easily ascend betwixt them, in order to convey those spits to the *highest* ranges, which they fill the first, and so keep descending, till the whole of that partition is filled to near the bottom. The sticks are handed up when past easy reach from the bottom from one person to another, standing across the opening, with one foot on each side ; and, in the same method, they proceed till the whole house is filled.

Wood fires are then lighted up, to dry, harden, and smoke them sufficiently. When that is done, they are taken down in the same manner they were placed up ; then taken from the sticks, and put down *very close*, into large casks ; which finishes the business of curing.

The drying-houses are very lofty buildings ; from twenty to thirty yards long and upwards ; with proportionable width. The cleanings of washing-tubs are esteemed a very first rate manure, for land ; so are the sweepings of every out-house, or room, where any part of the business is carried on. It is too valuable an article to be obtained from the herring merchants ; who wish to distinguish their grounds with it, by a verdure uncommonly rich, and uncommonly lasting.

DIALOGUES OF THE DEAD.

(CONTINUED FROM P. 160.)

Ad. THAT I take to be a great compliment. And perhaps our present contrariety of opinion might make us mutually desire the conversation of each other; since you are as willing to object as I am to be praised; and since I receive as commendation what you speak as censure. However, you have allowed me to examine your notions of style, and I will not defer that topic any longer. You will doubtless agree with me, that speech was intended to convey the sentiments of men from one to another; and that, therefore, its first and most essential quality is, to be understood.

Jo. Yes: I admit that language must be intelligible; and that it was fabricated as a vehicle for human cogitation.

Ad. Since, then, we agree in this, you will also allow, that of two words having the same signification, an author ought to prefer the more intelligible.

Jo. I might perhaps agree with you in general upon that point. But are there not words, sullied by the mouth of the multitude, which, from meanness, or vulgarity, become unsuitable to the majesty of composition?

Ad. If a word, conveying an idea with meanness, either inherent in itself, or acquired by association, be compared with another word which conveys the same idea without meanness, the significations of those words are in some degree different, and therefore they are not included in my proposition.

Jo. Perhaps you may be right. But are there not words, whose venerable magnitude gives them an elegance and a dignity superior to that of the more diminutive parts of speech? Cant words, and vulgar words, in general, are short. Your friend Swift will tell you so.

Ad. Yes: but he will not tell me, that short words are always either cant, or vulgar.—I allow, that, in certain circumstances, even in prose, one word may be preferable to another, for the sound only. But I can never admit, that sound is more valuable than sense; or believe, that a reader, when he meets with a word that he does not understand,

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will think his ignorance compensated by his discovering, that the word in question consists of six or seven syllables, and ends with—*ation*, or—*osity*. If it were to be established as a rule, that one expression should be preferred to another for the sound merely, without its being considered whether common readers could understand it or not, we might soon expect to see the words *answering* and *noisy* banished from our language, that their place might be supplied by the Greek *poluphloisboio* and *upameibomenos*. I must therefore maintain, that one word is to be chosen in preference to another for the sake of the *sound*, only when the sense is in both exactly the same, and in both equally perspicuous.

Jo. And I must, I think, give my assent to your former proposition, thus limited and explained. But surely you do not mean to insinuate, that an author must use no word which cannot, by the vulgar, be understood.

Ad. By no means. I know that an author may have occasion to mention many things that the common people do not understand, and therefore have not language to express. But I still think, that he ought to prefer a word which the vulgar can understand, to one which they cannot, if it convey the same meaning with equal elegance.

Jo. I see that you adhere to your rule, and will oblige me to agree with you.

Ad. Do you then renounce *fragility*, *stentorophonick*, *detruncation*, and other unweildy favourites, whose sense may be expressed in plain English words, with equal elegance, and much greater perspicuity?

Jo. Sir, sir, you have a puerile mode of argumentation, which you must have learned by conversing with the *rabble* of London in your diurnal papers: my periodical lucubrations had a loftier aim. Make me a speech to confirm your doctrine, and I will confute it; write me a system, and it shall be overturned; but do not harass me with the assiduous importunity of question and inference, as if

H h

you

you were putting interrogatories to a school-boy.

Ad. If my arguments are just, do not reject them as childish; and remember your promise, that you would hear me with impartiality and patience.

Jo. Well: perhaps I may be inclined to allow, that my diction might have been improved in intelligibility, by the removal of such words as those you object to. But where then would have been the cadence of my periods, the pomp of my sonorous phraseology, the—

Ad. You agreed with me, that in style, perspicuity is the first thing to be considered; and that it is to be embellished by attention to the sound, only when that can be done without injury to the sense. But, even with regard to sound,—do you think that Virgil would have been accounted an harmonious poet, if he had continued through the whole *Eneid* that strain of versification, however elegant and sublime, in which he describes the storm in his first book; or that Homer would have been, in your opinion, to be commended, if he had related the meeting of Penelope and Ulysses, or the parting of Hector and Andromache, with the same thundering impetuosity of numbers, which he employs upon the stone of Sisyphus, or the horses and chariot of Neptune?

Jo. No: I allow, that harmony of style is merely relative, and deserves praise only when it suits the subject; and that the same strain of eloquence, if too long continued, induces languor, from its want of diversification, as well as displacency from the appearance of excessive art.

Ad. Is it your opinion, then, that the pompous uniformity of diction, which we find in the *Rambler*, can please

by its variety; or that it can be adapted to each different subject, when it is equally applied to all:—to the trifling as well as the magnificent, to praise and to censure, to argument and to narrative? Do you not think, that the same objection may be made to the structure of your style, as to the sound; if both ought to possess, what you have given to neither, variety suited to the subject? And would not one be apt to imagine, that an author, who, by the sound and composition of his language, elevates equally sublime and familiar ideas, might run some risque of falling under the imputation of bombast?

Jo. Sir, you grow intolerable; but when were Whigs otherwise? You still forget, that you are not now engaged in disquisition with one of the populace of London. Yet I would not have you imagine, that such arguments can affect or change my mind. No, sir, if I cease to answer, it is more from lassitude than from conviction.

Ad. And yet my arguments are not, in my judgment, either tedious or inconclusive. But you promised not to be angry or partial; and I know you too well to entertain any serious doubt of your sincerity. A little irony now and then is a good seasoning to conversation. Tell me now, my good sir, your real opinion; and let us then amuse ourselves with some topic more suitable to the tranquillity of Elysium.

Jo. Why, sir, if you will have it, I may possibly allow, that you are partly in the right. If I had my style to form anew, I should perhaps make it, in a greater degree, elegant without constraint, dignified without ambitious ornament, strong without rigidity, and harmonious without elaboration.

(*To be continued.*)

MODES OF SALUTATION, AND CEREMONIOUS OBSERVANCE IN DIFFERENT NATIONS.

WHEN men (writes the compiler of *L'Esprit des Usages et des Coutumes*,) salute each other in an amicable manner, it signifies little whether they move a particular part of the body, or practice a particular ceremony. In these actions,

there must exist different customs. Every nation imagines it employs the most reasonable ones; but all are equally simple, and none are to be treated as ridiculous.

This infinite number of ceremonious

may be reduced to two kinds; to reverences or salutations; and to the touch of some part of the human body. To bend and prostrate oneself to express sentiments of respect, appears to be a natural motion; for terrified persons throw themselves on the earth when they adore invisible beings. The affectionate touch of the person they salute, is an expression of tenderness.

As nations decline from their ancient simplicity, much farce and grimace are introduced. Superstition, the manners of a people, and their situation, influence the modes of salutation; as may be observed from the instances we collect.

Modes of salutation have sometimes very different characters, and it is no uninteresting speculation to examine their shades. Many display a refinement of delicacy, while others are remarkable for their simplicity, or for their sensibility. In general, however, they are frequently the same in the infancy of nations, and in more polished societies. Respect, humility, fear, and esteem, are expressed much in a similar manner; for these are the natural consequences of the organization of the body.

These demonstrations become, in time, only empty civilities, which signify nothing; we shall notice what they were originally, without reflecting on what they are.

The first nations have no peculiar modes of salutation; they know no reverences, or other compliments, or they despise and disdain them. The Greenlanders laugh, when they see an European uncover his head, and bend his body before him whom he calls his superior.

The Islanders, near the Philippines, take the hand or foot of him they salute, and with it they gently rub their face. The Laplanders apply their nose strongly against that of the person they salute. Jampier says, that at New Guinea they are satisfied in placing on their heads the leaves of trees, which have ever passed for symbols of friendship and peace. This is at least a picturesque salute.

Other salutations are very incommode and painful; it requires great practice to enable a man to be polite in an

island situated in the Streights of the Sound. Houtman tells us, they saluted him in this odd way: "They raised his left foot, which they passed gently over the right leg, and from thence over his face." The inhabitants of the Philippines, bend their body very low, in placing their hands on their cheeks, and raising at the same time one foot in the air, with their knee bent.

An Ethiopian takes the robe of another, and ties it about his own waist, so that he leaves his friend half-naked. This custom of undressing on these occasions takes other forms; sometimes men place themselves naked before the person whom they salute; it is to shew their humility, and that they are unworthy of appearing in his presence. This was practised before Sir Joseph Banks, when he received the visit of two female Otaheitans. Their innocent simplicity, no doubt, did not appear immodest in the eyes of the *virtuoso*.

Sometimes they only undress partially. The Japanese only take off a slipper; the people of Arracan, their sandals in the street, and their stockings in the house.

In the progress of time, it appears servile to uncover oneself. The grandees of Spain claim the right of appearing covered before the king, to shew that they are not so much subjected to him as the rest of the nation; and (this writer observes) we may remark that the English do not uncover their heads so much as the other nations of Europe.

In a word, there is not a nation, (observes the humorous Montaigne) even to the people who, when they salute, turn their backs on their friends, but that can be justified in their customs.

It must be observed of the negroes, that they are lovers of ludicrous actions, and thus make all their ceremonies farcical. The greater part pull the fingers till they crack. Snelgrave gives an odd representation of the embassy which the King of Dahomy sent to him. The ceremonies of salutation consisted in the most ridiculous contortions. When two negro monarchs visit, they embrace in snapping three times the middle finger.

Barbarous nations frequently imprint on their salutations the dispositions of their character. When the inhabitants of Carmenta (says Athenæus) would show a peculiar mark of esteem, they breathed a vein, and presented for the beverage of their friend the blood as it issued. The Franks tore hair from their head, and presented it to the person they saluted. The slave cut his hair, and offered it to his master.

The Chinese are singularly affected in their personal civilities. They even calculate the number of their reverences. These are their most remarkable postures. The men move their hands in an affectionate manner, while they are joined together on the breast, and bow their head a little. If they respect a person, they raise their hands joined, and then lower them to the earth, in bending the body. If two persons meet after a long separation, they both fall on their knees, and bend the face to the earth, and this ceremony they repeat two or three times. Surely we may differ here with the sentiment of Montaigne, and confess this ceremony to be ridiculous. It arises from their national affectation. They substitute artificial ceremonies for natural actions.

Their expressions mean as little as their ceremonies. If a Chinese is asked how he finds himself in health? He answers, *Very well; thanks to your abundant felicity.* If they would tell a man that he looks well, they say, *Prosperity is painted on your face; or, Your air announces your happiness.*

If you render them any service, they say, *My thanks should be immortal.* If you praise them, they answer, *How shall I dare to persuade myself of what you say of me?* If you dine with them, they tell

you at parting, *We have not treated you with sufficient distinction.* The various titles they invent for each other, it would be impossible to translate.

It is to be observed, that all these answers are prescribed by the Chinese ritual, or Academy of Compliments. They are determined the number of bows; the expressions to be employed; the genuflections; and the inclinations which are to be made to the right or left hand. The salutations of the master before the chair where the stranger is to be seated for he salutes it most profoundly, and wipes the dust away with the skirts of his robe; all these and other things are noticed, even to the silent gestures, by which you are entreated to enter the house. The lower class of people are equally nice in these punctilios; and ambassadors pass forty days in practising them before they are enabled to appear in court. A tribunal of ceremonies has been erected, and every day very odd decrees are issued, to which the Chinese most religiously submit.

The marks of honour are frequently arbitrary; to be seated, with us, is a mark of repose and familiarity: to stand up, that of respect. There are countries, however, in which princes will only be addressed by persons who are seated, and it is considered as a favour to be permitted to stand in their presence. This custom prevails in despotic countries; a despot cannot suffer, without disgust, the elevated figure of his subject. he is pleased to bend their bodies with their genius; his presence must lay the who behold him prostrate on the earth. he desires no eagerness, no attention, it would only inspire terror.

From Curiosities of Literature, Vol.

AN ACCOUNT OF SOME EXTRAORDINARY NATURAL AND ARTIFICIAL CURIOSITIES IN POLAND.

AMONG the natural curiosities of Poland, must be reckoned the wild men that have been found in the woods of that country. The frequent incursions of the Tartars and other barbarous nations, who often bore off whole villages of people into slavery, probably forced

the women to carry their children in the woods for safety, and, in case of further pursuit, to leave them behind; for they are frequently found among bears and other wild beasts, by whom they are nourished, and taught to feed like them. Such beings have been frequently found

in the woods both of Poland and Germany, divested of almost all the properties of humanity, except the form. Those that have been taken, went generally upon all-fours, though sometimes they stood upright. They had not the use of speech at first, but were taught to speak when brought into towns, and used kindly; retaining no memory of their former savage lives when they came to be humanized, and made conversable by cultivation.

The salt mines of the country are striking objects of natural curiosity. These are wonderful caverns, several hundred yards deep, at the bottom of which are many intricate windings and labyrinths. Out of these are dug four different kinds of salts; one extremely hard, like crystal; another, softer, but clearer; a third, white, but brittle; these are all brackish; but the fourth is somewhat fresher. These four kinds are dug in different mines near the city of Cracow; on one side of them is a stream of salt water; and on the other, one of fresh. The revenue arising from these and other salt-mines is very considerable, and formed part of the royal revenue, till they were seized by the Emperor, being situated within the provinces which he dismembered from Poland; the annual average profit of that of Wielitska, was 3,500,000 Polish florins, or 97,221. 4s. 6d. Sterling. The latter, indeed, is the most considerable salt mine in the world, and from it a great part of the continent is supplied with that article. Wielitska is a small town about eight miles from Cracow: the mine is excavated in a ridge of hills at the northern extremity of the chain which joins to the Carpathian mountains, and has been wrought above 600 years; for they are mentioned in the Polish annals so early as 1237, under Boleslaus the Chaste, and not then as a new discovery: how much earlier they were known, cannot be ascertained. There are eight openings or descents into this mine, six in the field, and two in the town itself, which are mostly used for letting down the workmen, and taking up the salt; the others

being chiefly used for letting in wood and other necessaries.

The openings are five feet square, and about four wide; they are lined throughout with timber, and at the top of each there is a large wheel with a rope as thick as a cable, by which things are let down and drawn up; and this is worked by a horse. When a stranger has the curiosity to see the works, he must descend by one of these holes; he is first to put on a miner's coat over his clothes, and then being led to the mouth of the hole by a miner, who serves for a guide, the miner fastens a smaller rope to the large one, and ties it about himself; he sits in this, and, taking the stranger in his lap, gives the sign to be let down. When several go down together, the custom is, that when the first is let down about three yards, the wheel stops, and another miner takes another rope, ties himself, takes another in his lap, and descends about three yards farther; the wheel then stops for another pair, and so on till the whole company are seated, then the wheel is again worked, and the whole string of adventurers are let down together. It is no uncommon thing for forty people to go down in this manner. When the wheel is finally set a-going, it never stops till they are all down; but the descent is very slow and gradual, and it is a very uncomfortable time, while they all recollect that their lives depend on the goodness of the rope. They are carried down a narrow and dark well to the depth of six hundred feet perpendicular; this is in reality an immense depth, but the terror and tediousness of the descent, makes it appear to most people vastly more than it is. As soon as the first miner touches the ground at the bottom, he slips out of the rope, and sets his companion upon his legs, and the rope continues descending till all the rest do the same.

The place where they are set down is perfectly dark, but the miners strike fire, and light a small lamp, by means of which (each taking the stranger he has care of by the arm) they lead them through a number of strange passages and meanders;

meanders, all descending lower and lower, till they come to certain ladders, by which they descend an immense depth, and this through passages perfectly dark. The damp, cold, and darkness, of these places, and the horror of being so many yards under ground, generally make strangers heartily repent before they get thus far; but when at bottom they are well rewarded for their pains, by a sight that could never have been expected after so much horror.

At the bottom of the last ladder, the stranger is received in a small dark cavern, walled up perfectly close on all sides. To increase the terror of the scene, it is usual for the guide to pretend the utmost horror on the apprehension of his lamp going out, declaring they must perish in the mazes of the mine if it did. When arrived in this dreary chamber, he puts out his light, as if by accident, and after much cant, catches the stranger by the hand, and drags him through a narrow creek into the body of the mine, when there bursts at once upon his view a world, the lustre of which is scarcely to be imagined. It is a spacious plain, containing a whole people, a kind of subterraneous republic, with houses, carriages, roads, &c. This is wholly scooped out of one vast bed of salt, which is all a hard rock, as bright and glittering as crystal, and the whole space before him is formed of lofty arched vaults, supported by columns of salt, and roofed and floored with the same, so that the columns, and indeed the whole fabric, seem composed of the purest crystal.

They have many public lights in this place continually burning for the general use, and the blaze of those reflected from every part of the mine, gives a more glittering prospect than any thing above ground can possibly exhibit. Were this the whole beauty of the spot, it were sufficient to attract our wonder; but this is only a small part. The salt, (though generally clear and bright as crystal) is in some places tinged with all the colours of precious stones, as blue, yellow, purple, and green; there are numerous columns wholly composed of these kinds, and they look like masses of rubies, emeralds,

amethysts, and sapphires, darting a radiance which the eye can hardly bear, and which has given many people occasion to compare it to the supposed magnificence of heaven.

Beside the variety of forms in these vaults, tables, arches, and columns, which are framed as they dig out the salt for the purpose of keeping up the roof, there is a vast variety of others, grotesque and finely figured, the work of nature, and these are generally of the purest and brightest salt.

The roofs of the arches are, in many places, full of salt, hanging pendent from the top, in the form of icicles, and having all the hues and colours of the rainbow; the walks are covered with various congelations of the same kind, and the very floors, when not too much trodden and battered, are covered with globules of the same sort, of beautiful materials.

In various parts of this spacious plain, stand the huts of the miners and families, some standing single, and others in clusters like villages. They have very little communication with the world above ground, and many hundreds of people are born and live all their lives here.

Through the midst of this plain lies the great road to the mouth of the mine. This road is always filled with carriages loaded with masses of salt out of the farther part of the mine, and carrying them to the place where the rope belonging to the wheel receives them; the drivers of these carriages are all merry and singing, and the salt looks like a load of gems. The horses kept here are a very great number, and when once let down, they never see the day-light again; but some of the men take frequent occasions of going up and breathing the fresh air. The instruments principally used by the miners are pick-axes, hammers, and chisels; with these they dig out the salt in form of huge cylinders, each of many hundred weight. This is found the most convenient method of getting them out of the mine, and as soon as they are got above ground, they are broken into smaller pieces, and sent to the mills, where they

are

are ground to powder. The finest sort of the salt is frequently cut into toys, and often passes for real crystal. This hard kind makes a great part of the floor of the mine; and what is most surprising in the whole place is, that there runs constantly over this, and through a large part of the mine, a spring of fresh water, sufficient to supply the inhabitants and their horses, so that they need not have any from above ground. The horses usually grow blind after they have been some little time in the mine, but they do as well for service afterward as before.

After admiring the wonders of this amazing place, it is no very comfortable remembrance to the stranger, that he is to go back again through the same dismal way he came, and indeed the journey is not much better than the prospect; the only means of getting up is by the rope, and little more ceremony is used in the journey, than in the drawing up of a piece of salt.

The salt dug from this mine is called Ziebna, or green salt, but for what reason it is difficult to determine, its colour being an iron grey; when pounded, it has a dirty ash colour, like what we call brown salt. The mine appears to be inexhaustible, as will easily be conceived

from the following account of its dimensions, given by Mr Coxe: its known breadth (says he) is 1115 feet, its length 6691 feet, and depth 743; this, however, is to be understood only of the part which has been actually worked; as to the real depth, or longitudinal extent to the mine, it is not possible to conjecture.

Under the mountains adjoining to Kiow, on the frontiers of Russia, and in the deserts of Podolia, are several catacombs, or subterranean vaults, which the ancients used for burying places, and where a great number of human bodies are still preserved entire, though interred many ages since, having been better embalmed, and become neither so hard nor so black as the Egyptian mummies. Among them are two princes in the habits they used to wear. It is thought, that this preserving quality is owing to the nature of the soil, which is dry and sandy. Of antiquities Poland can boast of but few, as ancient Sarmatia was never perfectly known to the Romans themselves.

Its artificial curiosities also are not numerous, consisting chiefly of the gold, silver, and enamelled vessels presented by the kings and prelates of Poland, and preserved in the cathedral of Gnesna.

THE OLD SAILOR;

AN AFFECTING STORY. BY MRS SMITH.

D'ALONVILLE'S* heart revolted as the execution of his scheme approached. To enter his native country in disguise, in the mean garb of a peasant, and representing one of the persons whose politics he detested, appeared to him so degrading, that he was sometimes tempted to renounce his plan of seeking De Touranges and St Remi, and enter a volunteer in one of those corps of emigrants that were now assembling, and which were to be paid by some of the combined powers; but the advice of Ellesmere, and the solemn engagement with Madame de Touranges, and still more

with her daughter, which he thought himself bound to fulfil; together with a belief, that if parties could be formed in the interior of the kingdom, it would be of more effectual service than any attempt without, conquered his repugnance, and he determined to pursue his first intention.

He had a long journey to make through the whole of Picardy and Normandy; and every precaution was necessary to secure his reaching the place of his destination. To appear as a prisoner escaped from the Austrians, seemed to be the least objectionable means of making his way back to his own country. He found that there were prisoners confined at Bruges; he went thither, and found it easy to procure a sort of certificate from one of them, with his name, and that of

* D'Alonville is the hero of the piece; he endeavours to return to his native country, under the disguise of a French republican prisoner, who has escaped from the Austrians, in order to find out his two friends.

the national regiment in which he served. He made himself master of the circumstances that happened when this man and a party of French were taken prisoners; and arranging the story he should have to tell, he furnished himself with a number of small assignats, which he placed in the linings of his clothes; and depositing what other money he had in safe hands at Orlend, he departed thence on an evening, and took the road to Dunkirk. His former walk to Rosenheim had given him considerable experience, and he reached Dunkirk without any difficulty. The examination he underwent there, was more strict than he expected: but certain of not being personally known, and having taken every precaution against being suspected for a gentleman, he answered the enquiries that were made, with so much clearness, that he was believed, and was offered either the permission of returning to his own province, which he said was Normandy, or to enter into any of the regiments at Dunkirk. He told a very plausible story of an old mother; and of his other brothers being all killed in the service; which was also believed; and he even received a certificate from the commanding officer of the town, granting him a furlough for six weeks, and describing him as Jacques Philippe Coudé, serving heretofore in such a regiment; lately escaped from imprisonment; who had desired leave to revisit his family before he returned to the service of his country. Thus provided, and having well studied the cant of the day, he embarked at Dunkirk, in a small sloop, for St Maloes. The first two days the voyage was prosperous; but, on the third, they were chased by an English privateer, of which a few were already fitted out; and D'Alonville, as the vessel gained upon them, felt unconceivable uneasiness from the apprehension of being taken, and carried to an English prison, under circumstances so degrading, that it would be almost impossible ever to vindicate himself to his English friends. When he had for more than an hour suffered an alarm, that he dared not avow, it fortunately abated by a change of the wind, which enabled the sloop in which he was

to run into Cherbourg; and D'Alonville, thinking himself most fortunate to escape such a return to a country where his only hopes of happiness were fixed, would not again subject himself to the same danger, but quitted the sloop, and hired a small boat under pretence of dispatch, which he knew must keep along shore; and the master of which agreed, for a very small consideration, to land him at St Maloes; from thence to the town of Merol, which St Remi had named for the place of their rendezvous, was about five and forty or fifty miles, situated on the extreme edge of the province of Brittany.

It was in an afternoon, toward the middle of March, that D'Alonville went on board a long fishing boat, rowed by an old, but athletic, inhabitant of Cherbourg, with the assistance of a lad of thirteen. They kept as close to the shore as possible; and as night came on, hauled still nearer to the rocks, as they intended, in case of bad weather, to land: but the evening was calm and serene; and the owner of the boat, who appeared to have some other business at St Maloes, beside conveying D'Alonville thither, was disposed to make the most speed in his power; and the wind was fortunately in his favour, and filled his little sail with a steady breeze. D'Alonville, who had taken his passage as a man from the northern army, who had been a prisoner escaped to Dunkirk, and was now sent by the commander to St Maloes on public business, had been so fatigued by the repetition of this fiction, and so reluctantly acted the part it imposed on him, that having once given this account of himself to his conductor, he did not wish to enter into farther conversation, being but too well assured, that, in answer to any question he might ask, as to the state of the country, or the disposition of its inhabitants, he should hear nothing but what would add to the painful sensations with which he approached it.

It was midnight; a few stars, and a waning moon, already fading in the distant waves, afforded all the light they had. The old seamen kept at the helm, fre-

frequently fortifying himself with a cordial of Eau-de-Vie, reinforced with repeated quantities of tobacco. The boy was sleeping on a bench that crossed the gun-wales; and the silence of the night was unbroken, save by the roar of the surf on the beach, which they were near enough distinctly to hear in a dull and hollow murmur. Uneasy as were the thoughts of D'Alonville, this monotony of sounds, and the fatigue he had for so many days gone through, together with the supposition that he was now at least in temporary security, induced him to indulge the heaviness that was coming upon him. Since he had escaped any suspicion as far on his way as Cherbourg, he had there ventured to purchase a small pair of pistols, which he concealed within his waistcoat. He knew his companions thought him unarmed, and he was not sorry to be provided with these as a defence; not that he suspected them of any intention to take advantage of that circumstance, but there was a sullen silence about the old man that did not altogether please him; and he had more than once occasion to remark, how much, since the revolution, the character of the lower class of the French people were changed. Notwithstanding the little confidence he had in his boatman, he put on the red cap with which he had provided himself, and wrapping his coarse coat round him, he soon fell asleep; from which he was, after some time, suddenly startled, by the noise of fire arms, which appeared to be so near him, that he sprang upon his feet, and looked round him; but all remained just as it was before forgetfulness overtook him; except that the vessel was immediately beneath the high cliffs that bound the land. The old seaman was at the helm, but he had lowered his sails; and the boy paddled the boat along, while he guided it slowly among some high pointed rocks that seemed to rise here perpendicularly out of the water, which was deep, and still around them.

D'Alonville asked, hastily, where they were? And what was the noise they heard? The man answered, in a mournful and reluctant sort of way, that they

were close under the town of Granville, on the western coast of Normandy: "And for the noise," said he, "they at the old business, I suppose, killing some of the people who happen to have said or done any thing against the new government." This opinion seemed to be founded in truth; for the cries of the victims, and the shouts of the executioners, were distinctly heard after another volley of fire-arms. D'Alonville shuddered, yet felt half impelled to leap on shore, and throw himself among the demons who were busied in this work of death. "Are you going to land?" enquired he, as the boat still seemed to get near the shore. "Have you any business in this town?"—Who, I? replied the man:—"No, thank the *bon Dieu*, I have no business there, and I assure you, no mind at all to be among them." "Are they then bad people in this town of Granville? What! are they royalists, my friend? Are they enemies to liberty?"

"Liberty! liberty!" muttered the man, with an oath half stifled—"Liberty! but you have been in the midst of all, it seems, and like it, I suppose, tho' one would think you must have had pretty near enough of it—*Sacre Dieu!* but one must hold one's tongue."

"Why, how is this?" said D'Alonville, agreeably disappointed in the principles of his sea-faring companion. "Why are you not a friend to the republic—to our glorious new privileges? Why, is it possible you can speak thus of our constitution, of our liberty?"

"Bah!" cried the old man, peevishly. "Tell me what good we have got by it."

D'Alonville enumerated the advantages that have been held out, in all the parading terms with which they have been dressed to catch the multitude. "Ah! yes, to be sure," answered the sailor; "Now I'll tell you what I have got by all this, *mort Dieu!* I have been out of luck, sure enough, if so many blessings were going about, to have caught none of them; but, on the contrary, *diable!* I've had nothing but plagues and sorrows; but, I suppose, if I complain

to you, Monsieur le Soldat, I shall be clapped up in prison, as soon as you catch me on shore."

"If you think so, friend, don't trust me with your confidence; but I assure you, though I am a soldier, and have been at the army, that I don't want to hurt any man for his opinions."

"I don't much care," said the man; "I'd as soon go to the guillotine, I think, as not, unless times mend." "I am sorry," cried D'Alonville, "they are so bad with you; but what have you particularly to complain of?"

"Why, in the first place, I had four sons grown up, fine young men as I ever saw; the shortest of them was as high as you are, and stouter; the eldest of them belonged to a merchant-ship that traded to the islands—he was killed by the black people at St Domingo. The second was in the king's service—an excellent sailor—he was forced, whether he would or not, to sea in a republican vessel; and it is only a fortnight since I have known that he has been taken by the English, and is now in an English prison, poor lad! and they say that the English, who, when I was a prisoner among them in the last war, treated us very well, and even gave me my parole, so that I suffered little, are now grown very severe, and endeavour to make confinement as bad as it can be; so I think I shall never see my son again." "You served then in the last war?" said D'Alonville. "Yes," replied the old man; "and was in two or three engagements; in the last I was a boatswain, by favour of my commander, who, when we were exchanged, and went back to France, took me particularly under his protection; and my wife was received into the family of his lady, who brought up my daughter; my poor dear girl!"

"You have not been unfortunate in regard to her too, I hope," said D'Alonville.

"Ah!" cried the sailor, with a deep sigh, "that is what hurts me most of all—but I will tell you how it happened: my third boy, a fine fellow of nineteen, was taken when he was quite a child into the service of my commander, and

brought up to be his servant. Alas! he was with him when he was seized and carried to prison on the fatal second of September, and he perished with him in the Abbaye. The fourth, who was but a year younger, was so enraged at this injustice and cruelty (for what had Michel done that deserved death?) that he quitted the revolutionary army where he had entered, and went to serve under the Princes in Flanders; where, I believe, he fell the end of last year in the retreat, for I have never heard of him since."

The poor man was so affected, that his voice failed him.

D'Alonville, however fearful of betraying himself, could not conceal that he sympathized with this unfortunate father. "Perhaps," said he, "your fears may be groundless; though you have not heard from him, your fourth son may survive."

"I have no hope," he replied; "had he not been dead, I am very sure he would have found some means of letting me hear of him; for he was a dutiful boy, and knew what his mother and I suffered about his brothers—Ah! no; I have none left now, unless Pierre should survive a long imprisonment: I have none left but that lad you see there; and as soon as he is old enough to carry arms, he too will be put under requisition, and be compelled to serve, whether he likes it or no."

"But your daughter," said D'Alonville—

"My daughter," resumed the poor man; "my daughter was the hope of my life; my commander's lady took her, and brought her up to be about her person; and she was pretty, and every body admired her; a reputable tradesman at Paris would have married her, but Madame de Blanzac, her mistress, thought her too young, and desired her to stay a year or too, till her lover was got a little forwarder in the world. She was at Paris at the dreadful time when her poor brother was murdered; she was not indeed in prison, but remained with her mistress at an hotel, where she saw four people killed before her eyes; she was

so terrified, as to be immediately deprived of her senses, and was rather, I fear, a burden, than of any use to the lady she served—when she found means to escape to England, after the murder of her husband. During the voyage, my poor girl recovered some recollection; but on the vessel's arriving in the port of Pool, where they were to land, the cries of the sailors, and the loud voices of the people who surrounded the ship, brought so strongly to her mind the noises she had heard at Paris during the massacre, that in the frenzy which this terror occasioned, she flew upon deck, and, before any one was aware of what she intended, she threw herself* into the sea."

A deed silence ensued for a moment; the old man could not proceed.

D'Alonville, at length, said, "And was there no attempt made to save her?"

"Oh! yes," replied he, "and she was saved from the water, but her senses were quite gone. I do not know how Madame de Blanzac, distressed as she was herself, was able to sustain the additional burden of my poor girl, in such a condition; but she promised never to forsake her, and she kept her word. Some ladies in England, to whom her melancholy story became known, were very kind to my unfortunate daughter, and tried to get her restored to her senses; but it was all in vain: they were irrecoverable; and she is now in one of the public hospitals of London, where lunatics are received."

The laborious life to which the old sailor had been inured, had not hardened his heart—Nature had still a powerful influence; and his voice bore testimony to the tribute he paid it, as he thus concluded his mournful narrative.

D'Alonville would have spoken comfort to him, but he could find none. These wounds to domestic happiness he knew could not be cured. He remained silent, therefore, reflecting on the dreadful havoc that civil war had made

in his country within so short a space; and he shuddered when he trusted his imagination for a moment with the horrors that were yet to come. He was now ashamed of having suspected his conductor of designs against him, and of having mistaken the sad silence of sorrow, for the sullen meditation of the assassin. They were, by this time, at some distance from the place where the report of fire-arms had been heard; and D'Alonville, endeavouring to shake off the melancholy impression his companion's history had left on his mind; enquired why he had kept his boat so near the shore as they passed under the rocks of Granville?

The sailor replied, "that there were frequently centinels placed on the cliffs, to prevent those from escaping who were called disaffected; and that had the boat been discerned, or heard, they would have been fired upon with very little ceremony; but that under the cliffs they were less likely to be perceived."

D'Alonville then entered into conversation on the present appearance of France, and received an account of the desolation that reigned throughout the northern provinces, which, when he landed, and surveyed the state of the ground, did not appear to have been exaggerated.

Without hazarding too much by confidence in his boatman, they became much better acquainted before they had finished their voyage; D'Alonville discovered, in the course of their conversation, that his conductor would more willingly put him on shore at any place near St Maloes than in the port; and D'Alonville was much more willing to land in some remote part of the coast. They therefore perfectly agreed in their plans, and keeping at some miles distance from land the whole day, as if they were engaged in fishing, as night approached they drew toward the shore, about five miles to the west of St Maloes; where, in a small creek, formed by projecting rocks, they might land, and by a winding path gain the country.

The wind, which had hitherto been extremely favourable, still blew to the

* This story, I have been assured, is fact—and that the melancholy circumstance here related, happened to a young woman, in a situation of life somewhat superior to that of the person to whom they are here given.

shore; but it had risen as the sun set, and the water, curling and whitening as it rolled toward the beach, threatened an approaching storm. The vessel, therefore, could carry no sail; and the old man taking in his canvas, rowed slowly and laboriously toward the point where they had agreed to land. As the boat mounted the dark waves, or sunk between them, and as the coast before him rose indistinctly, or wholly disappeared, D'Alonville could not help reflecting on his strange situation, returning thus to the land of his ancestors. The cliffs, whose rugged forms were distinguishable through the gloom of evening, were the boundaries of Brittany! Once before he had seen them in returning from an excursion of pleasure, when, in his early youth he had, with his father, visited Brest, and gone back by water with se-

veral ladies and friends. He recollected all the parties; not one, perhaps, not survived, unless it was his brother, to whom he dreaded to hear; but with whom, in the part of Brittany to which he was going, he comforted himself that it was improbable he should meet. A length, with very painful emotions, he saw himself once more on shore on the coast of France. He paid his conductor more than their agreement, and took his name, and the name of his son, whom he supposed to be a prisoner in England. There was a possibility that should he ever return thither, he might find the young man living, and relieve the anguish of his unfortunate father, to whom, however, he forbore to hold out a hope that might never be realised.

From the Banished Man

SPORTS ON THE RIVER NEVA, IN RUSSIA, DURING THE WINTER SEASON.

FROM PHILOSOPHICAL, POLITICAL, AND LITERARY TRAVELS IN RUSSIA.

THERE is not a spectacle in the world like that which the Neva exhibits in winter. Carriages, sledges, an infinite number of people on foot, are continually crossing it, and thus form a succession of objects always in action. Different parties of common people, dispersed or together, busy or amusing themselves, every one his own way. Here are long spaces surrounded with barriers, in favour of those who go a skating. There is an inclosure in which the horses are exercised, as in a riding school, and farther off, the crowd is attracted by a sledge race; the space in which they run is circular, and about a mile in length.

The artificial mountains made of ice are also another amusement for the common people. They raise on the river a kind of mount, about thirty feet high, with a platform at the top, to which they go up by a ladder. From the top of this to the bottom, extends an inclined plain, all the way covered with ice, which they contrive to make by planks, on which pieces of ice are laid, and fixed by throwing beneath them water, which instantly freezes. From the place where this plain touches the ground, they draw

a road, two hundred toises in length and four in breadth: they take off the snow, skirt it, as well as the mount, with fir boards; then sledges, which are placed at the top of the mount, set off like lightning, and are let go on the inclined plain with such rapidity, that the sledges advance full more than an hundred toises on the flat road drawn on the ice. When this road ends, there is commonly another mount of ice, in every respect like that which they had just run over; come down from one, they immediately get upon another by the same spring. The greatest experience is necessary for this exercise, and skill too to preserve the balance, particularly when they are hurling down the inclined plain for the smallest false step would occasion a dangerous fall. In these kind of sports it is more prudent to be a spectator, than an actor. The young people also amuse themselves with sliding from the top to the foot of the mount, commonly on one skate; because they find it easier to preserve their balance on one leg, than on both. These small mounts, when they are multiplied, form a prospect very agreeable, by the verdure with which the

are ornamented, and which bears a singular contrast to the snow.

The market which is held on the Neva, merits also the attention of a traveller. The Russians being accustomed to lay in their provisions for winter at the end of Christmas-Lent, there is held on the river, and hard by the fortrefs, a market for this purpose, which lasts three days, and is singular in its kind. On the two sides of a street, a mile in length, there is exposed to sale an immense quantity of provisions, sufficient to support all the inhabitants of the capital for three months. Thither are brought many thousand bullocks, sheep, hogs, pigs, geese, fowls, all so stiff and frozen, that you would imagine the animals petrified. The largest are ranged in circles, with the hind legs fixed in the snow, and the fore legs and the head turned towards one another: then follow several rows of smaller animals formed proportionally. The intervals are filled up with fowls and game, arranged in form of festoons. The fish and eggs are also in heaps. Game, whose sale is free in Russia, is there in profusion, especially partridges,

pheasants, and the different aquatic birds. While contemplating this scene, new to us, we verified this natural phenomenon, of which many people seem to doubt, namely, that the animals which live in the north grow white in winter. We saw a number of them whose most common colour is black, that had become white; some of the fowls caught before their change was completely effected, were variegated with white and black feathers.

The provisions exposed in this kind of fair, of which we have just spoken, come partly from provinces very distant. The best veal is brought from Archangel, which is more than two hundred and fifty leagues from St Petersburg, yet its price is extremely moderate. Beef is sold at about two French sous a-pound, of fourteen ounces and a half; pork at * ten deniers; mutton at something below a sol; a goose at twelve sous; a pig at fifteen sous; the rest in proportion. Before using these meats, they must be thawed in cold water.

* Twelve deniers make a sol, which is nearly equal to a half-penny Sterling.

ANTIQUITIES AND NATURAL CURIOSITIES, OF THE PARISH OF LITTLE DUNKELD.

A ROUND mount at the bottom of Birnam hill, on the south-east side, is worthy of remark. It is faced with steep oaks, except for a few yards where it was fortified by art. This eminence has been known for time immemorial, by the names of *Court-hill*, and *Duncan's Hill*, and is believed to have been, on some occasions, occupied by the unfortunate Scottish king of that name. It looks full in the face, at the distance of about 12 miles; the celebrated Dunfinan Hill, the seat and fortrefs of Macbeath. Within the range of an arrow from this mount, are to be seen a number of tumuli, or small heaps of stones, about the length of a human body. It is not unlikely that upon digging, human skeletons would be found under these tumuli. Higher up the same face of Birnam, are the ruins of an oblong square building, with circular turrets at the corners: It is called (in Gaelic) *Forhailen*. Birnam

was anciently a forest, and a part of the royal domain of Scotland.

There is a beautiful little field, some more than 2 miles above Little Dunkeld called *Toke Haugh*, (*Dalmacoing*) concerning which there is the following curious tradition: A man, who may be called the Cincinnatus of Scotland, happened, along with his two sons, to be ploughing in this field on the day of the battle of Luncarty. Hearing the fate of the battle, and seeing the Scotch army retreating this way, he was instantly fired with heroic indignation, and, together with his sons, seized, each of them, the yoke of an oxen plough, persuaded their countrymen to rally, and marching at their head, they met the Danes on the banks of the Tay, somewhere near Caputh, where there was a second action, in which the Danes were completely defeated, and this aged hero exhibited prodigies of valour; in consequence of which,

which, he was dignified by his sovereign with peculiar honours, obtained the name of *Hay*, and the implement with which he fought, for his arms.—The yoke is still the arms of the noble family of Errol, who are thought to be descended from this favour of his country.

A species of serpent abounds near the hermitage, and Little Dunkeld, which is found no where else in the parish. It grows to the length of 20 inches; is of a yellowish colour, and speckled all over with brown spots, which gives it the appearance of a beautiful marble. Its bite is not thought poisonous. This reptile is never seen in elevated situations, but always in grounds of a warm exposure. The black snake worm, from 8 to 10 inches in length, a noxious animal, is sometimes met with, but very seldom, in the same tract of ground.

A quadruped found in the moors at the eastern extremity of the parish is en-

titled to notice, as a remarkable variety of the lizard tribe. It is about 9 inches long; the body or trunk is of an unusual length, in proportion to the tail, which does not taper gradually from the hind feet as in other lizards, but becomes suddenly small like that of a mouse. The back is full of small protuberances, and guarded with a skin almost as hard as a sea shell. The eyes large, clear, and circular, like those of an ordinary trout; the jaws more than an inch in length, and the teeth so strong as to be heard making a ringing noise upon the iron point of a pole, at the distance of more than ten feet. It is believed in that part of the country, that about 50 years ago, the bite of this animal proved fatal to a child two years old. It is never seen but upon very dry ground. When irritated, it expresses its rage by the reddening and glistening of its eyes.

Statistical Account of Scotland.

FILIAL AFFECTION.

ON one of the many bridges in Ghent stand two large brazen images of a father and a son, who obtained this distinguished mark of the admiration of their fellow-citizens by the following incidents:

Both the father and the son were, for some offence against the state, condemned to die. Some favourable circumstances appearing on the side of the son, he was granted a remission of his share of the sentence, upon certain provisions—in short, he was offered a pardon, on the most cruel and barbarous condition that ever entered into the mind of even monkish barbarity; namely, that he would become the executioner of his father! He at first resolutely refused to preserve his life by means so fatal and detestable: this is not to be wondered at; for I hope, for the honour of our nature, that there are but few, very few sons, who would not have spurned with abhorrence, life sustained on conditions so horrid, so unnatural. The son, though long inflexible, was at length overcome by the tears and entreaties of a fond father, who represented to him, that, at all events, his (the father's) life was forfeited, and that it would be the greatest possible consol-

ation to him, at his last moments, to think, that in his death he was the instrument of his son's preservation. The youth consented to adopt the horrible means of recovering his life and liberty: he lifted the axe; but, as it was about to fall, his arm sunk nerveless, and the axe dropped from his hand! Had he as many lives as hairs, he would have yielded them all, one after another, rather than again even conceive, much less perpetrate, such an act. Life, liberty, every thing, vanished before the dearer interests of filial affection: he fell upon his father's neck, and, embracing him, triumphantly exclaimed, "My father, my father! we will die together!" and then called for another executioner to fulfil the sentence of the law.

Hard must be their hearts indeed, bereft of every sentiment of virtue; every sensation of humanity, who could stand insensible spectators of such a scene! a sudden peal of involuntary applauses, mixed with groans and sighs, rent the air. The execution was suspended; and, on a simple representation of the transaction, both were pardoned: high rewards and honours were conferred on the son; and

and finally, those two admirable brazen images were raised to commemorate a transaction so honourable to human nature, and transmit it for the instruction

and emulation of posterity. The statue represents the son in the very act of letting fall the axe.

From Campbell's Journey to India.

COLIN AND SYLVIA. A SENTIMENTAL FRAGMENT.

A BEAUTIFUL romantic cottage, situated near the sea shore, was the dwelling of the lovely offspring of simplicity. Sylvia's charms were not to be resisted—she was the envy of the rustic villagers—in deep meditation she reclined her delicate form by the side of a mountainous cliff—pensive reflection brought to her remembrance her beloved and tender swain—"Colin was not to be forgotten;" the tear of sensibility started at the recollection. Colin, of rustic memory, entered the army in the defence of the best of sovereigns, and an injured country—his gallant courage was eminently distinguished in the field of battle—a successful campaign rewarded the toils of his labour—he was blessed with a competency—he sighed for his absent love—his mind was sadly afflicted—his fair and distant companion occupied his

distracted thoughts—his agitated frame was on the rack—he embarked with a prosperous gale to seek the lonely wanderer—but alas! a tempestuous ocean arose, and dashed the vessel against a fatal rock. The restless waves were not to be trifled with—destruction befel the crew—they sunk the victims of the briny deep—except the heroic Colin, who climbed the craggy precipice—he was wearied with fatigue, when the village bell gave dismal notice—that

The lovely and beautiful Sylvia was no more.

—These melancholy tidings reached her distracted lover—convulsions preyed upon his frame—a deep-fetch'd sigh released him from a world of tortures—the remains of Colin's breathless corpse was interred by the side of his affectionate Sylvia.

By T. Lacey.

STATE PAPERS.

PROCLAMATION by the Assembly of Provisional Council of the Commune of Amsterdam.

Liberty, Equality, Fraternity!

Citizens,

THE Assembly of Provisional Representatives of the Commune of Amsterdam having received, from time to time, and on the part of different citizens, demands tending to the embracing of measures, which would put into a state of arrest in general the former members of the now abolished government and other suspected persons; the Assembly has not only been constantly of opinion, that it ought not to embrace such measures, but it also thinks itself obliged to explain to all its compatriots in general, and to the inhabitants of Amsterdam in particular, whom it represents, what is its manner of thinking on a subject of this importance, and what are the principles on which its opinion is founded.

We shall set out, citizens, with declar-

ing, that we neither could nor would, for a single moment, suppose, that the repeated instances of a part of our fellow-citizens to make us take rigorous measures, could proceed from any motive of hatred or revenge. The Dutch, from the very moment when they first broke their chains, gave to astonished Europe too grand an example of generosity and humanity, to let us believe, that they would fully that glory in the moments of tranquillity, by avenging themselves of a set of humbled despots, deprived of all strength. He deserves not to triumph who basely abuses his victory. He alone can promise himself the constant and agreeable fruits of victory, who makes his vanquished foes blush by his justice and generosity, and and convinces them that they are the persons who have chosen the worst side of the cause to defend. Citizens, generosity and justice carry with them irresistible force. Nothing can save the cause of our country but a constant adherence to these virtues. The exercise of revenge may afford

ford a transitory pleasure in the moment of passion and delirium, but its consequences are commonly sad and fatal; while the exercise of equity and generosity leaves nothing but agreeable sensations.

Such, citizens, are our sentiments; such ought to be yours. Real guardians of freedom and equality, you are capable of perceiving their value and their force. And woe betide the country if this doctrine shall not become the universal doctrine of the nation.

Since then, citizens, we cannot differ on these principles, it will be easy to convince the virtuous patriot, that the system which we have adopted in our Assembly, is, in effect, the only one that agrees with the real interests of the country.

Let us begin by presenting to your view the great end that every honest man, and, above all, every citizen entrusted with every public authority, ought to propose to himself. This end ought to be, to settle this revolution upon the most immoveable foundations, to the end that all the inhabitants of the land may feel the permanent benefit of the social life, under an administration founded on the principles of freedom and equality. See here, citizens, the great end that a good man ought perpetually to have before his eyes; and he who has other views, whether he be placed in the senate, whether he labour in another sphere, or whether he be in a private situation, (the most enviable, doubtless, of all situations) plays, under the mask of patriotism, the part of an hypocrite, and a deceiver of the people.

But how to attain this end? No method more likely to shew, on the one hand, grandeur and generosity with respect to the past; on the other, to be severe and inexorable to all attempts against freedom and the supremacy of the people. Citizens, philosophers of all nations and ages have invariably judged, that when civil dissensions are over, the conquering party has always been guilty of injustice, when it has thought worthy of punishment actions which the chiefs of the conquered party have done to maintain their cause, and has, in consequence of these principles, set on foot a general persecution. Actions, which are at all times criminal; actions which are morally bad, independently on all political relations, and, by consequence, always punishable, are then the only ones that can, according to the principles of justice, be taken into consideration. These are also the only actions which a righteous Judge, whose

judgement ought not to be directed by any influence of political passions, will esteem criminal, and worthy of punishment: and not those actions which we at present must justly consider as highly pernicious, but which have been committed under the eyes, and with the plenary approbation of the preceding government.

If we reject these principles, there is no longer security for any human action; and let it not be dissembled, that he who preaches a contrary doctrine, proclaims, in effect, the right of the strongest, and consequently the favourite right of tyrants.

Let none imagine, citizens, that the true interest of the nation can, either in this point of view, or any other, differ from the rules of justice. Never do the true interests of a nation exact the slightest deviation from the rules of justice and good faith, under whatsoever pretext. Our country will support itself or be crushed, as it shall adopt or reject these truths. The system of terror, already quite banished from the French republic, cannot be tolerated a single instant in that spot of the earth where we live; it would sink us in ruin for ever. Our political constitution, our local situation, our commercial relations, are all circumstances too delicate to support repeated scenes of violence and political shocks.

Cast your eyes, citizens, upon the state of the finances of your country, of your city. Will it not require all the zeal, all the elasticity of a commercial nation, to fill your exhausted coffers? But are this zeal and this elasticity compatible with a system of terror? Doubtless not. In bringing to perfection this revolution, one sort of terror only ought to be tolerated. Terror to those who have the hardness and malice to undertake any thing against the revolution. The most severe penalties against such men will be so much the more equitable, as our conduct, with respect to the past, shall be noble and generous.

It is a great mistake, citizens, to compare the circumstances of France, in the course of her revolution, with ours. It was not in France a spirit of revenge for the crimes committed under the old government which occasioned those repeated scenes of terror, but the violent opposition to the revolution itself, which occasioned the necessity of a proportionable vigilance to crush all conspiracies. But what opposition, citizens, have we to expect? If a wise and just administration completes this revolution, is not the doctrine

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trine of freedom and equality, so amiable of itself, so deeply graven in our nature, that it will soon penetrate all hearts with irresistible energy? Will not all who have been misled by court artifices return from their error? Let us shew, by facts, that a democratical government, well ordered, is not only possible, but that it is the sole form of government that accords with the dignity of man; and soon will this order of things be established, by universal consent, upon the surest foundations. Let us prove the falsehood of all the rumours that have been spread among the multitude, whether they proceed (O shame!) from the chair, or from the bosom of the councils; and soon will the multitude itself despise its seducers. Slander printed the doctrine of freedom and equality, as the immediate source of confusion, and the grave of religion. But, citizens, where will slander now hide her head, when every citizen is protected in his person, in his property; and when the gates of the temples are open to every one, that he may adore our common Father in the manner to which he is prompted by the feelings of his heart?

These are the lively effects of a wise and philosophic policy, which can and ought happily to accomplish this revolution. All the political dissensions, all the revolutions that have taken place in this State since its origin, vanish before so interesting a revolution as the present. These were only disputes between party and party; trials of skill, for the most part between knaves and knaves; in which the people had no part to play but the part of the dupe. To-day it is the cause of the people itself in which we labour, in which we all ought to labour. To-day it is not a faction, but the nation herself, who is victorious. We must direct our views not to the welfare of a few despots, but to the happiness of the whole nation.

Let us then always, citizens, consider our revolution under this important regard. Let us endeavour to give it such a direction, that it shall be in vain to seek to foment new political dissensions; let the example of our deposed despots be to us a lesson to avoid the base as well as impolitic faults they have committed. Have their senseless persecutions made the prisons of this country cry for vengeance, and the complaints of the Dutch, become fugitives in all parts of the world, call forth curses upon their administration? Let us make it our glory, to convince Europe, that it is the Dutch nation, and not

a faction, that now triumphs; that it is the cause of freedom and equality, not the spirit of revenge and destruction: in short, that sound policy now reigns on one side, to make a cordial offer of the right hand of fellowship to her stray brethren, and not to drive them to despair; on the other, to hold high the sword of punishment, in order to strike the first traitor that henceforth shall presume to oppose the freedom and supremacy of the people. For though the first part of this alternative be the true end of the real friend of humanity, the other ought no less to fix the attention of the severe republican; that those who lie in ambush against freedom may see, even from afar, that their actions are carefully watched, and that the nation which so generously pardons, is ready to inflict exemplary punishment on criminals, the moment her freedom is attacked.

Such, citizens, are the motives of the conduct we have pursued; such is the rule of our actions. We believe that a firm adherence to this system is the only method of completing the revolution, and of fixing the universal national happiness on the soil of Batavia.

Decreed the 11th day of February 1795, the first year of Dutch Liberty.—Published the 13th of February following.

By order of the above-mentioned representatives,

G. BRENDER A BRANDIS, Sec.

EDICT of the Grand Duke of Tuscany.

HIS Royal Highness having, since the very beginning of the present war, been of opinion, that it was neither just nor convenient for Tuscany to take any active part in the transactions which at this present time convulse Europe; that the welfare and safety of this country should not be entrusted to the preponderance of any of the Belligerent Powers, but to the sacred right of nations, and to the inviolable faiths of those treaties, which guarantee the immunities, and of course the neutrality of the port of Leghorn; and, lastly, that the natural and political situation of his dominions demand the most impartial line of conduct, has resolved, with the strictest impartiality, to observe the edict of neutrality, published by his august father, under date of the 1st of August 1778, as a fundamental law of the Duchy.

The beneficial consequences of this resolution rendered it highly agreeable to

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his beloved subjects, who, profiting by the trade and commerce of other nations, without hurting any of them, found themselves relieved from those alarms and troubles which are occasioned by the fear of war. Whilst his Royal Highness enjoyed the satisfaction of seeing that Tuscany, superior as it were to the occurrences of the times, rested peaceful and quiet on that neutrality, which was constantly respected by the French republic, he found himself involved in those unpleasant transactions, which are already known to all Europe. Although his Royal Highness was unable to resist them; yet he consented to nothing but the removal of the French minister residing at his court, the only act which the imperious circumstances of that period could extort from him, and which can never be quoted as an act derogatory to the constitutional neutrality of Tuscany.

The sincere explanation of these facts, which admit neither discussion nor refutation, and the impartial line of acting observed afterwards towards the French republic, as well as towards individuals of that nation, have restored Tuscany to the enjoyment of all the blessings which had been taken from her. His Royal Highness having concluded, with the National Convention of France, a treaty, calculated to re-establish his former neutrality for the benefit of his subjects, without encroaching upon the rights and interests of the Belligerent Powers, with respect to whom he had never taken upon himself any particular obligation, has thought proper to publish the terms of that treaty, which are as follow:

“ART. I. The Great Duke of Tuscany repeals all acts of adhesion, consent, and accession to the armed coalition against the French republic.

“II. In consequence thereof, peace, friendship, and good understanding, are to prevail between the French republic and the great Duchy of Tuscany.

“III. The neutrality of Tuscany is re-established on the same footing as it was before the 8th of October 1793.

“IV. The present treaty shall have no effect before it has been ratified by the National Convention.

“His Royal Highness therefore wills, that, in all his dominions, the edict of neutrality of the 1st of August 1788, confirmed by the ordinance of the 22d of March 1790, and re-published at Leghorn on the 18th of April 1792, be scrupulously observed; for which purpose, a suffi-

cient number of copies of this edict shall be sent to the Consuls of foreign nations residing at Leghorn, and to the Tuscan Consuls residing in foreign ports.

Given on the 1st of March 1795.

FERDINAND.

V. ANTHONY SERRISTORI.

ERNEST DI GILKENS.”

Address of Charette to the Inhabitants of La Vendee, inviting them to submit to the Convention.

BRAVE INHABITANTS! Vile seducers, infamous intriguers, ambitious and perverse men, who build their happiness and their enjoyments on the ruins of the public fortune, to their guilty designs, the life and the property of their equals—attempt now to mislead you. They impute to our measures dishonourable motives; they vilify our benevolent intentions; and they give to this treaty, which we have concluded, false and perfidious colours; with unparalleled impudence they circulate reports calculated to infuse into every bosom mistrust, terror, and discord.

To watch over your interests, to forget our own, to labour for your good, without any personal considerations—such is the glorious task which we proposed to ourselves: we think that we have not wandered from this honourable line of conduct.

Since, however, the malevolent dare yet to raise doubts and injurious suspicions, it is our duty to dissipate them, and to undeceive and instruct you; we shall now fulfil that duty.

We are not ignorant, brave inhabitants, of the powerful reasons which provoked you to insurrection and put arms in your hands.

The most deadly blows were aimed at your religious opinions. New priests and new worships had been established upon the ruins of your own. Intolerance hunted every where for the guilty, and delighted in seizing victims. The insolent despotism of the authorities established for your protection—the *corvées* of all kinds, and vexations of every species, completed the terrible picture of your woes.

When the principle of a dangerous evil is entirely destroyed, the fatal consequences of that evil ought no longer to exist.

The peaceful performance of the ceremonies of your religion is granted to you. You may safely make use of this inalienable right which could not be taken from you, without a total disregard of your rights. From this moment you are free

free to offer to the Supreme Being your homage and your gratitude, according to your ancient usages.

Your wretched country has been laid waste; fire has consumed your habitations; and the brutal wantonness of the military has been exercised on your persons and property.—But the National Convention has solemnly promised to indemnify you for your losses, and to repair, as far as possible, all the evils occasioned by a regimen of proscription and injustice.

Succours are granted to you to rebuild your cottages. Cattle will be given you to revive agriculture, and to procure you the comforts of life. You will not hear of taxes till the period arrives, in which your recovered happiness shall afford you the means of contributing to the wants of the State.

Let not the widow and the infirm father tremble at the idea of their children being called to the defence of the country. No; misfortune and old age will not be deprived of their support. No; the nation will not order your children to fly to the protection of the frontiers. It imposes alone upon them the task of cultivating the fields, in order to provide nourishment for the defenders of the republic.

You have furnished provisions to the armies by your œconomy and the sweat of your brow; we have given you drafts, which the National Convention will accept and discharge.

What more can you desire? What uneasiness can now agitate your bosom so long, it is true, convulsed by misfortune? Do you fear fresh oppression from authorities unworthy of your confidence?

Be not afraid, brave inhabitants; let a certainty of security enter your minds, and drive away despair. The men whose yoke you trembled at with reason, the men who were equally your enemies, and the enemies of their country, will no longer possess that power which they so cruelly abused.

The representatives of the people have consulted on the choice of men to replace them; we shall point out men known to you—men who have acquired your esteem and ours; and who, in short, are willing to sacrifice their pleasures and their fortune in order to make your lives comfortable and happy.

Can you think that we are able to make a cowardly sacrifice of your interests? After having fought for them with so much ardour, can you think for an instant that we are capable of giving the lie to all our former actions?

Ah! if such injurious sentiments, the effects of jealousy and malevolence, came from your hearts, how must our own be afflicted! How should we support the frightful idea, that, in attempting to make you happy, we had only made you ungrateful!

But are not your interests the same as our own? Are not our friends, our wives, our children, amongst you? Do not our possessions join your own? Yes, undoubtedly. Has not this relation furnished us with those motives which decide our conduct? We have thought only of you; we have sacrificed every thing for your happiness; and, in establishing it on a firm and durable foundation, we have left to ourselves only the inestimable advantage of being the witnesses of it.

(Signed) CHARETTE, &c.

PROCLAMATION of the Royalists of Anjou and Haut Poitou, in Answer to the Proclamation of the Pacificatory Representatives of the People.

IN THE NAME OF THE KING.

The Military Council of Anjou and Haut Poitou to the Republicans.

DELUDED FRENCHMEN, you announce to us words of Peace: this is the wish of our hearts; but by what right do you offer us a pardon, which it is only your lot to beg? Stained with the blood of our Kings! stained by the murder of a million of victims, by the conflagration and devastation of our property! what are your titles to inspire us with confidence and security? Is it the punishments of Robespierre and Carrier? But indignant nature was raised against those bloody monsters! The cries of public vengeance devoted them to death. In proscribing them you did nothing more than yield to necessity. Amongst you, one faction supersedes another, and soon perhaps the same fate awaits that which at present reigns. Is it your pretended victories? But we are not ignorant that falsehood was always presiding over your public press; and that, in experiencing the most severe defeats, you arrogantly assumed the haughty language of the conquerors of Europe, to impose on the credulity of your slaves! Is it the release of our brethren who were prisoners? Was not that liberty due to them, which tyranny only could have taken from them? And when you detain them amongst you, unarmed, and defenceless, have not we cause to fear that this temporary release is an ambush craftily prepared to

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blend us all in the same misfortunes? Alas! were we to believe them, our murdered relations and friends would rise from their graves to tell us, "Take care of the poison concealed under those appearances; it was in proclaiming to us life and safety, we were immolated; the same fate undoubtedly awaits you; the faction which was then domineering is still reigning; its spirit is the same; it aims at the same end; means and agents only are changed."

If, however, your wishes are sincere; if your hearts, softened and changed, are bent towards peace, we must tell you, "Restore the Heir of your Kings his sceptre and crown;—to religion its worship and ministers;—to the nobility its rights and estates;—to the whole kingdom its ancient and respectable constitution,

free from the abuses introduced in it by unfortunate events;"—then, forgetting all your wrongs and enormities, we may fly into your arms, and mingle with yours, our hearts, feelings, and wishes. But, without the previous adoption of these measures, we despise an amnesty that crimes should never have dared to offer to virtue—we despise your efforts and threats supported by our brave and generous warriors, we will fight till death and you shall reign but on the tomb of the last of us!

Resolved unanimously at Maulevrier the 28th of January, the year of grace 1795, and the third of the reign of Louis XVII.

(Signed)

STOFFLET, Gen. in Chief, MARTIN,
TROTTERVIN, CORDE, and
MOUNIER, GUIBERT, Sec.

REVIEW OF NEW BOOKS.

Maternal Letters to a Young Lady on her Entrance into Life. 3s. Debreit.

THE author possesses sound judgment and just taste, in the accomplishments and behaviour becoming a woman in the various intercourses of life; which appears from the following extracts:

"*Accomplishments.*—On the point of accomplishments, therefore, consider that to dazzle, is far less desirable than to acquire solid comfort; that virtue is our highest praise; and that elegant attainments are only valuable when they are the ornaments of an amiable and well-instructed mind.

"With respect to books, I cannot but wish that your reading should be much more extensive than women in general think expedient; I would recommend such as appeal to the head, as well as to the heart; such as will give an elevation of sentiment, without leading you into abstruse or learned subjects. Nature and civil history may alone prove the subjects of agreeable and useful study: the first is particularly worthy the attention of a reasonable being; but alas! nature in vain offers her productions to the greater part of women: they, alas! have no hearts but for the observation of trifles. Small, however, is the attention necessary to remark the admirable harmony which is found in every part of the world; and she must be lost to all sense of the beautiful and sublime, who has no desire for that knowledge which opens to her all the

treasures of nature, and displays the wonderful wisdom and goodness of their great Creator.

"Young women in general, and those particularly, who have had no great advantages of education, should be extremely cautious in avoiding such works as may enervate the mind, soften the heart, and awaken the passions. Bad, indeed, must that book be in which the judicious and well-informed mind may not find some merit, some useful or moral truth, which alone it will dwell; whilst every unworthy part is passed by with the censure it deserves. Far different is the case with the generality of female youth; their sensibility unrestrained, because never directed towards proper objects, is open alike to every impression: but she whose taste has been refined by the perusal of well-chosen books, whose mind has been cultivated with care, and strengthened by reflection, needs not to be cautioned with respect to her studies; for her taste and discernment has lost its danger, as the softness of her heart is corrected by the solidity of her judgment.

"*Exterior Behaviour.*—In considering manners, or that exterior behaviour which is necessary in general society, I am naturally led to remark on those of the present times; which, though I do not mean to involve them in one undistinguished censure, are too subject to levity, pretence, and assurance. Dignity, grace, and mildness, the most attractive charms of woman

woman, are not so much the mode as they ought to be. Masculine appearance, and masculine expressions, are too frequently adopted; and it is not now uncommon, to hear the most beautiful lips utter words, which even a libertine would not have dared to use before a female, in better times; when decorum was considered as a virtue, and modesty was regarded as the commanding feature of the female character. Who can wonder, therefore, that the influence our sex ought to possess over the minds of men is so weakened, that they frequently prefer the meanest diversions, the gaming-house, and "long protracted feast," to our company; and when they approach us, they often bring into our company the manners, conversation, and familiarity, of their own society, instead of those obliging attentions, amiable reserve, and chaste behaviour, which is best suited to ours.

"When, however, on *our* part, no indignant frowns testify a displeasure of such manners, when no modest blush shall speak the purity of the female mind; men are not to be condemned for improper conduct; the fault is *wholly ours*: and it must be the reformation in *our* manners which can alone restore that true good breeding which is so opposite to the fashionable ease, or rather imprudent familiarity, of the present day. Be it, however, your part, singular as it may be, to suffer your *principles* to govern your *actions*: do not, I beseech you, let the contagion of bad example influence even your exterior appearance, much less affect your manners and conversation. But, above all things, guard the principles of virtue, of honour, and, which includes them both, of religion, from being contaminated by the blandishments of dubious pleasures and prevailing dissipation. For if you once sacrifice these to the fashions of the world, there is an end of real happiness; the sources of it will be poisoned, and all purity of mind, and dignity of character, will be lost for ever, or restored only by a long and painful course of contrition and repentance.

"*Happiness*.—How wretchedly do young women mistake their interest and happiness when they become the votaries of fashion and folly. If they expect to change their situation, and to become wives and mothers, they cannot suppose, for a moment, if they will indulge a moment's reflection, that the qualifications requisite to form such characters can be obtained by scenes where no virtue is exercised, and

where a tendency to bad principles too generally prevails. Amongst these, would a sensible man, would any one who has a susceptibility of what is right; amongst these, I say, would he seek to form the dearest and most intimate connexions? Oh, no! even the libertine, when he marries, seeks domestic dispositions—virtue, harmony of temper, and a cultivated understanding, in the woman he destines to be his wife. At the same time, I cannot wish that your conduct should be governed by motives of interest, or be guided by the opinion of the world: let better principles influence you; be virtuous, and be good, from the real love of virtue and of goodness, which is the only permanent foundation of excellence. If any meaner cause can influence you; if your heart is not ardent in the pursuit of what is right and best, or is cold to the calls of duty, you may, nevertheless, preserve appearances, and gain from the world an approbation which you do not deserve: but that internal peace, which springs from the consciousness of integrity; that fortitude with which great minds support their misfortunes, and conquer their temptations, can never be hers who assumes the semblance of virtue, from the mercenary principle of promoting worldly interests."

Transactions of the Linnean Society, Vol. 2. 4to. 1l. 5s. White.

ON the importance of this society, the distinguished abilities of Dr Smith, its parent and president, and on the good sense and discernment which mark its proceedings, it is needless in this place to expostulate. The present volume contains 36 papers, besides extracts from the minute book of the Society.

We shall present our readers with the 22d paper, which contains observations upon the structure and œconomy of those intestinal worms called *Tæniæ*, by Mr Anthony Carlisle, which is an admirable and useful paper. It is curious to the naturalist, and may eventually prove of great importance in eradicating a disease very afflicting, and by no means uncommon. The inhabitants of different countries are subject to particular species of *Tæniæ*; the people of England have the *Tænia Solium*, which Mr Carlisle thus forcibly and perspicuously describes:

"This animal is composed of a head, in which is a mouth adapted to drink up fluids, and an apparatus for giving the head a fixed situation. The body is composed of a great number of distinct pieces, articulated

articulated together, each joint having an organ, whereby it attaches itself to the neighbouring part of the inner coat of the intestine. The joints nearest the head are always small, and they become gradually enlarged as they are further removed from it; but towards the tail a few of the last joints again become diminished in size. The extremity of the body is terminated by a small semicircular joint, which has no opening in it.

"The external parts of this animal are clothed with a fine membrane resembling a cuticle; immediately under which there is a thin layer of fibres, lying parallel to each other, and running in the direction of the length of the animal's body; these fibres arise from a dense, white, opaque line of substance, which connects the individual joints together; and the layer of fibres, having clothed both the flattened sides of the joint, is inserted into the same kind of ligamentous substance which connects the next succeeding joints together.

"The motions of this animal's body are always in the direction of these fibres, and from hence we may conclude that they perform the office of muscles. It may be worthy of remark, that these fibres are not all vascular, which shews that the actions of muscles are not necessarily connected with vascularity.

"The head of this animal is composed of the same kind of materials as the other parts of its body; it has a rounded opening at its extremity, which is considered to be its mouth. This opening is continued by a short duct into two canals; these canals pass round every joint of the animal's body, and convey the aliment. Surrounding the opening of the mouth, are placed a number of projecting radii, which are of a fibrous texture, whose direction is longitudinal. These radii appear to serve the purpose of tentacula for fixing the orifice of the mouth, as well as that of muscles to expand the cavity of the mouth, from their being inserted along the rim of that opening. After the rounded extremity, or head, has been narrowed into the neck, the lower part becomes flattened, and has two small tubercles placed upon each flattened side; the tubercles are concave in the middle, and appear destined to serve the purpose of suckers for attaching the head more effectually. The internal structure of the joints composing the body of this animal, is partly vascular, and partly cellular; the substance itself

is white, and somewhat resembles the coagulable lymph of the human blood. The alimentary canal passes along each side of the animal, sending a cross canal over the bottom of each joint, which connects the two lateral canals together.

"I have often injected three feet in length of these canals with coloured size, by a single push with a small syringe. The injection will not, however, pass from below upwards along these canals; I could never make it go in this direction beyond two joints, and it appeared to be stopped by valves in the lateral canals, situated immediately below the places where the cross canals are sent off. The alimentary canal, as it is here described, is continued into the extreme joint, where it becomes impervious, there being no opening analogous to an anus. The individual joints have each a vascular structure occupying the middle part, which is composed of a canal passing from the top of the joint to the bottom, and from its sides are sent off a number of lateral canals, nearly at right angles; these vessels contain a fluid like milk, which is also globular, and after the death of the animal it is found coagulated. When injecting this middle vascular structure, I have often made the injection pass into the alimentary canals, by a number of very small openings; but could never, on the contrary, inject the central vessels from the alimentary canals; it would seem as if there were a valvular apparatus fixed at the outer extremities of those radiated canals. The remaining part of the body is composed of a cellular substance."

Musical and Poetical Relicks of the Welsh Bards, preserved by tradition and authentic MSS. from remote antiquity, never before published. Dedicated by permission to his R. H. the Prince of Wales. By Edward Jones, Bard to the Prince. Letter press and music. Folio. 11. 11s. 6d.

THIS tribute of honour to the Bards of Wales, reflects no little share upon its author. To the Bardic tunes are added variations for the harp, harpsichord, violin, and flute: Likewise a general history of the Bards and Druids, from the earliest period to the present time, with an account of their music and poetry. Among the music there is many valuable annotations interspersed; for one instance, we meet with this piece of information, that "Hey down, derry down," that popular burden to various old songs, which

is generally supposed to be without meaning, is a genuine remnant of British language, and signifies "Let us hasten to the oaken grove," "*Hai dosun ir deri danno*," which was itself a common burden to Druidical songs. The etymologist will also be pleased, should he not have met with it before, with the derivation of Armoric, the Roman name for Brittany, which is said to be British also, as certainly is most probable, and descriptive of its situation; *Ar-y-mbr-ucha* (pronounced now *icba*) "On the upper Sea." This derivation is at the opening of the historical part of the work; which, in its account of the Bards, their verification, and their musical instruments, is very interesting to the student in antiquity.

The Bards were properly only the second class of Druids, who were divided into three orders. 1. The *Derwydd*, or Druid. 2. The *Bardd*. 3. The *Owydd*, or, as generally called by English writers, Orde. These are mentioned by Ammianus Marcellinus, xv. 9. under the name of "Bardos, Euhages, et Druidas." Their names are properly deduced by Mr Jones from the British language.

"*Derwydd* means the body of the Oak, and, by implication, the Man of the Oak; formed from *Derw* oak, *ydd*, a termination of nouns; as *Llywydd* and *Darlhenwydd*; answering to the English terminations in Governor, Reader, and the like.

"*Bardd* signifies the Branching, or what springs from; derived from *Bir* a branch, or the top, &c.

"*Owydd* implies the sapling, or unformed plant; from *o* raw, pure, and *ydd* above explained; but when applied to a person, *Owydd* means a novice, (properly *novice*) or a holy one set apart.

"Thence it appears evident that *Derwydd*, *Bardd*, and *Owydd*, were emblematical names of the three orders in the system of Druidism, very significant of the particular function of each. The *Derwydd* was the trunk or support of the whole, whose prerogative it was to form and preside over its rites and mysteries. The *Bardd* was the ramification from the trunk, arrayed in foliage, which made it conspicuous; whose office was to record, and sing to the multitude, the precepts of their religion.—And the *Owydd* was the young shoot growing up, exhibiting a prospect of permanency to the forest Grove; he was considered as a disciple, and consequently conducted the lightest and most trivial duties appertaining to the spreading temple of the Oak."

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

LONDON.

Translations, chiefly from the Italian of Petrarch and Metafasio. 2s. 6d. Cook, Oxford. Robinson, London.

An Idea of the present state of France, and of the consequences of the Event: passing in that kingdom. By the Author of the Example of France a Warning to Britain. 8vo. 1s. 6d. Richardson.—Mr Young compares the present state of France with that of ancient Sparta. For, as by the institutions of Lycurgus, the people were divided into two classes; soldiers free and cultivators slaves; so, by very different steps, the same has become the division of France; all who are capable of military service are in requisition for it, while the rest are obliged to cultivate the ground. From the speculations of Sir James Stewart, and other writers, Mr Y. estimates the enormous force which must arise from such an arrangement, and the danger there is lest it should dash to pieces the whole fabric of trade and industry in Europe. To obviate the danger, he proposes to fortify certain posts, and raise a national militia of 500,000 men, supported and commanded by the actual property of the kingdom.

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O/Sr-

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P O E T R Y.

THE WATCHMAN.

FROM MR DIBDIN'S "CASTLES IN THE AIR."

A WATCHMAN I am, and I know all the round,

The housekeepers, the strays, and the lodgers;
Where low devils, and rich dons, and high rips
may be found,

Odd dickies, queer kids, and rum codgers.

Of money, and of property,

I'm he that takes care,

And cries, when I see rogues go by,

Hey! what are you doing there?

"Only a little business in that house; you understand me."—"Understand you! well I believe you are an honest man; do you hear, bring me an odd silver candlestick or so by and by."

Then to my box I creep,

And there fall fast asleep.—

What's that?—St Paul's strikes one;

Thus, after all the mischief's done,

I goes and gives them warning,

And loudly bawls,

As strikes St Paul's,

Past one o'clock, and a cloudy morning.

Then, round as the hour I merrily cries,

Another fine mess I discover;

For a curious rope-ladder I straightway espies,
And Miss Forward expecting her lover.

Then to each other's arms they fly—

"My life, my soul, ah! ah!"—

"Fine work, Miss Hot-upon't," cries I,

"I'll knock up your papa."

"No, you won't, sure."—"Yes, I shall: worthy old soul, to be treated in this manner."

"Here, take this."—"Oh! you villain, want to bribe an honest watchman, and with such a trifle too."—"Well, well, here's more."

"More! you seem to be a spirited lad;

now do make her a good husband; I am glad you have tricked the old hunk: I wish you safe to Greta Green."

Then to my box I creep,

And there fall fast asleep.—

What's that?—St Paul's strikes two.

The lovers off, what does I do,

But gives the father warning,

And loudly bawls,

As strikes St Paul's,

Past two o'clock, and a cloudy morning.

Then, towards the square from my box as looks,

I hears such a ranting and tearing;

'Tis Pharaoh's whole host, and the pigeons as rooks

Are laughing, and singing, and swearing

Then such a hubbub, such a din;

How they blaspheme and curse!

That thief has stol'n my diamond pin!

Watch, watch, I've lost my purse!

"Watch, here, I charge you."—"And charge you; damme, charge for charge."

"Indeed it is a marvellous thing that honest people can't pass the streets without being robbed; which is the thief that stole the gentleman's purse?"—"That's him."—"What Sam Snatch!—give me the purse, Sam.—I has not got your purse; you are mistaken in your man, so go home peaceably, and don't oblige me to take you to the watch-house."

Then to my box I creep,

And there fall fast asleep.—

What's that?—St Paul's strikes three.

Thus from my roguery I gets free,

By giving people warning,

And loudly bawls,

As strikes St Paul's,

Past three o'clock, and a cloudy morning.

TO A YOUNG LADY ON HER
BIRTH-DAY;

WHICH WAS THE FIRST OF APRIL.

LET others write for by-designs,
I seek some moral in my lines,
Which whosoever reads must bear,
Or great, or learn'd, or young, or fair;
Permit me, then, with friendly lay,
To moralize your April-day.

Chequer'd your native month appears
With sunny gleams, and cloudy tears;
'Tis thus the world our trust beguils,
Its frowns as transient as its smiles;
Nor pain nor pleasure long will stay,
For life is but an April-day.

Health will not always last in bloom,
But age or sickness surely come;
Are friends belov'd? why Fate must seize
Or these from you, or you from these:
Forget not, earnest in your play,
For youth is but an April-day.

When piety and fortune move
Your heart to try the bands of love,
As far as duty gives you power,
Grateless enjoy the present hour:
Gather your rose-buds while you may,
For love is but an April-day.

What clouds soe'er without are seen,
Oh, may they never reach within!
But Virtue's stronger fetters bind
The strongest tempest of the mind:
Calm may you shed your setting ray,
And sunshine end your April-day.

SONG,

FROM THE NEW ENTERTAINMENT OF
"ARRIVED AT PORTSMOUTH."

WITH pride we steer'd for England's coast,
Her hills arose in misty blue;
Six prizes of the line our boast,
Another struck and sunk in view!

O fill to guard this isle, the battle we'll sus-
tain,

And dare the perils of the stormy main!

Within the bosom of the land,

The claims of relative and friend,

The prowess of our fleets demand:

Their rights upon our arms depend.

O fill to guard this isle, the battle we'll sus-
tain,

And dare the perils of the stormy main!

Sweet love; this bosom knows thy pow'r,

The dashing waves that foam along,

Hear Fanny's name at midnight hour,

The tender burthen of my song:

For Britain's lovely dames the battle we sus-
tain,

And dare the perils of the stormy main!

Voz. LVI.

THE MARINER.

FROM THE MYSTERIES OF UDOLPHO.

SOFT came the breath of spring; smooth
flow'd the tide;
And blue the heaven in its mirror smil'd;
The white sail trembled, swell'd, expanded
wide,
The busy sailer at the anchor toil'd.

With anxious friends, that shed the parting
tear

The deck was throng'd—how swift the mo-
ments fly!

The vessel heaves, the farewell signs appear;
Mute is each tongue, and eloquent each eye!

The last dread moment comes!--the sailor
youth,

Hides the big drop, and smiles amid his pain,
Sooths his sad bride, and vows eternal truth,
Farewell my love—we shall—shall meet again!

Long on the stern, with waving hand he stood;
The crowded shore sinks, lessening from his
view,

As gradual glides the bark along the flood;
His bride is seen no more—"Adieu!—A-
dieu!"

The breeze of eve moans low, her smile is
o'er,

Dim steals her twilight down the crimson'd
west,

He climbs the top-moat mast to seek once
more,

The far-seen coast, where all his wishes rest.

He views its dark line on the distant sky,
And Fancy leads him to his little home,
He sees his weeping love, he hears her sigh,
He soothes her grief, and tells of joys to come.

Eve yields to night, the breeze to wintry gales,
In one vast shade the seas and shores repose;
He turns his aching eye—his spirit fails,
The chill tear falls;—sad to the deck he goes!

The storm of midnight swells, the sails are
furl'd,

Deep sounds the lead, but finds no friendly
shore,

Fast o'er the waves the wretched bark is
hurl'd,

"O Ellen, Ellen! we must meet no more!"

Lightnings that shew the vast and foamy deep,
The rending thunders, as they onward roll,
The loud, loud winds, that o'er the billows
sweep—

Shake the firm nerve, appal the bravest soul!

Ah! what avails the seamen's tolling care!

The straining cordage bursts, the masts are
riv'n;

The sounds of terror groan along the air,

Then sink afar;—the bark on rocks is driven!

L. I.

Fierce

Fierce o'er the wreck the whelming waters
 pass'd,
 The helpless crew sunk in the roaring main !
 Henry's faint accents trembled in the blast—
 " Farewell, my love!—we ne'er shall meet
 again !"

Oft at the calm and silent evening hour,
 When summer's breezes linger on the wave,
 A melancholy voice is heard to pour
 Its lonely sweetness o'er poor Henry's grave !

And oft at midnight airy strains are heard
 Around the grove, where Ellen's form is laid ;
 Nor is the dirge by village maidens fear'd,
 For lovers' spirits guard the holy shade !

THE WISH.

TO A FRIEND.

THE muse who struck to moral strains the
 lyre,

Now turns to court a visionary theme,
 To frame the wish which flattering hopes in-
 spire,

When Fancy revels in her golden dream.
 I ask no lone retreat, no shady grove ;
 Nor grove nor bow'r can boast a charm for
 me ;

I muse on justice, liberty, and love,
 And, need I, Orson ! tell my wish to thee ?

I bend, great Justice ! at thine awful throne,
 Eternal arbiter of good and ill ;
 'The sons of foul shall make thy laws their
 own,

And form their dictates by thy sov'reign will.
 But oft perverted is thy high behest,
 And oft I'm doom'd oppression's rod to see ;
 I see wealth triumph, and the poor oppress'd,
 And, need I, Orson ! tell my wish to thee ?

How bounds the soul at Freedom's sacred call !
 How shrinks from slavery's heart appalling
 train !

But still her victims av'rice will inthral,
 Afric's sad sons still wear the accursed chain.
 Still power despotic, with ambition join'd,
 Would crush the soul determin'd to be free ;
 I see debas'd man's dignity of mind,
 And, need I, Orson ! tell my wish to thee ?

Were justice followed, then would man be
 good ;

Were freedom guarded, then would man be
 blest ;

No generous impulse of the soul subdu'd,
 But love unfraught with anguish fill the breast.
 I felt the magic of Lucinda's eye,
 I thought her charms were of no mean degree ;
 Lucinda's name inspir'd the secret sigh,
 And, need I, Orson ! tell my wish to thee ?

One only wish remain'd ! oh, might I find,
 Amid this scene of danger and of strife,
 Some kindred spirit, some congenial mind,
 To cheer my journey through the vale of life.

Indulgent heaven vouchsaf'd the boon to send ;
 A youth I found, and just and mild was he ;
 My heart sprang mutual to embrace its friend,
 And, need I, Orson ! name that friend to thee ?

THE FIELD MOUSE.

FROM LADY BURRELL'S POEMS.

A MOUSE, the fleetest of the train
 That ever stole the farmer's grain,
 Grew tir'd of acorns, wheat, and pease,
 And long'd to feed on savoury cheese.
 A travell'd fir, a mouse of spirit,
 Endow'd with wit, but little merit,
 In evil hour a visit paid,
 And turn'd his inexperience'd head
 With stories of I know not what !
 The comforts of the shepherd's cot,
 The plenty of the farmer's barn,
 And granaries replete with corn ;
 But most the luxury and waste
 Of houses own'd by men of taste,
 Where a man-cook consumes the meat,
 Yet leaves enough for mice to eat,
 And in whose pantry, cheese and ham
 Invite a colony to cram.

The longing mouse the story hears ;
 He feels alternate hopes and fears ;
 His friend's advice he dares pursue,
 And bids his rural friends adieu.
 When night her fable curtain spread,
 And all was silent as the dead,
 Our hero crept along the way
 His friend had pointed out by day,
 And entering at the cellar door,
 Ascended to the pantry floor.
 Behind a table there he lies,
 And thinks himself secure and wise ;
 At morn a plenteous scene appears,
 Enough to serve him many years ;
 (The reliques of a sumptuous dinner
 Are tempting to a young beginner ;)—
 He peeps, and thinks he may come out
 To taste a bit, and look about ;
 No foe appears, and bolder grown,
 He swears the treasure is his own ;
 Then sallying forth in open day,
 Eats all that comes into his way.

But soon the greasy cook is seen—
 The mouse looks pitiful and mean ;
 Scouts from the dresser in a fright,
 Yet does not 'scape his watchful sight.
 The gnaw'd remains of viands rare
 Are taken from the shelf with care,
 And in their place a trap is set,
 To make the thief repay the debt.

The mouse at evening dares to peep,
 And thinks his foe is fast asleep :
 The savoury cheese his fancy draws
 Within the trap's unfeeling jaws :
 He finds too late his error there,
 And dies upon the fatal snare ;
 (A martyr unto bad advice ;
 A lesson to imprudent mice,
 Who, discontented with their home,
 To gayer scenes desire to roam.)

HOUSE OF LORDS.

March 26. *Lord Grenville* delivered a message from his Majesty, expressive of his Majesty's firm reliance upon their Lordships' support, and hoping for the concurrence of that House, in granting such further supplies as should seem fit to their wisdom to grant, for defraying the expences which the exigencies of the current year may call for and require. *Lord Grenville* moved, "That the said message be taken into consideration to-morrow." Agreed.

KING'S MESSAGE.

27. The order of the day for taking his Majesty's message of yesterday, respecting a vote of credit for the exigencies of the current year into consideration, being read,

Lord Grenville, after a few prefatory observations, moved an address to his Majesty in answer to the above, which, as usual, was an echo to the message, promising the concurrence and support of the House, &c.

Lord Lauderdale opposed the Address, on going to pledge the House to a concurrence in an *unlimited* vote of credit to Government, under the sanction of which, ministers might negotiate any sums, and for what purposes they thought proper.

The Duke of Norfolk concurred with his noble friend (*Lord Lauderdale*) in his observations on the Address; but his Grace said, that his uneasiness would be diminished, were he certain that this would be the last application made to Parliament for money this year. It was intimated from the throne, that a marriage was to take place between his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales and the Princess of Brunswick. A suitable establishment would be necessary for those illustrious persons, and Parliament, no doubt, would be resorted to on the occasion. He thought that, at this advanced period of the Session, as no communication had yet been made on the subject, that some explanation from ministers would be proper.

Lord Grenville replied, that their Lordships must be aware of the obvious impropriety of any communication from ministers to Parliament on that subject, until they had it in command from his Majesty.

The question on the Address was then put by the Lord Chancellor, and agreed to by the House.

STATE OF THE NATION.

30. *The Earl of Guildford* rose to make his promised motion respecting the state

of the nation. He prefaced it with a speech of considerable length, in which he took a copious and comprehensive view of the entire circumstances of the country, as well with regard to its foreign connections, as its domestic concerns, and insisted that the conduct of ministers, on the whole, had been such as plainly manifested their inability to guide the national affairs; and such as rendered them unworthy of the confidence of Parliament. The reverse was as strenuously contended for by ministers and their adherents.—What he wished therefore was, for the institution of a serious inquiry into these circumstances, by which it would be proved where the blame properly could attach, and from its result might be learned the best means to avert those evils which threatened the country in her present critical situation. Having premised this, his Lordship entered into rather a minute detail respecting the general heads above alluded to—the finances and resources of the country; the circumstances of its alliances; the present state of our fleets and armies; and our conduct towards neutral powers, not omitting that which related to America. In all these points he contended, that the calamitous effects, and disgrace of misconduct, were never more sensibly felt than at the present moment. He then adverted to the situation and circumstances of the enemy, which, though, as to their resources, they might be said to be rather under some difficulties; yet, upon the whole, they were comparatively prosperous, and that in an alarming degree. The career of such a power as France was not to be checked by any of the means proposed by ministers; a different line of conduct and strain of language only would have that effect; but of these points, their Lordships could better judge from the result of the proposed enquiry. The Noble Earl particularly alluded to the affairs of Ireland; it was now, he observed, of public notoriety, that the affairs of that kingdom were in a very alarming and critical condition; that the great body of the people there were in a degree of ferment and irritation, unknown in any former period, and all this, in the first view of it, he must attribute to the misconduct, if not duplicity, of ministers at home; but be that as it may, whether the fault originally lay with the late much respected Viceroy of that kingdom, in either

mistaking or disobeying his instructions, or with the ministers of this country, it certainly at present made no sort of difference to the people of Ireland: the former lay between Earl Fitzwilliam and his Majesty's Cabinet; but it lay with the British Parliament to probe the latter to the bottom, in order to preserve, if possible, that invaluable part of the empire, from which we derived such advantages in time of peace, such support in time of war; respecting the latter, he could affirm, that upwards of one-third of the military and naval strength of the empire was derived from Ireland. These last mentioned considerations should certainly operate as one of the strongest motives for going into the enquiry. Were the enquiry refused, it will go to warrant the assertion of M. Langlat, one of the French Convention, who said, "that the greatest energy of Britain consisted in its concealment of its losses!" He concluded by moving, that "their Lordships go into a Committee of the whole House to consider of the State of the Nation."

The motion was supported by the Dukes of Grafton, Norfolk, and Bedford, and the Earl of Lauderdale; and was opposed by the Duke of Richmond, Earl Mansfield, and Lords Grenville and Sydney. We, however, forbear entering into a detail of their arguments, as they were, in every respect, similar to those used in the House of Commons on this question, and on other occasions when the question of war and peace hath been agitated in both Houses.

In favour of the motion,	14
Against it,	104
Majority,	—90.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

4. *Mr Alderman Anderson* presented a petition from the wine merchants, against the new duty on that article.

The *Speaker* apprised the House that he had in vain searched for precedents on the subject of a petition against a tax, but none was to be found from the year 1711 to the present time. A petition of a similar tendency from the maltsters was rejected *nem. con.* this decision, however, did not prevent the petitioners from receiving redress in the committee.

The petition was negatived *nem. con.*

POOR'S BILL.

5. *Sir William Young* made his promised motion for repealing the 9th of Geo. I.

and for charitable relief being afforded to the poor at their own houses.

Mr Joliffe, *Lord Sheffield*, and *Sir John Mitford*, made some objections to the bill, as rather tending to repeal than amend the act alluded to. They were replied to by *Sir William Young*, *Mr East*, *Mr Powys*, *Sir R. Hill*, and others, who supported the bill; upon which the House divided,

Ayes	95
Noes	2

Majority—93.

DUTY ON WINES.

The House resolved itself into a committee, to take into consideration an additional duty on foreign wines.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* imagined, that no great objection would be made to the bill now before the committee, except as far as regarded the time on which the duty should commence; this period he would propose to be the 23d of February.

Mr Alderman Anderson declared, that he thought the wine merchants hardly and unfairly dealt by, and complained of the irregular manner in which the stock in hand had been taken; he therefore moved an amendment—That the duty should not commence before the passing of the bill, which he asserted to be the customary and only just mode of proceeding.

Mr Grey coincided perfectly in opinion with the worthy Alderman, and contended, that the operation of the bill should not commence till it had received the royal assent. The clause, he said, which was intended to be proposed for empowering the merchants to make an additional charge in proportion to the tax, would not be effectual; for it would be impossible, for example, to recover that additional sum from those who had paid for the commodity in ready money. He also complained of the irregular manner in which the stock in hand had been taken; the survey on some having been made on the 23d, and on other stock not till the 27th; and also that due notice had not been given of the full extent of the bill, by which many merchants, deeply engaged in the wine trade, must, very unfairly, become considerable losers.

Mr Pitt contented, that the general notice given, by the resolution of the House, was sufficient; and that there was nothing new or unprecedented in articles of importation being taxed, previous to the bill for taxing them having passed into a law, of which he gave an instance in the

the article of candles. Wine, he observed, was an article of home consumption, and should not be confounded with articles that were imported on mercantile speculation, either of raw materials to be worked up, or other goods to be re-exported. The notice given, he imagined, was as complete and satisfactory as any that could possibly be given, and he only had to regret it, if any thing like injustice or inequality should arise from it.

Mr Fox contended, that in many respects the bill would operate as unequal and unjust, particularly at distant parts; at Bristol, for example, where the resolution of the House could not have been known before the 26th.

After a few observations from *Mr Pitt* and *Mr Rose*, a division took place:

Against the amendment	70
For it	30
Majority	—40.

9. On the motion that the additional duty on Foreign wines, be read a third time, *Mr Pitt* then moved a rider to the bill, in favour of Admirals, Captains, and other officers of the navy. Ordered to make part of the bill.

In the committee on the customs duty bill, *Mr Pitt* moved, that timber of small dimensions, such as was used in building cottages, &c. and such as was imported from Norway, not exceeding ten inches square, be exempted from the operation of that bill, which, after some observations, was agreed to.

EAST INDIA OFFICERS.

10. *General Smith* rose to make and support his promised motion, for redressing the grievances of which the military establishment of India had often, but ineffectually complained. The hon. General then stated the grievances complained of by the officers, under three different points of view. *First*, The hardships endured from the nature of the climate. *Secondly*, The long and laborious services they rendered to this country, without their receiving any adequate reward, by military preferment, or otherwise. And *finally*, The hard and unnatural necessity imposed on them, of not returning to their native country without resigning their commission. He next went to shew that it was unwise in his Majesty's ministers, and unjust in that House, to permit these grievances to remain unredressed; for they tended, he said, to estrange the affections of those gallant men from the love and interests of their mother country, and to stir up in them a spirit of

jealousy and discontent, that was capable of reducing them to dejection and despondency. He then adverted to the ambitious and hostile views which the French committees seemed to have formed against our East India establishments, which they envied as the centre of our wealth, and the most fruitful fountain of our resources; but which, if preserved to us, we must owe to the courage and conduct of those meritorious officers, whose sufferings and unworthy treatment we speak and hear of, without commiseration or redress. The hon. General next alluded to a dispute between his Majesty's Ministers and the Court of Directors, relative to the arrangements to be adopted, and which he lamented as having obstructed and retarded the affording of that relief so justly claimed by those gallant and well-deserving men. These claims, he contended, had humanity, justice, and equity on their side, and as such, they called for his firm and warm support. He would therefore move, that it is the opinion of this House, that the officers serving in India, labour under weighty and unmerited grievances.

Colonel Wood opposed the motion, as intruding prematurely on what was now under the consideration of the executive government, and particularly of the right hon. Gentleman, who presided over India affairs.

Colonel Maitland agreed with the hon. mover, that the question brought by him before the House, was a question of great moment, and moreover a question of great intricacy. He, however, was impressed with very serious reasons for depreciating the agitation of the question at this moment, and particularly of calling into public notice, any difference of opinion that might subsist between the Court of Directors and the Ministers of the Crown, who, he hoped, would soon adopt, on a broad and solid basis, some permanent arrangement on the business now under discussion; in that hope he would persevere in his opinion, that the consideration of the subject should be deferred, and in that view he would move, that the House do now adjourn.

Col. Maitland's motion was then put and agreed to *nem. con.*

MILITIA OFFICERS.

19. *Mr Hobart* having brought up the report of the Committee of ways and means; and the resolution being read, that the allowance to be granted to subaltern officers of the Militia, in time of peace,

peace, be defrayed out of the produce from the land tax for the year 1795.

Mr Wyndham said, the necessity of the measure was sufficiently notorious, as appeared by the great deficiency of subaltern officers in the Militia corps, whose condition in life was generally far different from that of the higher officers, and rendered them unable to meet that expence their situation did expose them to incur.

Mr Wilberforce and *Col. Sloane* followed in the same opinion. *Messrs Fox, Sheridan,* and *Gen. Tarleton*, opposed it, as destroying that constitutional distinction which should always subsist between the army and the militia.

FRANKING.

20. The House, in a committee, entered on the consideration of the weight of letters which should be allowed, whether one or two ounces. For the limitation of one ounce, there was a majority of 84. When the clause was read, limiting the number of letters to be received by any member in one day to 15. *Mr Buxton* proposed as an amendment, that it should be limited to 10, but which was negatived. When the committee came to that part of the bill which goes to affect the privileges of clerks in certain public offices, to send and receive letters free of postage, much difference of opinion prevailed on this head; some gentlemen thought those persons should be entirely divested of the above privilege, as abusing it most grossly; while others thought regulations to be more expedient.

Mr Dent declared his intention to move, on a future day, for a committee on this separate and distinct proposition.

SCOTCH DISTILLERIES.

23. The House having resolved itself into a Committee of ways and means,

Mr Pitt reminded the committee, that at the time of opening the budget, he hinted an intention of re-considering the duty on Scotch distilleries: from new information he had since gathered on this point, he was led to believe that a larger duty should be imposed on these distilleries, in order to proportion it more adequately to the duty in England. The duty he now wished to add would, he said, amount to four times more than his estimate at the opening of the budget; for the produce, in his opinion, would amount to more than 90,000*l.* He would perhaps on a future year propose a further increase, in order to render the proportion of duty on spirits in Scotland and in England, somewhat more parallel. In-

stead of levying that tax as he first intended, he would levy it on stills, at the rate of nine pounds per gallon additional duty.

POLICIES OF INSURANCE.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer next adverted to an additional duty on insurances. This, he said, should not only extend to property on board ships, but was also to attach to all property insured on shore, in the proportion of two shillings on stamps for insurances under 100*l.* and of two shillings and sixpence on stamps for every 100*l.* additional. His motion was agreed to.

HAIR POWDER TAX.

The order of the day was next read, for the House to resolve itself into a committee on the bill for obliging all persons wearing hair powder to take a licence for the same; when

Mr Pitt thought it advisable to propose two exceptions: one in favour of the subalterns and privates in the army; and all officers in the navy under the rank of post captain. The other respected the clergy, whose benefices or private property did not amount to 100*l.* per annum. He also proposed one alteration from his former plan, that of having the certificate taken out from the distributors of stamps, instead of being registered with the clerk of the peace, as in the game tax. The tax, he said, should commence on the 5th of May next, and all persons exposed to its operation should, for future years, have their names registered from the month of April to the same month of the ensuing year.

General Macleod suggested the propriety of making some exceptions in favour of families, where there were a great number of daughters; and that no more than the mother and two or three of her daughters at most, should be exposed to it.

Mr Canthorpe proposed to exempt half-pay officers, and was supported by *General Smith* and others.

Mr Pitt opposed this amendment, as repugnant to the principles of the bill; but confessed himself inclined to listen to that of *General Macleod*, in favour of families where daughters were numerous.

STATE OF THE NATION.

24. *Mr Fox* rose, agreeably to his promised notice, to move, that the House resolve itself into a committee, to enquire into the state of the nation. In a speech of near four hours, in which his usual powers of argument, eloquence, and perspicuity, were eminently displayed, he touched upon all the points in which the national dignity

dignity and interest are at present at stake : we shall endeavour as concisely as possible to give the most prominent features of his speech. Mr Fox began by calling the serious attention of the House to the present state of this country, of Europe, and of all the civilized world ; to the different political opinions that were set afloat ; and to the many and considerable dangers that now surrounded us, and menaced our destruction. It was not customary, he said, to make motions of the nature of that he now had the honour to make, unless some very grave and serious reasons were adduced to demonstrate its necessity ; it had fallen to his lot, on a former occasion, in a time also of great danger and calamity, to make a similar motion ; the period he alluded to was the year 1777, upon the surrender at Saratoga. Mr Fox then went into the more material grounds for his calling for an enquiry into the state of the nation. These he drew from our own resources in men and money ; the purposes they were now converted to ; the state of our commerce, &c. from which these resources flowed ; our continental connections, and our reasons for confiding in them. As to our resources in men, he endeavoured to prove, that they would soon necessarily fail us, both from the decrease of the population of the country, and from the considerable number we had lost in the last campaign, which, in the month of September last, amounted to much more than 26,000 men ; a loss that would be found considerably larger whenever we could procure a true and accurate return of the state of the army now on the Continent.—The next point he touched on, was our pecuniary resources, which he denied to be so flourishing as they were pretended to be, since our funded and unfunded debt amounted to no less than 60 or 70 millions, and our permanent taxes to little short of three millions Sterling, taxes that must bear hard on the middling classes of the people, and finally on the poor, in spite of all the specious but idle dreams of financial statesmen. But from whence were these resources of men and money to be supplied ? no doubt from the trade and manufactures of the kingdom, both of which were deeply affected by the war, as persons best acquainted with the state of both were ready to declare. That the trade of the country was considerably impaired, obviously appeared from the price of insurance, which was principally increased by the glaring ne-

glect of the Admiralty to protect our trade. He contended it was impossible our trade could stand, when insurance went so high as 37 per cent. and when it was necessary to insure, not only the capital, but the premium also ; nor were these insurances so safe as at former periods, for the credit of the underwriters was deeply injured by their repeated losses, and 10 per cent. was given to companies, while the underwriters could get but seven. This evidently shews that our trade has been harrassed, and ill protected by our naval force ; hence at the basis of all our power has been struck a considerable blow.—Mr Fox next adverted to our foreign connections, whose promised or expected support cost us sums that exceeded all former examples ; without our knowing if we really had allies, who they were, and what we might expect from their means, or their inclination to exert them. The conduct of the King of Prussia he severely censured, and referred to the different treaties with that prince, all of which were violated or ineffectual. Our great ally the Emperor, Mr Fox next alluded to, and supposed it would be unfair to reason from the King of Prussia of him ; as much had been said of the unfulfilled honour of the Court of Vienna. But this potent ally cannot continue the war without money, and where is he to procure it but from this very generous country, that is about to grant him four or six millions, without securing itself any power to withdraw the subsidy in case of non-performance of the stipulated conditions. Our expectations from our secondary allies in Spain, Italy, and Portugal, were equally uncertain and ill grounded ; for what benefit had been reaped from their diversions in the affairs of Toulon or Lyons ?—The conduct of our own Cabinet was the next object of Mr Fox's animadversion : To him justice always appeared the best policy ; all policy not founded in justice was unwise ; but it was our deficiency in both, that has enfeebled our efforts : to this he might add want of humanity, honour, and magnanimity ; which he proved from our plan of starving France, and our hectoring behaviour towards Sweden, Denmark, America, Switzerland, Genoa, &c. in which insolence and meanness were coupled together, in a manner new to the character of England, and degrading to its dignity.—When taking a survey of our naval department, Mr Fox enumerated the number of captures that had been made during

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ing the present war, which he said was unexampled in any former one. In one year of the American war, 499 ships had been taken from us by the powers then combined against us, while no less than 860 were taken by the French alone in 1794. The recaptures bore no more favourable proportion; and is not the cause of these losses sufficient ground of enquiry?—Mr Fox next called the attention of the House to the situation of Ireland, which must appear, to every one, truly dangerous and alarming. Such was the irritation and resentment kindled in that kingdom by the disappointment of those very hopes which ministers themselves had raised: The most popular measures were to be carried into effect, the entire emancipation of the Catholics was to take place, odious and inveterate abuses were to be corrected and removed; but no sooner are supplies granted, and every interested view accomplished, but the scene changes, and the feelings and interest of the Irish nation sacrificed to the rapacity and ambition of a few paltry placemen, who were detested by the country, as inseparably connected with the abuses it deplored. After dwelling a considerable time with great effect on this last topic, and after placing in various lights the misconduct of ministers in this and every other point to which his speech alluded, Mr Fox concluded with moving, “That the House resolve itself into a committee to consider of the state of the nation.”

On the question being put from the chair, the *Chancellor of the Exchequer* rose, and said, that before he would attempt to follow the right hon. gentleman through the various and complicated detail of which his speech was composed, in the order it was arranged by the right hon. gentleman, he must express his marked and pointed disapprobation of a certain point adduced by him, and on which the principal stress was laid; namely, what related to the affairs of Ireland. It must be obvious to the House, that it was a most tender and delicate subject, and he doubted if it could at all be regularly made the subject of discussion in the British Parliament; at least, from the very nature of the case, it was impossible that the subject could be discussed therein, with that full and ample information that its magnitude and importance required. The impropriety of agitating this subject, at the present important period, was also obvious in another point of view; namely, that the principal part of it, that

which related to the Catholics, was a question still pending in the sister kingdom. How far the claims of the Catholics may be deemed reasonable so far after the indulgences granted them in 1793, which certainly were sufficient for every purpose of individual comfort, was a doubt with many; these considerations rendered the Catholic claim a very important, if not a questionable consideration; at any rate, at the present moment, he must resist any agitation of the question in that House. With respect to the very voluminous details, statements and questions, which constituted the main part of the hon. gentleman's speech, when he considered the lights in which they were placed by him, he could hardly believe him in earnest, in the general inference which he seemed to draw from the whole; to follow, or to attempt to refute which, it was now, happily to him, an unnecessary task, as he had only to bring to the recollection of the House the result of former discussions, and its decisions, on the very same subjects, when they came regularly and in order before it; where the facts and statements on which those decisions were founded, were then recent and fresh in their recollection.—However a few of the leading points of the right hon. gentleman's speech, required a more particular attention; they involved the consideration of our resources; the object of the war we were engaged in; and the means which we had to accomplish the object; and on a view of these, which were contended by him to be inadequate, and improperly managed, was grounded the right hon. gentleman's motion for an enquiry. And first, to what respected the resources of this country, it would hardly be necessary for him to say more, than to recur to the very flourishing state of our credit, which was plainly and practically evinced by a very recent instance, of the facility with which the loan was negotiated, as were all the loans during the present war, though the sum required was progressively greater. This shewed, (said Mr Pitt) “that the energies and resources of the country rose and augmented in proportion to the calls, or necessity of their exertion!” Much stress, he said, was laid by the right hon. gentleman on the supposed decrease of population in the country, by which the means of recruiting our armies were diminished. On this head, he must observe that his statements were ill founded, and his deductions inconclusive; and in support of the

position, Mr Pitt entered into a complicated calculation to prove, that the population of the country had not decreased. With respect to what had been said of the commercial and manufacturing interests of the country, the hon. gentleman's statements seemed to be erroneous; by those calculations, which he himself had not long since submitted to the House, and of which the hon. gentleman acknowledged his belief that they were fair and accurate, it would be seen, that both these flourished in a degree infinitely superior to what was ever known in former wars, and were even extensively flourishing, when compared to many years of peace. The state of our alliances were also adverted to, and as usual made the theme of much declamation—the principal stress was laid on the conduct of Prussia. On this head he begged the hon. gentleman's candour to recollect, that on a former night he had admitted that that Prince had not adequately performed his engagements. Respecting Sardinia, and the idea of suffering it to be neutral, Sardinia might have professed a neutrality, but it was much doubted if such would have been a *bona fide*, or a sincere neutrality. The most approved and long practised policy was adopted towards that country; it was made on the principle of a powerful diversion, and the subsidiary terms were greatly in favour of this country. With respect to our conduct towards the Neutral Powers, he contended, that all the relations of peace, and amity, and honour, were most inviolably preserved by Great Britain; and the whole tenor of the conduct of Ministers, with respect to America would, when examined with candour, be found consistent with justice and policy, and all tending to that desirable end, which had been recently achieved, namely, a treaty of peace and commerce with that country. The damage sustained by our trade from the ravages of French ships of war, was much insisted on at one period. He admitted, that many captures were made by the enemy; but these, when the unprecedented plan of marine operation adopted by the enemy, and the extensiveness of our trade, was considered, it was not much to be wondered at. He then proceeded to animadvert on the statements and arguments of Mr Fox, on the situation, resources, and power of France, all of which, Mr Pitt contended, were founded on statements and details of an erroneous nature, and not to be relied on; and that his in-

ferences and conclusions were not warranted by sound argument, or rational deduction; and he observed, that the ultimate object of the hon. gentleman's motion, and proposed enquiry, was confessedly a removal of his Majesty's ministers from their situations; and his principal objection to these seemed to be on account of the total inability they manifested for conducting the war with energy and vigour. Now, said Mr Pitt, as the right hon. gentleman and his friends are professedly of opinion, that the war was neither founded in justice or necessity, their support of it, instead of being vigorous and energetic, must be feeble, languid, and lukewarm. He would, therefore, leave the inconsistency of their grand objection to ministers, namely, their want of vigour and energy in the prosecution of the war, to the judgment of the House; and, thinking of the proposition of the right hon. gentleman as he did, he would move, "that the House do now adjourn."

Mr Sheridan rose in support of Mr Fox, though he found himself incapable of adding any thing to what he had said, and though he was convinced that every man in the House must be conscious, that the speech of his honourable friend remained unanswered. If the speech of the Chancellor of the Exchequer went to any thing, it went to shew that no misconduct in ministers, however glaring, that no errors, however flagrant, can justify an enquiry into their measures, or the House of Commons in withdrawing their confidence. He accused him of taking up the light auxiliary matter of his hon. friend's speech, and neglecting every prominent feature, by many of which it was so strongly marked. The object of the speech was evidently to enquire, what confidence was to be put in our allies, whether we were to persist in the same means of carrying on the war, and whether the managers of the war, who had entailed such indelible disgrace upon this country, should be longer permitted to hold the reins of executive power. Mr Sheridan was convinced, that there were not ten men out of that House who did not think that the war had been scandalously conducted; and he was certain that there was not another country in the world where, if there had been a failure of every hope, a disappointment of every plan, a reverse of every expectation, as there had been in this country, that the author of such foolish or unfortunate measures

would be allowed to remain in office. If the misfortunes have sprung from inevitable causes, why oppose an enquiry? or how can they answer to their constituents without an enquiry? Mr Sheridan next adverted to our conduct towards Neutral Powers, which, he averred, was mean, disgraceful, and unjust; mean to those whom we durst not provoke, disgraceful to those whose inferiority in strength, in some measure, placed them in our power, and unjust in its principle to all. The hon. gentleman represented the situation of Ireland to be the principal theme of his hon. friend's speech; but he would beg leave to put him in mind that he spoke three hours before he touched upon it, and to inform him, if he did not know, that he had resolved to make this motion some weeks before any difference respecting Irish affairs had taken place. It was merely introduced in his speech, as it was in the line of his conduct, to fill up the last step in the climax of imbecility and folly. Mr Sheridan next adverted to the principle of the war, which he contended to be impolitic as well as unjust, and mentioned a few of those unpardonable blunders which marked the progress of the war. The waste of men, he asserted, was not to be calculated. Did the minister know of 21,000 men that were attested by one magistrate in Manchester? Did he know of the many thousands that have been drained from Ireland? Or did he ever see those maimed mutilated things, that they call men, which compose the new raised regiments? If he did, he thought he might have known full well, that our resources on this score are pretty near at an end. If the hon. gentleman had not opposed going into the Committee, another resource might have been found out from the retrenchments of placemen. But this he represents as mean, low, and ungentlemanly; ungentlemanly he would allow it to be, if it was unworthy of a gentleman to serve his country, without serving himself; and, according to this criterion, the hon. gentleman opposite to him (pointing to Mr Dundas,) who holds three places, must be three times more of a gentleman than any man in the House. He then seriously put it to them, if, amidst all their cabinet arrangements, plots, and combinations, they have had time to determine upon a government for France. Any attempt of the kind he would consider as a stroke upon the principles of our constitution; besides, that it would involve the country in a long pro-

tracted bloody contest, in which our resources in men and money would be expended; and that to promote our own ruin. For the result would be one of two things; we would either convert France into a ferocious republic, who would be an eternal enemy to this country, or establish the former despotism, with the former system of rivalry. He was confident that administration had no hope of any other government in France, than that which at present existed; but they wished to protract the day of shame to as distant a period as possible. He sat down, giving his hearty assent to his hon. friend's motion.

Mr Wilberforce wished to say a few words, in order to explain the reasons for his vote, that he might not be misunderstood. Much as he admired the uncommon eloquence of the right hon. mover, yet, at the conclusion of his brilliant and animated speech, he felt prepared to vote against the motion. He differed in the conclusions which had been drawn by the hon. gentleman; he thought the discussion of the affairs of Ireland at present, might be attended with dangerous consequences. He was not prepared to vote for a removal of his Majesty's Ministers, or to substitute others in their place to carry on the war. He could not, however, agree with what had been stated by gentlemen on the other side of the question. He did not conceive that it was the same question which had been decided before; he still continued of the same sentiments which he entertained on the first day of the session, with regard to peace, but did not think that things were the same at present as they were then.

Mr Fox said, that he certainly had proposed an inquiry which might tend, in the result to a removal of his Majesty's ministers, however inclined their adherents might be to vindicate their conduct. He had stated instances of gross incapacity, and of notorious misconduct on the part of ministers. Their measures had been followed by a series of calamity unprecedented in the history of this country. To such charges they offered no reply. He had stated the insolence of their conduct towards neutral nations; and the answer was, a shameful disavowal of their diplomatic agents. The reply of the minister was in every respect curious and unexampled. His language was, "however violent or contradictory these measures may seem, yet, when inquired into, they will be found to have rested on the most

most equitable principles. I can assure you, says the minister, that every inquiry will only tend to justify my conduct." The inquiry is demanded, the minister says, the time is not arrived. If it were to be left to them, the period of inquiry would undoubtedly never arrive. It had been asked, why he had not been more early in making the present motion? It was said that he grounded it chiefly on the present situation of Ireland; but, in fact, when he first gave notice of the present motion, the situation of that country was not in his contemplation. The occurrence which had since taken place, and the conduct of the King's ministers, had brought it forward, and made it a necessary part of his motion for inquiry. He felt all that was due to the delicacy of the question, and to the independence of the sister kingdom. The British ministers were, however, still amenable for every thing which was done in that country, as nothing could be carried into effect without their special recommendation. The Chancellor of the Exchequer had attributed to him a wish to lower the dignity of this country; but who in fact had ever so lowered the dignity of the British Empire as that right hon. gentleman had done himself. "Have I lowered the dignity of the Empire," said Mr Fox, by proposing overtures towards an honourable peace? Let the circumstances be fairly considered, and I will abide the issue. I proposed a negotiation *ante Tubam*—before a blow was struck, and when reasonable terms might have been obtained." On this occasion he was proud to say, that he had never once voted for a measure, in consequence of which either British blood, or British treasure had been expended. It was alleged against him, that he had overlooked the spirit which had been displayed, and the glory which had been acquired by individual efforts in the present war. The same observation had been urged against him in the American war. The reply which he then made would equally suit the present occasion. In that unfortunate contest, which unjust as it was in its principle, and unsuccessful in its end, many instances of individual gallantry had been displayed; the glory of the British arms, he then admitted, as he now was ready to admit, was by no means tarnished. That conflict, however glorious to our officers and our armies, had ended in the loss of our colonies. A similar praise awaited on our troops in the present contest, and our ministers seemed to be in a disposition to make the simi-

larity still more perfect. The ministers of that day had lost us America; those of the present were putting Ireland, and ultimately Great Britain, to hazard. If the present enquiry was refused, he would again ask, what answer the Members of that House were to give to their constituents? were they, who, it was said, went "hand in hand" with the ministers, enabled even to say whether the King of Prussia was the ally or the enemy of this country! Could they decide whether the money of their constituents had been idly squandered, or usefully employed.

A division taking place, there appeared, in favour of Mr Fox's motion, 63

Against it - - - 279

Majority — 156.

WAYS AND MEANS.

25. The House having resolved itself into a Committee of the whole House,

Mr Pitt proposed the lottery of the current year; the number of tickets; he said, would amount to 55,000, and the government price of each ticket was 13l. 15s. 10d, the whole amount of which would be 758,000l. 13s. 4d. Whence it would appear that the sum gained for the service of the nation would be 258,000l. 13s. 4d.

26. The Chancellor of the Exchequer brought up a message from his Majesty, similar to that delivered by Lord Grenville in the House of Lords.

VOTE OF CREDIT.

27. The House resolved itself into a Committee of supply, in order to take into consideration his Majesty's message.

Mr Pitt reminded the Committee, that, on the opening of the budget, he hinted the necessity there might be for a vote of credit to answer the emergencies of the present year. He would therefore now move, that the sum of 2,500,000l. be granted to his Majesty, to defray the extraordinary expences that might occur, or which the exigencies of affairs might require. Agreed to.

HAIR POWDER.

30. The order of the day being moved, that the bill for imposing a tax on persons wearing hair powder, be read a third time,

Mr Pitt moved the clauses already hinted at, for exempting from the operation of this tax, clergymen of all descriptions, whose benefices or personal property did not exceed 100l. per annum; also subalterns of the army and navy, and the corps of yeomanry and cavalry on days of exercise, or when called out on actual service.

General Smith renewed his entreaties in favour of officers on half pay.

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Mr

Mr Pitt opposed this clause, as contrary to the spirit of the bill, and the principle of all taxation.—The bill was read a third time and passed.

MERCHANTS CLERKS.

Mr Alderman Anderson rose, in consequence of a notice he had given, to move for leave to bring in a bill, more effectually to protect merchants, bankers, &c. from the depredations of their clerks. He adverted to the many recent examples of breach of trust committed by that description of persons, by which their employers had been defrauded, some of 3000*l.* others 4000*l.* without any existing law enabling them to prosecute such delinquents, otherwise than suing them for a common debt, while a servant who robbed his master of only the value of 40*s.* was liable to be tried for his life. Trade and commerce being, he said, the great support of the country, nothing should be omitted that could tend to protect and secure it; he, therefore, thought himself justified in making the present motion, and expecting that the House would countenance and support it.

After some opposition from some of the members, who thought such a bill should originate in the other House, where the judges could be consulted, leave was given.

LONDON MILITIA.

On the third reading of the bill for the better regulating, &c. the militia of the city of London,

Mr Sheridan opposed it on a variety of grounds, which went principally to prove, that the bill, as it now stood, was unsupportable of any amendment; and that it was a shameful, pusillanimous, nay, a corrupt surrender of the best established rights and proudest privileges of the city of London, into the hands of the executive government. Under the present regulations he contended, that it was a complete mockery to call the corps, now to be raised by city money, though officered by citizens, the militia of the city of London, as they no longer enjoyed the immortal privileges which their chartered rights entitled them to claim, but might be ordered to march to any other quarter of Great Britain, instead of remaining to defend the peace and security of the capital for which they were originally instituted.

Mr Lubbock, in a very able speech, followed *Mr Sheridan* over the different grounds of precedent and history to which he had appealed, and endeavoured to shew that they were not in point, inasmuch as London was no more to be defended by its walls, which long since were moulder-

ed into the dust, but that it should lend its support to the kingdom at large, in some degree proportionate to its population.

BROTHERS THE PROPHET.

31. *Mr Halhed*, on rising to speak to his promised motion, begged to be understood as not intending to give offence to any gentlemen, or to espouse the measures of any party, and much less to throw out a hint against the executive government of this country; he only wished to obtain a patient hearing for what he should have the honour to offer.—“*Mr Brothers* is certainly a most unexceptionable character; and I have heard he was always respected and esteemed in the navy. To his assiduity, moderation, and good sense in society, it is impossible but all those who have visited him must bear concordant testimony.”—He then gave the most honourable testimony to the private character of *Mr Brothers*. “But, continued *Mr H.* he has written two very extraordinary books. Aye, Sir, there’s the rub. The man was very well apart from his pen, and pen and ink; but when he mounted on the pegasus of prophecy, he has galloped over all our heads, at the risk, every moment, of dashing out our brains, together with his own. Perhaps, for indeed I speak only by conjecture, perhaps, I say, these books may be the cause of his present detention. But if so, I may reasonably express my astonishment that they should still be permitted full and free circulation, so much so, that I can assure you, gentlemen, from my own knowledge, the sale of them has most rapidly and inconceivably increased since the confinement of their author.—I have heard, but I really know it not on any certain authority, that *Mr Brothers*’ arrest proceeds from an expression in one of the very last pages of the last edition of his book, dated 20th of February, relative to the King. If I may do it without offence, I will venture to read that passage, and endeavour to shew that it contains no treasonable or inflammatory matter whatever. I have selected this particular passage, because I have very good information that the Jury, impanelled to try him for insanity, desired him to read it, and say if he avowed it: both of which he did; and really, Sir, any man may do the same, without any colour of suspicion of treasonable practices. (He then read the passage from page 106.) “The Lord God commands me to say to you, George the Third, King of England, that immediately on my being revealed in London to the Hebrews as their Prince, and to all nations as their Governor, your Crown must be

be delivered up to me; that all your power and authority may instantly cease." Now, Sir, is it fair to say, that if I were to amend a palpable impossibility to such a proposition, I might make a similar demand on the King?—What has Mr Brothers said? He has said, that he shall be revealed to the people of London, by a sign similar to that of Moses; namely, turning a common hazel stick into a serpent, and re-investing it into a rod, a fact, full as impossible to all human comprehension, as my flying from St Paul's to Westminster Abbey; and that he shall then be visibly accompanied by an angel, in the form of fire; after which the King must do so and so. The whole therefore depends on the previous performance of a fact, which certainly no one member of Administration deems within the verge of possibility."—Mr Halded next contended, and roundly maintained, that of these prophecies not one has hitherto turned out to be false.—Mr Halded compared the predictions of Mr Brothers to the discoveries of Columbus, the promise of which was at first rejected and despised. All the inference he pretended to draw from this circumstance

is the following.—If the asserted mission of this prophet be true, and if he be destined to perform the miracle alluded to, his present imprisonment will be no obstacle at all. If there be no foundation for his predictions, I think an innocent man is made uselessly to suffer for a mental delusion, which did not require such severity. For without being an enthusiast, I hope I may for once apply a couple of verses from the book which we all profess to hold in veneration; they are the 30th and 39th verses of the 3th chapter of Acts. "For if this counsel, or this work be of men, it will come to nought; but if it be of God, ye cannot overthrow it."—But that I may exhibit, (said Mr Halded), that unfeigned submission, which I most assuredly feel towards the executive government of the country, I beg leave now to offer, and I most earnestly intreat to be permitted to lay on your table, a copy of his works, for the use of such of the members as chuse to peruse them."—He then moved that this book be laid on the table.

No member seconding the motion, it consequently, in the parliamentary phrase, fell to the ground.

MONTHLY REGISTER,

FRANCE.

NATIONAL CONVENTION.

RESTORED DEPUTIES.

Several of the members restored to their seats, having entered the Hall amid loud applause—

Lefage, of Eure and Loire—"Representatives, the people, of whose confidence the tyranny of Robespierre, and his accomplices, could never deprive us; the people, whose voice the conspirators long stifled, without changing the opinion, recalls us by your organ to our functions. Faithful to-day, as on the 31st of May, the triumph of liberty, and the happiness of our country, shall be the only motives of our actions. Let distrust be for ever banished from this Assembly. Fear not that, soured by misfortune, we shall bring into your deliberations sentiments jaundiced by our past sufferings. Compared with the French people, what are we? We have suffered; but have not our oppressors, our tyrants also, oppressed and tyrannized over the people? and when property was violated, when murder and assassination covered the French territory

with blood, when guilt was every where precipitating innocence into the grave, was not the whole nation outlawed? We will retain no recollection of so many evils, but with a view to prevent their return, and to guard the French people from the new attempts of delirious royalism and raving terror."

March 15. Boissy d'Anglas, in the name of the committee of public safety, read a letter from Toulon, stating, that every day vessels were arriving from Leghorn and Genoa, laden with grain; and by a letter from Genoa, the agent of the republic stated, that he had prepared an immense quantity of grain of all kinds, and that all the south of France would be speedily provisioned fully.—Boissy d'Anglas, after a speech on the necessity of preventing all obstacles to the circulation of grain, and to prevent all pretext for disturbance in Paris on account of scarcity, proposed a decree, directing the distribution by the bakers of a pound of bread per day to each individual.

Romme proposed, that a pound and a half of bread should be allowed to the poor.—The amendment of Romme was adopted,

adopted, and the decree ordered to be printed.

18. M. de Carletti, the minister from Tuscany, was admitted to the bar, and made a speech, in the name of his royal master, in which he concluded with hoping, that the peace so happily concluded between France and Tuscany, might be the augury of other treaties more important to the tranquillity of Europe, of which she had so much want; and that he might, after finding, on his arrival, the French covered with military laurels, see them by and by repose under the happy shade of the peaceful olive.—The President made a suitable and affectionate reply.

19. An account was given of a horrible massacre at Toulon, where a furious mob had demanded the heads of eleven individuals, accused of emigration. The representatives of the people and the generals had exerted themselves to save them; four had escaped by miracle, but the others had fallen. They were then exerting themselves to punish the perpetrators.—The Convention groaned with horror at the recital of this fact, and approved of the measures taken by the representatives on the occasion.

In the sitting of the 21st, several tumultuous appearances disturbed the proceedings of the Convention. Seditious cries were heard in the gardens of the Thuilleries. Watchwords were given in the streets, and a general provocation to revolt and assassination. A cry burst from the tribunals—To the Thuilleries!—To the garden of Equality!—Down with Jacobins!—Down with the assassins!—and a great number left the galleries with precipitation, while the members of the Convention remained calm in their places. The first movement of the mob was to drag a number of persons to the basin of the Thuilleries, to duck them; and it proceeded from this to insults of a more shocking kind, so as to threaten another massacre.

Syeyes, as reporter from the four committees, mounted the tribune, and in the very moment of this confusion, made a grand and impressive speech on the necessity, and on the means of suppressing all seditious movements; and which concluded with the plan of a decree, which had for its end to determine the case when a mob, summoned to separate, and refusing to do so, should become guilty.

The discussion was interrupted by a letter, presented by a deputation in the

name of four thousand citizens, in which they presented the testimony of their votation to the Assembly. To assassinate and to fly, was the only proof that their enemies had that day given them of their existence. They had driven the ruffians before them, and peace was perfectly stored. The President made a suitable speech to the citizen who was sent by the 4,000 persons, and he was crowned with applause.

Chateaufort gave an account of the steps which the committees of general safety, and military committee, had taken on the first appearance of the tumult. They ordered the *generale* to be beat, and instantly an immense body of citizens surrounded the Hall of the Convention. These citizens formed themselves at once, and they dispersed the crowds, in which there had been shameful provocations to massacre. Every thing was then returned to peace and order. The Convention then returned to the articles of the decree of Syeyes, and they were all passed with some modifications.

ACCUSED DEPUTIES.

22. The President opened the sitting amidst the warmest plaudits, and to the cry of *Vive la Republique! Vive la Convention Nationale!* The President then read the decree, fixing for that day the opening of the discussion on the report of the commission of twenty-one, against Barrere &c.—Lecointre of Versailles desired to speak to order. He saw, he said, with pain, or rather with astonishment, that there were no women in the galleries. He was astonished, that so dear a part of the human species should be excluded.

The order of the day was called for on all sides; and after some attempts on the part of Lecointre and his friends, the Convention passed to the order of the day. The President addressed the galleries, and told them, that a severe law had been passed the day before, which he was determined strictly to execute. The portance of the discussion demanded the most absolute silence, and that all signs of favour or disfavour were forbidden. He then announced to the National Convention, that the three accused representatives were at the bar. It was proposed that Collot d'Herbois, who appeared at the Tribune, should be heard first, his colleagues after him, and that then the debates for and against should begin. Robert Lindet and Carnot demanded to speak last.

Robert Lindet began and made a speech

speech, in which he presented a vast picture of the physical and political state in which France was at the time that the old committee of public safety took on them the reigns of government, and this speech, which was above four hours in length, and often interrupted, was ordered to be printed.—Carnot was then permitted to speak. He said, that he rose to deliver his opinion in favour of the accused. After some time it was agreed to adjourn the sitting, on account of the excessive fatigues which the National Guards had had, and relieve them from their duty.

In the sitting of the 23d, they resumed the discussion, and the President announced, that the accused members were in the Hall. Carnot was permitted to resume his speech. The Assembly then heard Prieur, Louis, Moysé Bayle, Jagot, Dubarran, Elie Lacoste, Voulant, and Amar, who successively presented details of the operations in which they were personally engaged; and they almost all terminated their opinions, by declaring their firm resolution, that they would not separate their fate from that of their colleagues, and that there was no ground for accusation.

Oudot contended, that the Convention had not the right, in this affair, to exercise the functions of a jury. He concluded with declaring, that he was for the transportation of the accused members.—The Convention then adjourned the further discussion to the next day.

14. Delaunay d'Angers, in the name of the representatives of the people, sent to the armies of the west, on the coasts of Breſt and Cherbourg, made a report to the Convention of the conquest which justice and humanity had made in La Vendée.—Their deluded brothers had returned into the bosom of the great family of the republic. This conquest has been obtained by the energy of the Convention, and by their constant regard for the unity and indivisibility of the republic. He stated the proceedings which they had pursued, under the orders of the Convention; and all the progress of the negotiation with Charette; and the other chiefs. A tent was prepared under the cannon of Nantz, and a tri-coloured flag made known to the inhabitants of La Vendée, that they were invited by the beneficent law of the 12th Primaire, to return into the bosom of their country. Under this tent, the chiefs of the two Vendean armies, intitled that of the Centre and that of the Low Country, eight of the principal offi-

cers of the armies of D'Anjou and of Haut-Poitou, and several chiefs of the Chouans acknowledged by them, made their declaration, that they would recognize the French republic, one and indivisible, and that they would submit themselves to the laws; that they would never carry arms against the republic; and that they would deliver up all the artillery and horses that were in their hands. He then read the declaration, which was then made and signed by Charette, Fleuriot, Deseignard, &c. &c. &c. He detailed all the steps that had been taken for organizing these countries, and for restoring to it order and security. An interview was fixed for the 10th Germinal, (the 30th March) in the Commune of Rennes, where all the chiefs of the Chouans, of Brittany and Normandy, were to assemble, and to ratify their submission to the French republic. He concluded with saying, that Stoffet had not shewn the same pacific dispositions as his neighbours.

Ruelle gave an account of all the proceedings, as well as of all the decrees that had been taken in bringing about this happy termination of the rebellion in La Vendée; and he concluded by stating, that by his last accounts from Nantz, his secretary wrote to him, that Stoffet had only 400 deserters in his train, and that Charette had assembled against him at Beaurepaire 15,000 men. The knell of Stoffet was therefore rung.—A burst of applause broke from the Assembly, and all the members rose with the exclamations of *Vive la République!* They unanimously confirmed all the decrees which had been taken by the representatives, and ordered the report to be inserted in the bulletin; and the representatives of the people to that part of the world, after receiving the thanks of the Convention, were directed again to repair to their posts.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

THE meetings between the representatives of the people, and the chiefs of the royalists of La Vendée, were held in a tent in an open field near Nantz. On the 26th of Feb. the following speech was delivered in the names of the chiefs of the royalists:—"Citizens representatives, in recalling us to the bosom of a country common to all the French—in restoring peace and repose to districts so long afflicted by the horrors of civil war—you have acquired the most flattering claims to public gratitude. Our grati-
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tude is, if possible, still greater; and we shall never forget, that under this tent, in which the most important interests have been discussed, you have constantly shewn yourselves the friends of justice, humanity, benevolence, and the supporters of the honour and the glory of all the French without exception. As the recompence of your generous efforts, come and traverse our fields, when industry protected by our laws, and encouraged by peace, shall have effaced the traces and repaired the evils of war. The image of happiness which will succeed to the mourning that now covers them, will carry to your hearts the earnest of the benedictions of all those you have made happy.

To the National Convention, Carnot, in the name of the committee of public safety, has stated, that proper persons had been employed to prepare a topographical and chronological history of the last campaign; that, in the mean time, to satisfy the just impatience of citizens, zealous for the glory of their country, a chronological table of the principal military events had been made out, beginning with the battle of Hondschoote, and ending with the capture of Rosas. The general summary was:—27 victories, including eight pitched battles; 120 actions of less importance; 80,000 of the enemy killed, 97,000 made prisoners; 116 strong places or important cities taken, 36 of them by siege or blockade; 230 forts or redoubts; 3,800 pieces of cannon; 70,000 muskets; 1,900,000 pounds of powder; and 90 pair of colours; all within a period of seventeen months.—Decreed, that this table be printed, hung up in the hall of the Convention, and sent to the armies, the administrative bodies, and municipalities.

Throughout Belgium, and the conquered countries, every thing announces vigorous preparations for the ensuing campaign. The representatives of the French people have issued an order respecting the administration of national property. They have declared to be the property of the republic every thing belonging to the old government; to foreign princes at war with the republic, or in the service of the enemy; to the *ci-devant* clergy of France; lay and ecclesiastical establishments or corporations suppressed there; to the clergy establishments, &c. whose benefices and seats of establishments are out of Belgium; to French emigrants described by the law; to emigrants from the con-

quered countries, convents, benches, &c. to all persons condemned to confiscation of property.

The French representatives have delivered a memorial to the States of Holland, requesting the speedy organization of the Dutch forces by land and by sea. The provisory representatives of the people have suppressed all the different Courts of Admiralty, and appointed a committee of marine, which is to consist of eighteen members, out of the twenty-one who have been deposed. The *ci-devant* Council of State has also been dismissed, and the corps appointed to replace them is called the Committee of the General Concerns of the Confederation by land. This committee, which consists of twenty-one persons, has the management of the armies, fortresses, magazines, arsenals, hospitals, and the general finances of the State. They are appointed and chosen from every province of the republic. All the property and the domains of the Stadtholder, and the estates of Regnsberg, Leeuwenhorst and Teilingen, and other property belonging to the Dutch equestrian order, have been sequestered. All communication with foreign countries is carefully prohibited. Even the men belonging to the fishing vessels are forbidden to carry any passengers, or letters, under pain of death. All these vessels are carefully searched, previous to their sailing. The French representatives now command a sovereign lords; their requisitions are obeyed with the utmost punctuality.

The general scarcity of provisions of the continent, hath produced commotions in various places in Italy, particularly in Rome. During the late carnival the public distress, which, for three years past, hath afflicted humanity and religion, induced the government to prohibit balls and masquerades during that season; but which did bear only on the common people, the nobility indulging every pleasure in their palaces. This afforded the ground for disturbances which, for one or two days, exhibited not merely the appearance of riot, but even of insurrection. The mob forced their way into some of the palaces, and committed many outrages; went to the inns, where they laid the travellers under contribution, pillaging many of the houses; many inhabitants were so alarmed as to leave the capital. The Pope published an edict relative to these disturbances. It contained an amnesty for what had hitherto occurred, with an admonition to the people hence

henceforward to respect the public tranquillity.

At Bastia, in Corsica, the parliament has commenced its operations after the English form; a president has been nominated, and the bust of Paoli has been placed with much ceremony in the hall where the sittings are held.

A very great mortality, for some months, prevailed among the French forces at Nice, Toulon, Marseilles, and in the southern provinces; but, by the requisitions which have been made, the French are there prepared to commence military operations with their accustomed ardour. The invasion of the Milanese is to be immediately attempted. The present is certainly a most favourable time for putting such a plan in execution; for the Milanese are extremely weak; the recruiting service has failed in Lombardy, and the Court of Naples has not yet sent its quota of 15,000 men. This is to be attributed to the disaffection of the Neapolitan soldiers, who have lately expressed a determination not to march beyond the frontiers of the kingdom.

The Spaniards seem to prepare for the opening of the campaign with a vigour greater than they have as yet manifested; a very large army of Catalonians, the best troops in that kingdom, will take the field. By a Brief from his Holiness, his Majesty is enabled to raise 36 millions of reals upon the regular and secular clergy of Spain, and 30 more upon those of America. It is further provided, that all those ecclesiastical benefices that become vacant shall remain so, for the advantage of the State, till the national debt be paid. All the plate and superfluous ornaments of the churches are likewise put into the hands of government, to be sent to the mint, or otherwise disposed of; from these resources an abundant supply will be derived for carrying on the war.

The French force in Catalonia, has received a considerable check from the troops under the command of Don Uratia. The following hath appeared as the general statement of that action:—"After the capture of Rosas, the French fell back into their camp, between Figueras and Girona, to recover from the fatigues of so long and painful a siege, which had cost them a great number of men. The reinforcements they expected had not then arrived, and our army was considerably strengthened by several corps of Catalan volunteers. Our late defeats in Rouffillon, and the reduction of the strong

fortress of Figueras, having induced the republicans to despise our troops, they were but little on their guard, and Don Uratia profited of this to surprise them. He fell upon them, in their camp, at a time when they least expected an attack. Having recovered from their first surprise, they fought with great gallantry, and the conflict was long and severe; but at last victory declared in favour of our troops. The enemy's loss is said to consist of 1000 killed and wounded, and 1500 taken prisoners; about 20 pieces of cannon have fallen into our hands."

ALLIED ARMIES.

After the retreat of the British army from Holland, they established their head quarters at Osnaburgh, where, for some time, things remained tolerably quiet, the outposts only being exposed from time to time to be harassed by parties of the enemy. From the movement among their forces, and the general arrangement of their armies, besides the blockade of Luxembourg, and the reduction of Mentz, their object appeared to be to penetrate into Westphalia, and probably to seize on the Electorate of Hanover. To oppose their designs, the Austrian and Prussian armies began their march towards the Lower Rhine in very great force, and magazines of provisions and military stores were ordered to be provided. The greatest activity was also displayed on the part of the enemy, for commencing the campaign with vigour; some partial successes were gained by the Austrian and Prussian forces, which drove the French from Bentheim, and some other posts, taking a good many prisoners; this happened on the 12th of March. On the 13th, the enemy renewed the attack with impetuous vigour, and, after an obstinate resistance, obliged the allies to fall back to the Rhine; the loss on both sides was very considerable, particularly amongst the Hessian cavalry.

Whilst the British head quarters remained, in some degree, unmolested, the detachment under Lord Cathcart was attacked by a numerous force of the enemy, and exposed to considerable loss and danger. The following are the particulars of that important affair:—"On the 26th February, the enemy, consisting of about 3000 men, supported by a formidable train of artillery, advanced in two columns against one of our most important posts on the Sea Dyke, defended by little more than 400 of our troops, commanded by Colonel Forbes, and disposed of in the following order:—The right

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wing consisted of a body of emigrant hussars and chasseurs, aided by several pieces of artillery; the left our rifle-men; and the centre the four British light companies of the 27th, 28th, 80th, and 84th regiments; besides an advanced picquet stationed at a windmill, at the distance of about two hundred yards. The attack commenced about half past nine in the morning, with a discharge of cannon from the enemy, which was immediately returned by us: shortly after this, our hussars vigorously charged their line, and drove them back a considerable way; but a reinforcement of rifle-men coming to their assistance, the hussars were forced to retire with much precipitation. In a few minutes after, the action became warm in every direction, and the conflict was desperate on both sides for some hours. At length the right wing, overpowered by numbers, was obliged to give way, the picquet having previously been beaten in. The troops in this division, as we have already stated, were chiefly emigrants, who (determined to sell their lives as dear as possible) gave no quarter to the enemy, and consequently received none from their republican countrymen. With an undaunted courage, never surpassed in the annals of military valour, they charged the enemy with sword and bayonet, and, being assisted by a continual discharge of cannoner shot from our guns, the execution was great, and the fate of the day rendered doubtful for a considerable time, till their cavalry, having flanked ours, attacked us in the rear with such irresistible impetuosity, that we were forced to retreat in every direction, and with so much confusion, that every man endeavoured to save himself in the best manner he could devise; at this juncture, you will readily conceive, the carnage was shocking to an extreme. The left and centre wings gallantly maintained their ground till four in the afternoon, when the whole of their ammunition being exhausted, and their entire force nearly encircled by the enemy, they charged bayonets, and forced their way with very little loss. The commander had a miraculous escape from falling into their hands; being surrounded by three hussars, he determined to ride down a dyke nearly perpendicoular, and plunged himself and his horse into a canal at the side of it, in which he continued near half an hour before effectual assistance could be afforded him. The loss of the emigrants is very severe indeed; that

of the British trifling. Licut. Reynolds, who distinguished himself in a most eminent manner in defence of the out-post, was wounded in the leg by a rifle-ball, but no danger is apprehended in consequence; it was not without much persuasion he was induced to leave the field, notwithstanding his disabled state."

On the 27th and 28th, the whole of our army was engaged, on which occasion we again lost ground, with considerable loss. The right division and the 84th regiment were obliged to leave their baggage behind, all of which fell into the enemy's hands. The whole of our army has re-crossed the Ems.

GAZETTE INTELLIGENCE.

Admiralty-Office, March 28.

Extract of a letter from Sir Edward Pellew, Captain of his Majesty's ship *Indefatigable*, dated Falmouth, March 23, to Mr Nepean.

Having failed agreeable to my letter of the 1st inst. I proceeded in execution of my orders. I have now to communicate the return of his Majesty's ship under my command to this port; and beg you will be pleased to inform their Lordships, that having received information from the master of a ship which I had chased, that a convoy of sixty sail were to leave Brest on the 7th in the morning, for Bourdeaux, protected by three frigates, I placed the squadron under my command as near the Penmarks as possible, and at day-light saw twenty-five sail close among the rocks, under guard of one small armed ship. Fifteen of this number were taken and destroyed; the remainder ran between the rocks in such a manner as rendered any attempt of mine to pursue them fruitless.

Out of eight taken, two were laden with building timber, one with bale goods, and one partly with sugar, indigo, and some bales of linen. Two ships, three brigs, and two sloops were burnt.

Admiralty-Office, April 6.

A dispatch, of which the following is a copy, was this morning received from Vice-Admiral Hotham, commander of his Majesty's ships and vessels in the Mediterranean.

SIR, *Britannia, at Sea, March 16.*

You will be pleased to inform their Lordships, that on the 8th inst. being then in Leghorn road, I received an express from Genoa, that the French fleet, consisting

sisting of fifteen sail of the line and three frigates, were seen two days before off the Isle of Marguerite, which intelligence corresponding with a signal made from the Mozelle, then in the offing, for a fleet in the north-west quarter, I immediately caused the squadron to be unmoored, and at day-break, the following morning, we put to sea with a strong breeze from the east-north-east.

The Mozelle previously returned to me, with the information, that the fleet she had seen were steering to the southward, and supposed to be the enemy; in consequence of which, I shaped my course for Corsica, lest their destination should be against that island, and dispatched the Tarleton brig to St Fiorenzo, with orders for the Berwick to join me with all possible expedition off Cape Corse; but, in the course of the night, she returned to me with the unwelcome intelligence of that ship's having been captured two days before by the enemy's fleet.

To trespass as little as possible upon their Lordships time, I shall not enter into a detail of our proceedings until the two squadrons got sight of each other, and the prospect opened of forcing the enemy to action, every movement which was made being directed to that object, and that alone.

Although the French ships were seen by our advanced frigates daily, yet the two squadrons did not get sight of each other until the 12th, when that of the enemy was discovered to windward.

Observing them on the morning following still in that direction, without any apparent intention of coming down, the signal was made for a general chase, in the course of which, the weather being squally, and blowing very fresh, we discovered one of their line of battle ships to be without her top-masts, which afforded to Captain Freemantle, of the *Inconstant* frigate (who was then far advanced on the chase) an opportunity of shewing a good proof of British enterprize, by his attacking, raking, and harassing her until the coming up of the *Agamemnon*, when he was most ably seconded by Capt. Nelson, who did her so much damage as to disable her from putting herself again to rights; but they were at this time so far detached from their own fleet, that they were obliged to quit her, as other ships of the enemy were coming up to her assistance, by one of which she was soon afterwards taken in tow.

Finding that our heavy ships did not

gain on the enemy during the chase, I made the signal for the squadron to form upon the larboard side of bearing, in which order we continued for the night.

At day-light the next morning (the 14th) being about six or seven leagues to the south-west of Genoa, we observed the enemy's disabled ship, with the one that had in her tow, to be so far to leeward, and separated from their own squadron, as to afford a probable chance of our cutting them off. The opportunity was not lost; all sail was made to effect that purpose, which reduced the enemy to the alternative of abandoning those ships, or coming to battle.

Although the latter did not appear to be their choice, yet they came down (on the contrary tack to which we were) with the view of supporting them; but the Captain and Bedford, whose signals were made to attack the enemy's disabled ship and her companion, were so far advanced, and so closely supported by the other ships of our van, as to cut them off effectually from any assistance that could be given them; the conflict ended in the enemy's abandoning them, and firing upon our line as they passed with a light air of wind.

The two ships that fell proved to be the *Ca-ira* (formerly the *Couronne*), of 80 guns, and the *Censeur* of 74.

Our van ships suffered so much by this attack, particularly the *Illustrious* and *Courageux* (having each lost their main and mizen masts) that it became impossible for any thing further to be effected.

I have, however, good reason to hope, from the enemy's steering to the westward, after having passed our fleet, that, whatever might have been their design, their intentions are for the present frustrated.

The French fleet were crowded with troops; the *Ca-ira* having thirteen hundred men on board, and the *Censeur* one thousand, of whom, by their obstinate defence, they lost in killed and wounded between three and four hundred men.

The efforts of our squadron to second my wishes for an immediate and effectual attack upon the enemy, were so spirited and unanimous, that I feel peculiar satisfaction in offering to their Lordships my cordial commendation of all ranks collectively. It is difficult to specify particular desert, where emulation was common to all, and zeal for his Majesty's service the general description of the fleet.

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It is, however, an act of justice to express the sense I entertain of the services of Captain Holloway, of the *Britannia*. During a long friendship with this officer, I have had repeated proofs of his personal and professional talents; and on this recent demand for experience and information, his zeal afforded me the most beneficial and satisfactory assistance.

Herewith I transmit a list of the killed and wounded on board the different ships of the Squadron. I have to lament the loss of Captain Littlejohn of the *Berwick*, who, (I understand, from some of the men that were retaken in the *Ca-ira*) was unfortunately killed the morning of the ship's being captured; by which misfortune his Majesty has lost a most valuable and experienced officer; and I have only to add, that he has left a widow and four small children. I am, Sir,

Your most obedient humble Servant,

W. HOTHAM.

P.S. Inclosed are lists of the ships that composed the two squadrons on the 14th instant.

I am now on my way with the prizes to St Fiorenzo, but doubt much whether it will be possible to get them in, as they are dismasted, greatly shattered, particularly the *Ca-ira*.

British Line of Battle.

	Ships.	G.	Men.	K.	W.
Van Squad.	Captain,	74	590	3	19
	Bedford,	74	590	7	18
	Tancredi,	74 (a)	600	1	5
	Princess Royal,	90 (b)	760	3	8
Centre Sq.	Agamemnon,	64	490	—	13
	Illustrious,	74	590	20	70
	Courageux,	74	640	15	34
	Britannia,	100 (c)	859	1	18
	Egmont,	74	590	7	21
Rear Sq.	Windfor Castle,	90 (d)	755	6	31
	Diadem,	64	491	3	7
	St George,	90 (e)	760	4	13
	Terrible,	74	590	—	6
	Fortitude,	74	590	1	4
	Inconstant,			3	4
Total,		1010	8895	74	271

Romulus, Inconstant, Meleager, Lowestoffe, Palade, Poulette, and Minerva frigates; Tarleton brig; and Fox cutter.

(a) A Neapolitan ship. (b) Vice-Adm. Goodall. (c) Admiral Hotham. (d) Rear-Adm. Linzee. (e) Vice-Adm. Sir H. Parker.

Names of the ships which composed the French fleet on the 14th of March 1795.

Names.	Guns.	Compl.	On board of Men. in action
Le Sans Culotte,	120	1200	200
Le Victoire,	80	950	130
Le Tonnant,	80	950	130
Le Guerrier,	74	730	100
Le Conquerant,	74	730	100
Le Mercure,	74	730	100
Le Barras,	74	730	100
Le Genereaux,	74	730	100
Le Henneux,	74	730	100
Le Dequesne,	74	730	100
Le Timoleon,	74	730	100
Le Ca-ira (taken),	80	950	130
Le Censeur (taken),	74	730	100
L'Alcide,	74	730	100
Le Souverain,	74	730	100
Total,	1174		1690

La Vestal, La Minerve, La Thémis, L'Alceste, Scout, and La Hazard frigate.

In a letter from Leghorn of the 11th ult. there is the following particulars concerning the capture of the *Berwick* of 74 guns:—She sailed on the 6th from St Fiorenzo to join the fleet at Leghorn; but the following day, at seven o'clock in the morning, eighteen miles off Cape Corsica she fell in with the French fleet. She at first crowded all her sails to avoid the enemy, but seeing the impossibility of effecting that purpose, and being engaged by two large French frigates, she dismasted one, and much damaged the other. Upon this, four line-of-battle ships bearing upon her, to support the frigates, she fought them for some time with the greatest gallantry, but was at last obliged to strike.

Admiralty-Office, April 18.

Extract of a letter from Rear-Admiral Coypox to Mr Nepean, dated on board his Majesty's ship London, at Spithead the 16th of April.

Please to acquaint the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty of my arrival here with his Majesty's ships under my command:

That on the 29th of March, *Le Jeune Bart*, a French corvette of 20 guns and 120 men, bound to Brest, was captured by his Majesty's ships *Cerberus* and *Santa Margareta*; she had been charged with dispatches from the French minister to America:

That on the 30th of March, the *Rob*

recaptured the Caldicott Castle, of Chepstow, from Barcelona, bound to Guernsey; she was taken on the 18th of March, off Cape St Vincent's, by six French ships of the line, two frigates, and a corvette:

That on the 10th inst. we discovered and gave chase to three French frigates, which soon shaped different courses. I made the signal for the Hannibal and Robust to follow the two which pointed most to the westward. The Astrea, Lord Henry Powlett, with his accustomed promptitude and attention, kept after the largest and seemingly best goer of the three, with which he closed about ten o'clock at night, and obliged her to surrender, after a well-fought action of 58 minutes, which does great credit to his Lordship's good conduct, as well as the discipline of his officers and ship's company. The particulars I transmit in a copy of his Lordship's letter to me, which accompanies this.

P. S. The Robust joined me off the Isle of Wight. Capt. Thornbrough reports, that La Gentile of 40 guns, was taken on Saturday last by the Hannibal, but that La Fraternite escaped.

Extract of a letter from Lord Henry Powlett, Captain of his Majesty's ship Astrea, to Rear-Adm. Colpoys, dated at Sea, the 11th of April.

SIR, In obedience to your signal from the London yesterday morning, I gave chase to the north-west, and at ten o'clock at night came up with and engaged La Gloire, French national frigate, mounting 26 twelve-pounders on the main deck, 10 six-pounders at ; thirty-six-pounder carronades on the quarter-deck, and 2 six-pounders on the fore-castle; having on board 175 men. After a close action of 58 minutes she struck.

It is very satisfactory to me to be able to say, that I had no person killed, and only eight wounded; three of them, I am sorry to add, are in some danger. The slaughter on board the enemy has been very considerable; the killed and wounded, from the best accounts I have been able to collect, amounted to 40; among the latter is her Captain, Citizen Beens, who received a contusion on the head.

I have sent Mr Talbot, my first lieutenant, on board La Gloire, which will, I hope, meet your approbation. I must not omit to mention the just sense I entertain of his services and good conduct upon this occasion, and of the officers and ship's company.

H. POWLETT.

(End of the Gazette.)

LONDON.

PRINCESS OF WALES.

ON Tuesday, March 24, at seven o'clock in the morning, her Serene Highness, accompanied by her mother, the Duchesse of Brunswick, and the Hon. Mrs Harcourt, left Hanover, on her route to England. She was escorted out of that city by a large troop of Hanoverian guards, the drums beating and colours flying, and under a salute of guns from the garrison. The Duchesse of Brunswick accompanied her the first stage of her journey, to a place called Muhlendorff, where the Duke of Brunswick, who had come hither to meet her, took final leave of his daughter, and returned to Brunswick with his Duchesse. —On the second night of the journey, her Serene Highness slept at Closterseven, about twenty-six miles from Stadt; and on Thursday afternoon at three o'clock, the Princess arrived at Stadt to dinner. —On entering Stadt, her Serene Highness was received in the most flattering and respectful manner that can be conceived. The garrison turned out, and welcomed her with a royal salute from the batteries. —At three in the afternoon, her Serene Highness was received on board the Jupiter of 50 guns, Capt. Lechmere. Commodore Payne, Mrs Harcourt, and Lord Malmesbury, embarked in the same ship. Major Heslop, Col. Richardson, and Mr Ross, came home in the Phaeton frigate, Capt. Stopford. —On Sunday morning, at eight o'clock, the fleet weighed anchor from Cruxhaven, with a fair wind at E. N. E. which continued till Wednesday, when a thick fog came on, and the ships dropped anchor, and fired fog-guns every hour. In this situation they lay through the whole of Thursday. The Princess had hitherto been extremely well, had walked the quarter-deck every day, and was uncommonly chearful; but what with the fog, and the motion of the vessel at anchor, she became a little incommoded. —On Friday morning the day broke up with uncommon splendour, and at four o'clock in the morning, the Jupiter made the signal to get under weigh. The fleet went under an easy sail, came off Harwich about noon, and about six o'clock dropped anchor at the Nore; being saluted from the Sandwich guard-ship stationed off there. —At nine o'clock on Saturday morning, the ships got under weigh, the tide serving, and about noon the Jupiter anchored off Gravesend. The Princess slept on board that night.

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On Sunday, at half past one o'clock, her Serene Highness landed from her yacht at Greenwich Hospital, at the grand entrance of which she was received by the Governor:—here she stayed about half an hour, and took some refreshment, when she set off to town, escorted by a large party of the life guards, and another of light horse to clear the road. An immense concourse of spectators on horseback and in carriages attended; the former all the way to town heading, and the latter closing the cavalcade. At a quarter before three she arrived at St James', where her Serene Highness was handed from her coach by Lord Malmesbury, to her apartments, formerly Prince Edward's. Notice being sent to Carleton House, his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales came immediately in his vis-a-vis, when, on entering the apartment, and being announced as her intended consort, the Princess made a motion to kneel, but was immediately caught up by the Prince, who saluted her in the tenderest manner; in half an hour the Prince and Lord Malmesbury went to attend the King in his closet, where they remained till near five o'clock; they then returned to the Princess, when the Prince and Princess, Lord Malmesbury, and Lady Jersey, dined together. In the evening her Royal Highness went to Buckingham House, where she was presented to the King, Queen, &c. and after supping with the Royal Family, returned to her apartments at St James', and the Prince to Carleton House.—The Princess is a very elegant woman, of a fine complexion, rather *en bon point*; she wore a robe of white satin, her hair dressed in the present taste, with a large white feather.

THE ROYAL MARRIAGE.

The marriage of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, with her Serene Highness the Princess Caroline of Brunswick, which has long been delayed, from a variety of unforeseen accidents, was solemnized on Wednesday evening (the 8th) at the Chapel Royal St James'.

Before six o'clock, all the avenues to the Palace were crowded with spectators, and it was with some difficulty the carriages could move along, although every possible precaution had been taken to keep the ranks clear. The avenues within the Palace had been very properly enclosed and matted, so as to render the passages as comfortable as possible. About six, the company who had tickets, began to take their seats in the two anti-chambers leading to the drawing-room; but such

was the concourse of the nobility, of both sexes, who went to St James', that many of the company did not reach the drawing-room till after the procession had passed to the Chapel.

It may naturally be supposed, that on such an occasion, and under such extreme anxiety as the Ladies have shewn to behold the lovely stranger, lately arrived among us, every Peer and Peerefs, their sons and daughters, the Privy Councillors and their Ladies, the Bishops, and all those, in short, who were in town, and intitled to admission on those occasions, were present. The Nobility and Knights of the Bath, were all dressed in the *insignia* of their respective orders; and such a brilliant shew of elegance and beauty was perhaps never beheld.

A little before six o'clock, their Majesties, with the Prince and Princess of Wales, and the rest of the Royal Family who had dined at the Queen's House, went from thence to their respective apartments in St James' to dress. The Prince, on leaving the Queen's House, had a hearty shake of the hand from the King, which brought tears into his eyes. His Majesty saluted the Princess in the Hall, and then got into his carriage. The Prince, after seeing the Princess home, went to Carleton House.

It was past nine o'clock before the procession began to move from the drawing-room towards the Chapel.

The Bride was led by his Royal Highness the Duke of Clarence, attended by the Ladies of her Household. The mantle, which was of crimson velvet, trimmed with ermine, was supported by

Ladies M. Osborne,	C. Legge, and
C. Spencer,	C. Villiers,

who attended as Bride-Maids, and were dressed in virgin habits. Eight other Ladies were in the Princess' suite. Her Royal Highness was preceded by Sir Clement Dormer Cottrel, Master of the Ceremonies; the Marquis of Salisbury, as Lord Chamberlain; the Vice Chamberlain, two Heralds, and music, playing "God save the King." On entering the Chapel, her Royal Highness was conducted to the seat prepared for her, beside her Majesty's chair of state, nearly opposite the altar, but at the extreme end, attended by her Maids of Honour.

The attendants, on seeing her Royal Highness seated in the Chapel, returned to the drawing-room, to attend the Prince of Wales, who was escorted to it by their Graces the Dukes of Roxburgh and Bedford,

ford, on each side of his Royal Highness, attended by Earls Cholmondeley, Jersey, Darnley, and all the superior officers of his Royal Highness' Household, besides about 20 other Noblemen. These were also preceded by the officers of his Majesty's Household, the same that attended the Princess. His Royal Highness was led by the bachelor Dukes to a similar seat, in a line with her Royal Highness, on the left side of the Chapel.

Then their Majesties, and the Royal Family, attended as follows:—

Drums and Trumpets.

The Knight Marshal.

Pursuivants.

Two Married Dukes.

Lord Steward of the Household.

Provincial King of Arms.

Lord Privy Seal.

Lord President of the Council.

Archbishop of Canterbury.

Gentleman	{	Garter, Principal	{	Gentleman
Usher.		King of Arms, with his Spears.		Usher.

The Earl Marshal with his Staff.

PRINCES of the BLOOD ROYAL.

Vice Chamb. of	{	Sword	{	Lord Chamb. of
the Household.		of State.		the Household

HIS MAJESTY,

In the Collar of the Order of the Garter.

Captain of the Yeomen of the Guard.

Colonel of the Life Guards in Waiting.

Captain of the Band of Gentlemen Pensioners.

The Lord of the Bed-chamber in Waiting.

Groom of the Bed-chamber in Waiting.

Vice Chamberlain to the Queen.

The Queen's Master of the Horse.

HER MAJESTY.

The Queen's Lord Chamberlain.

Their Royal Highnesses THE PRINCESSES,
Supported severally by their Gentlemen Ushers.

Ladies of her Majesty's Bed-chamber.

Maids of Honour.

Women of the Bed-chamber.

The Duke of Portland carried the
Sword of State.

Previous to the procession entering the Chapel, the Stadtholder and his family had taken their seats in the King's closet; and in the boxes on each side were the Foreign Ministers and their Ladies.

On their Majesties entering the Chapel, all the persons in the procession took the places allotted for them. Their Majesties and the Royal Family seated themselves facing the altar. The King was attended by the Duke of Portland on his right hand, and the Marquis of Salisbury on his left.—The Queen, by the Earl of Ailesbury on her right, and Earl Harcourt on her left,

The marriage ceremony was then performed by the Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, attended by the Lord Archbishop of York, as Almoner, and the Bishop of London as Dean, of the Chapel.—The Archbishop of Canterbury read the whole of the marriage service with great minuteness and solemnity. On coming to that part of the service when it is asked, "Who gives the bride in marriage?" the King advanced to the Princess, and taking her with both his hands, presented her with the strongest marks of satisfaction. On being asked, "Wilt thou have this man to be thy wedded husband?" the Princess answered, with great emphasis, "I will."—Her Royal Highness also followed the Archbishop, in the reading of the oath, with great distinctness and expression.

His Royal Highness then repeated the ceremony with great clearness and recollection; but, rising from his knees too soon, the Archbishop stopped the service. The King perceiving the dilemma, rose from his seat, and whispered the Prince, who kneeling again, the service was concluded.

Their Majesties then removed to two chairs of state, placed under a canopy on one side the altar, next the orchestra, when the same anthem as was sung at his Majesty's nuptials, and composed by Handel, was performed by the choir belonging to the Chapel.

The Priests of the Chapel, were dressed in canonical habits, and all the gentlemen of the choir wore surplices.

The return from the Chapel was nearly in the same form as the procession to it. His R. H. the Prince handed his Bride back to the drawing-room, attended by two married Dukes (the Dukes of Leeds and Beaufort); and their Majesties were attended as before. At a quarter past eleven, the drawing-room broke up, and their Majesties retired.—It was near a quarter before 12 o'clock before their Majesties returned to Buckingham House, where a very magnificent supper of twenty-two covers, was provided in the grand saloon up stairs, for the Royal Family, and of which the Stadtholder and his family also partook. The King handed the Queen up the stair-case; the Prince his Royal Bride, who appeared much fatigued with the weight of her dress, and in going up the stair-case, had nigh fallen down. The Princesses and the Duchesses of York looked extremely well and in excellent spirits. During the supper,

per, the Queen's band played in an adjoining room. It was between one and two o'clock, before the Royal Visitors left the Palace; when the Prince and Princess of Wales returned to Carleton House.

DRESSES.

The QUEEN, was dressed in a silver tulle petticoat, with a drapery of white velvet net, richly embroidered with gold drawn up with green bands and silver laurel, and fastened with rich cords and tassels. The body and train were of white and gold tulle, trimmed with green and silver laurel.

The PRINCESS OF WALES was very superb indeed, and the dress was the most costly that could be made. The body and train were of silver tulle festooned on each side, and tied up with rich cord and tassels. The sleeves, and round the bosom of the robe, were covered with rows of the finest point lace. The petticoat was likewise of silver tulle, covered all over with silver Venetian net, and tassels hanging down the sides. The waist was not more than six inches in length. In the procession to the chapel, and during the ceremony, her Royal Highness wore a crimson velvet mantling, trimmed with ermine, and over the shoulders hung a rich silver cord and tassels. The hoop was very small, such as is used for morning dresses; and so were the hoops of the Bride-maids, that they might be as unincumbered as possible in the procession. Her Royal Highness wore a superb coronet of diamonds. She had on a very rich ornament of brilliants, resembling a knight's collar, fastened upon the right shoulder by a brilliant bow, and long brilliant tassels; and on the left shoulder by a rich epaulette of brilliants; and in the centre, in the place of a stomacher, was the Prince's picture richly set in brilliants.

All the Six Princesses, the Duchesses of York, and the Princess of Orange, were most superbly and elegantly dressed.

The Bride-maids were dressed alike. Their dress consisted of a crape petticoat, richly embroidered with stripes of silver foil and spangles, with a white satin body and train, trimmed with silver, and festooned on each side with rich cord and tassels. Their caps were an embroidered bandeau, with spangled crape and silver laurel, with three large ostrich feathers.

His MAJESTY was dressed in a scarlet suit, richly embroidered in gold, pearl, and spangles.

The PRINCE OF WALES wore a blue Genoa velvet coat and breeches, with a silver tulle waistcoat, and coat cuffs, richly embroidered with silver and spangles. His Royal Highness wore a diamond star, with an embroidered garter at the knee; diamond shoe and knee-buckles, and rich diamond hilted sword, and button and loop. His Royal Highness looked uncommonly well.

The Duke of Clarence, wore a blue velvet coat, spotted with gold, and very richly embroidered with gold lace.

The Dukes of York, Gloucester, and Prince William, were in full-dressed uniforms of their regiments.

All the Gentlemen and Ladies who attended the ceremony were very elegant favours, as shoulder knots.—The Ladies head-dresses were nearly all in the same style; and consisted of embroidered bandeaus of velvet or satin, ornamented with three, four, or five ostrich feathers.

The Illuminations were very general throughout the town, particularly the west end of it, many of which were extremely splendid. The Duke of Portland and many Noblemen had flambeaus placed before their houses, and many of the Public Offices were illuminated.

The coronet wore by her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales was valued at 20,000*l.* and the necklace 6000 guineas.

The Queen, on the morning of the nuptials, sent a magnificent toilette into the apartment destined for the Princess' dressing room at Carleton House; and presented the keys to her Royal Highness with her own hands.

The Duchesses of York walked in the procession after the Princesses, daughters of the King, and Princess Sophia of Gloucester. The Princesses of Wales, in all future processions, will take precedence of our Princesses.

After the ceremony, the Royal Couple were led into an apartment adjoining the lesser drawing-room, where a parchment was spread on a table covered with crimson velvet, being the certificate of their marriage, which they subscribed, and which was witnessed in the usual form. After which they knelt down before their Majesties, and received their blessing.

Orders are given to the Archbishops and Bishops, to be distributed to the clergy in their respective dioceses, for an addition in the prayer for the Royal Family, after the words, "GEORGE, Prince of WALES," "Her Royal Highness the PRINCESS OF WALES," &c.

A bill is to be brought into parliament, for the purpose of naturalizing the PRINCESS OF WALES.

On the naturalizing of the late PRINCESS OF WALES, she attended the House of Peers in person, and made obeisance to the Throne, and afterwards to the Peers, on the bill receiving the royal assent.

16. The Queen held a drawing room at St James', to celebrate the nuptial presentation of their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales. There was afterwards a ball in the evening, at which all the Royal Family, Prince and Princess of Orange, &c. &c. were present.

17. After the levee, the city address of congratulation on the marriage of the Prince of Wales was presented to the King and Queen, by the Lord Mayor, a number of Aldermen, and of the Common Council. They were graciously received, and had the honour to kiss their Majesties hand.

18. The Prince of Wales had his first levee at Carlton House after his marriage, which was most numerously attended.

Letters from all parts of Germany are filled with melancholy details of the deplorable state of the country, after the breaking up of the storm, from Petersburg to Embden, the roads were totally under water, and travelling rendered very hazardous.

The churches have been opened in Paris, and in the greater number of the departments, for the exercise of public worship. The anti-constitutional priests were condemned as much as they deserved, and the masses celebrated by the priests, who had not taken the oaths to the constitution of 1791, were attended by crowds of people of every description.

The French Representatives in Holland reside at the Hague, in the palace of the Stadtholder and the Hereditary Prince of Orange. Their daily expence, borne by the people of Holland, amounted hitherto to 1800 florins (about 170l. Sterling); but considering the state of the Dutch finances, they have proposed themselves to contract it. They dine every day at a table of 60 covers, to which ten common hussars, or private soldiers, sit down with their generals and the national representatives, with heads covered. They are, however, in future, to be excluded from that table, and the number of covers is to be limited to twelve.

VOL. LVII.

While the march of Prussian and Austrian troops, towards the Lower Rhine, seemed to indicate a vigorous campaign, the following order was delivered to the French troops at Xanten on the 22d ult. "The French troops are hereby forbidden to exercise any hostility whatever against the Prussians, under pain of death. On the contrary, the war is to be continued against the Austrians; and that the soldiers may know how to distinguish them from the Prussians, it is to be observed that the Prussian uniform is blue, and that of the Austrians white, and these white uniforms we have devoted to destruction wherever they may be found."

Blue, white, and even tri-coloured caps, are now worn in the room of the red ones, which used to distinguish the Jacobins.

An unprecedented spirit of enterprise is said to pervade the Ottoman Empire. A singular instance is given for illustration, that the populace at Constantinople lately extinguished a fire in one of the streets: the usual practice being to let the flames expend themselves.

The apprehended scarcity of grain is not confined to the European States. Letters from Madras state, that, both in the northward and southward, there is a great want of rice, and which is already severely felt by the natives.

The British fleet, under Adm. Hotham, with his two prizes (though the gallant Admiral in his dispatch, expressed some doubt of being able to keep them above water) arrived safely in the Gulph of Spezzia on the 18th ult. On the same day the *Courageux*, which suffered so much in the action, arrived at Leghorn.

The French fleet, in a very disabled state, did also, soon after, reach the port of Toulon, where they disembarked the troops, relinquishing for the present their intended expedition. Lord Hood, with a reinforcement goes out to resume his command on that station, he will probably be able to frustrate their attempts, either against Corsica, or the States of Italy.

The treaty of alliance, signed by our Court with the Empress of Russia, has been dispatched to St Petersburg by Mr Eaton, British Secretary of Legation there; the nature or extent of the articles it contains are not yet made public.

The bread-fruit trees, which about two years ago were planted in Jamaica, have succeeded in the most satisfactory manner. In December seven of them were bearing fruit, and had every appearance of bringing it to perfection.

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The Directors of the Bank of England have acquainted the Proprietors, that it is their opinion the dividend for the half year should be three pounds ten shillings per cent.

A striking instance appears of the plenty of money, and the greatness of our resources, in the payment of seven millions of the new loan by the 20th March.

The following deserves to be mentioned as meriting the attention of every set of persons, who are entrusted with the management of the funds destined for maintaining the poor.—The churchwardens and overseers of Uckfield, Sussex, at their last meeting, unanimously agreed, not to relieve any person belonging to their parish who shall keep a dog, for the following reasons, viz. 1st, That dogs impoverish the poor. 2^d, They are an incitement to idleness and poaching. And 3^d, Because a reduction of them may tend to lessen the dreadful effects which so frequently happen from canine madness.

The bill now pending in Parliament, for the better observance of the Lord's day, is intitled a bill to amend and order more effectual, an act passed in the twenty-ninth year of the reign of his late Majesty, King Charles the Second, intitled, "An Act for the better observation of the Lord's Day, commonly called Sunday."

While the House of Commons appear to be so anxious to prevent the stealing of dead bodies, it is with great satisfaction we state, that his Majesty's ministers have shewn an equally ready disposition to put an end to the stealing of living bodies, by the practice of crimping. No man can now beat a drum, for the purpose of enlisting, without having a regular commission in the army.

The first payment of the immense St Jago prize is commenced. Capt. Sir A. Douglas having received his share, the following is said to be the declared proportion of the specie only:

Each Captain's share	L. 13,920 0 0
Lieutenant's ditto	- 1,910 0 0
Warrant Officer's ditto	612 0 0
Petty Officer's ditto	- 140 0 0
Foremast-man's ditto	- 26 0 0

Besides two-seventh shares of the whole in reserve, till the question, whether the Boyne and Powerful have a right to share with the squadron, is determined.—The above statement is independent of the valuable cargo, and bullion, which are yet to be shared.

While the numbers of the Roman Catholics in Ireland, are generally stated to

be to the Protestants as three to one, their wealth is an inverse and much greater ratio. And the inference to be drawn from this, is, that if, according to the French system, every individual is to have a share in the government, and numbers only are to decide, the Legislature of Ireland should be put into the hands of the Roman Catholics; but if, according to the system of reason, and the spirit of our constitution, the House of Commons represents not the individuals, but the property of the nation, and the preponderancy of government is on the side of wealth, then the Parliament of Ireland should not be laid open to the Roman Catholics; for, if once admitted, they must soon become strong enough to preclude, or, at least to out-vote the Protestants.

The Irish House of Commons, on its rising, adjourned to the 24th of March, it being signified to the House, by Lord Milton, that it was the pleasure of his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant; there were a few negative voices.

The Vice Provost and Fellows of the University of Dublin, presented an address to Earl Fitzwilliam, expressing their regret at his departure from that kingdom.

There have been several riots and disturbances in some of the chief towns of England, in consequence of the advanced price of provisions. In some places the mob, aided by the militia, regulated the prices in the market, reducing them to their former standard. By the judicious, the humane, and mild interference of the military and civil magistrates, order hath been preserved, and all violent and alarming consequences prevented.

Amidst the riots which have been shamefully excited in different parts of the country, on account of the high price of provisions, one of the most alarming happened at Lewes on the 16th, occasioned by the Oxford militia, who, to the amount of four hundred, assembled at seven o'clock in the morning; and, with muskets loaded, and fixed bayonets, proceeded to Seaford, and there seized from the butchers all the mutton and beef they could find, which they conveyed to the church-yard, and there sold it at the rate fourpence per pound. They next proceeded to the bakers, and from thence to the Tide Mill at Newhaven, where they seized the flour, and retailed it at their own prices; calling also on many farmers and graziers as they proceeded. They took a team of horses, which were at plough,

plough, to bring the flour from Newhaven Mill to Blatchington. Major Shadwell, with a detachment of the Horse Artillery, set off immediately to reconnoitre them; but finding them resolute in their purposes, and formidable in their numbers, an express was immediately forwarded to the Lancashire fencibles, now stationed at Brighton. From two pieces of cannon which were placed on the hill on the Seaford side, two shot were fired over a large body who were marching from the barracks to relieve those at Newhaven. They immediately fled, but were soon surrounded and taken prisoners by the Light Horse. Not a single countryman joined the militia, and only one non-commissioned officer was observed among them. By the prudent conduct of the Duke of Richmond, and other officers, the regiment was brought to a just sense of their improper conduct, and the ringleaders secured, who will be tried at the next assizes.

DUBLIN.

A Post Assembly was held at the Exhibition-house in William-street, for the purpose of taking into consideration the claims of the Roman Catholics, now before Parliament, and to take such steps as the subject may require. A Committee of Conference was then appointed, who having retired for some time, returned, and reported the forms of petitions to his Majesty and to Parliament, prepared by the Committee. They advert to his Majesty's promise of supporting the Protestant religion, as by law established, and they express their apprehension, that the petitions of their Catholic fellow subjects, now before Parliament, *cannot* be granted with safety to the Protestant constitution.—This petition was opposed, paragraph by paragraph, with amendment after amendment, and ballot after ballot. The leading features of opposition were first from Mr Skeys, that the petition urged a matter of historical falsehood, inasmuch as the Catholics possessed the rights they now supplicate, long after the Revolution; for they had not only the elective franchise, but held the scale in the Houses of Lords and Commons from the year 1683 to 1726.—By Mr Chalmers another was shewn, that the address, in professing the loyalty of the Protestants, and petitioning against the Catholics, conveyed an implication of disloyalty on the latter; and he moved, as the final paragraph: * And we cannot conclude this petition

without expressing to your Majesty our perfect confidence in the loyalty of our Catholic Fellow Subjects."—This was opposed; and, after some debate, it was negatived on a ballot.—The petition was then ordered to be presented to his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, in order to be forwarded to his Majesty.

March 26. His Excellency Earl Fitzwilliam had a levee yesterday at 11 o'clock, previous to his departure from Ireland, and the Viceroyalty of this kingdom.—At one o'clock the levee broke up, his Lady, and his son, Lord Milton, took their departure from the Castle, in one of his Excellency's carriages, attended by an Aid-de-Camp, and his retinue, and followed in their carriages by most of the Nobility and Gentry who attended the levee, and escorted by the Ligonier Horse, and a squadron of Lord Jocelyn's Light Cavalry. When his Excellency's carriage came to College Green, it was stopped by the populace, who took the horses out, and drew it from thence to the Pigeon-house. At the Pigeon-house they alighted, where, at the King's Wharf, they were received, by Sir Alexander Schomberg, in a barge, and conveyed on board the Dorset yacht: his Excellency, on quitting the wharf, took off his hat, and bowed with great politeness to the people for some time, thanking them for the marks of esteem they had shewn him upon this occasion, which they answered with loud and reiterated huzzas.

In consequence of hand-bills for that purpose, the shopkeepers thought proper to shut up their shops.

A Privy Council was held at the Castle, when the Right Hon. the Lord Chancellor, and the Lord Primate, were sworn Lords Justices of the Kingdom of Ireland. After which they received the compliments of the Nobility assembled on the occasion.

27. Mr Pelham, Secretary to Earl Camden the new Lord Lieutenant, arrived in Dublin.—Same day Earl Fitzwilliam landed at Holy head.

31. Arrived at the Castle his Excellency Earl Camden, to take on him the government of this kingdom. On his arrival every thing was quiet, and so soon as he was sworn in, and when the Lords were returning from the Council, a mob attacked the carriage of Lord Fitzgibbon, and pelted it with stones and brickbats. The noble Lord was himself struck in the head by a stone, and knocked down, but not wounded dangerously; he was saved from their

their fury by the guards. The multitude then went to the House of the Speaker, and were beginning to attack it, when the guards arrived, and dispersed them. A blunderbuss was fired from the house on the mob, who then went to the residence of young Mr Beresford; they broke in and in a few minutes demolished the furniture. Some shots were fired here, and we understand that one person lost his life, and two were wounded. After this mischief the mob were happily dispersed, and no farther disturbance occurred that day.

The meeting of the Whig Club of Dublin is too important to be passed over in silence. It is important, as Mr Grattan's reply to the address of the Roman Catholics is not now to be considered merely as the act of an individual, but as a declaration of the sentiments of himself and friends; Mr Ponsonby, the Duke of Leinster, Mr Conolly, and the other leading friends of Lord Fitzwilliam, having come forward in a public manner to countenance it.

At a meeting of the Whig Club, held at Bennet's, Eustace-street, the following declaration and resolution were unanimously agreed to:—The Right Hon. Wm Ponsonby in the chair.

THE WHIG CLUB,

At this interesting period, deems it proper to declare its concurrence in sentiment with the several counties, cities, and meetings, which, in expressing their regret at the departure of Earl Fitzwilliam from the government of this country, have manifested their anxiety for the reform of abuses, and the union of the people of all descriptions, and have also remonstrated against the re-establishment of the old system of violence and venality, necessarily attendant on the return into power of the authors of that system.

The Whig Club returns its unanimous thanks to Mr Grattan, for his manly, seasonable, and constitutional answer to the address of the Roman Catholics of Dublin.

THOMAS CONNOLLY, Sec.

The answer of the Duke of Leinster to the address from the Catholics, contains the same principles, and almost breathes the same spirit with that of the celebrated Mr Grattan. He expresses the most ardent desire for their obtaining their wishes. He thus concludes, "If unhappily this removal (*viz.* of Earl Fitzwilliam,) shall be followed by a return of those principles and those councils, which I have long opposed as destructive of all good government, I must regard such a return as a

wound to the empire, the most fatal that could be inflicted by ministers at this awful and momentous period. It is union among ourselves that can save us from its effects; for myself, I consider my all as at stake; my ancestors have ever served the cause of Ireland with zeal and fidelity; I shall not be the first of my family to desert it."

April 9. A most numerous meeting of the Roman Catholics was held in Francis-street Chapel, for the purpose of receiving the report of the delegates appointed at a meeting on the 27th of February last, to present an address to his Majesty, in respect to the event of their mission on that occasion. Mr Edward Byrne, one of the delegates, in a concise speech, informed the meeting, that they had presented their address to his Majesty.—Mr Keogh went at great length into a detail of what passed between the Duke of Portland, and the delegates, on the subject of their mission; and stated, that, after presenting their address to his Majesty, they applied to his Grace to know if his Majesty had communicated to him any answer to his address? To this his Grace declined giving any answer; but he told them, that his Majesty's intentions should be imparted through the medium of the Lord Lieutenant.—A resolution was agreed to, that the Right Hon. Henry Grattan be requested to present the petition of the Catholics immediately on the meeting of Parliament.

April 15. The parliament met, and addresses were voted to his Excellency Earl Camden; which was unanimous in the House of Peers, and with only three dissenting voices in the House of Commons.

21. In the House of Commons, an address was unanimously voted to his Majesty, on the marriage of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.—The same day Mr Grattan, after a long speech, moved, that the House should, on that day seven-night, resolve itself into a committee of the whole House, to take into consideration the state of the nation. After a long and well supported debate, the House divided—For the motion, 48.—Against it, 158.—Majority, 110.

EDINBURGH.

As a remarkable proof of the inclemency and long duration of the late winter, an Alpine hare, which Pennant says never descends from its native hills, was found, on Thursday the 26th ult. by the Duke

of

of Gordon's hounds, in the low part of the county of Moray, within two miles of the sea-coast, where none of that kind were ever known to have been seen before, nor any of them to be met with in common, but upon mountains upwards of 20 miles distant from that place. The hare was quite white, except the forehead, the tips of the ears, and the under sides of the feet, which were like the common hare: Although of a smaller size, yet it afforded an excellent chase of about six miles—the anxiety to prevent its escape, and, at the same time, to save it from being torn by the hounds, added greatly to the keenness of the sportsmen, who at length had the satisfaction to gain their wishes; and the skin, now stuffed, is preserved at Gordon Castle as a natural curiosity.

April 2. The Dumfriesshire corps of fencible cavalry, commanded by Major Maxwell, was inspected by Major General Sir James Stewart, who expressed his entire approbation both of the men and horses. The soldierlike appearance and behaviour of the men, and the condition of the horses, do great credit to Major Maxwell, and the other officers of the corps.

A meeting of two Colonels of fencibles, and two of militia, was held at the office of his Royal Highness the Duke of York, to determine, by lot, the precedence between the fencibles and militia, which terminated in favour of the fencibles.

David Downie, condemned for high treason, but recommended to mercy by the jury, has received his Majesty's pardon, on condition of being imprisoned for a year, and afterwards banishing himself from Great Britain for life.

The Marischal College of Aberdeen have adjudged the silver pen, given annually by the Earl of Buchan, for the best translation of Greek into Latin and English, to Mr John Abercrombie, son of the late Rev. John Abercrombie, minister of Aberdeen.

13. The Royal Edinburgh Volunteers fired a *feu de joie* on the marriage of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. A royal salute from the Castle was fired on the same occasion: At one o'clock the battery and the ships in Leith Roads fired a royal salute in honour of the Prince of Wales' marriage. In the evening there was, by recommendation of the Lord Provost and Magistrates, a general and brilliant illumination; the houses and shops of the gentlemen of his Royal Highness' Household were particularly splen-

did.—On the 20th, the Gentlemen of his Royal Highness' household gave a dinner, in the Merchant's Hall, at which the Lord Provost, Judges, and a number of other Gentlemen were present.

14. The master of police had an inspection taken of the measures used by the retailers of salt, when, much to the honour of these poor people, out of 48 measures examined, only five were found in the smallest degree deficient, and these so very trifling as to have been evidently occasioned by wear or accident, not design.

— Dr Moyes' lecture, for the benefit of the *Industrious Blind*, employed at the Asylum, was delivered to a very numerous and genteel audience; it is supposed there could not be less than 1000 or 1100 in the room, and the sum received is therefore expected to be very considerable, but this cannot yet be fully ascertained. The friends of this charity have therefore good reason to congratulate themselves on the effect of this exertion in their favour; as, besides the considerable addition which is thereby made to the funds, the knowledge of the institution cannot fail to be more generally diffused, and the public attention more effectually directed to it. The number of the pupils, we understand, has lately been increased to twenty-one; and the astonishing progress they have already made, together with the happiness which appears to attend their new employment, will, we trust, secure the encouragement of this infant seminary. It is scarcely necessary to add, that the Doctor's observations, on the best means of preserving the blessing of health, were received with every mark of that unfeigned satisfaction, which sound philosophy, expressed with all the elegance and energy of language, never fail to produce in enlightened minds; especially when directed to the purposes of utility and benevolence.

The Rev. Mr L. M'Lauchlan, minister of Craignish, in going home from a meeting of the presbytery at Inverary, unfortunately fell from his horse, and was killed on the spot.

15. On motion of the Lord Provost, the magistrates and council unanimously resolved to address his Majesty on the marriage of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. His Lordship, at same time, presented the form of an address, which being read and approved of, the Lord Provost was requested to transmit it to Right Hon. Henry Dundas, member for the city.

16. The Fifeshire fencibles were inspected

ed at Cupar by Major General Hamilton, when, out of 720 shown, only twenty were rejected. Two hundred men of the above regiment were also inspected and passed at Wolverhampton, by Lieut. Col. Callow, of the 3d dragoons, and are now on their march to join the corps, which, including the recruiting parties not yet joined, is completed to a thousand rank and file.

16. A pair of colours, very elegantly embroidered, was presented by the Magistrates and Town Council of Glasgow to the Royal Glasgow Volunteers, and consecrated, in George's Square, by the Rev. Dr Porteous.

20. A fine vessel of 700 tons was launched at Kingston Port, on the mouth of Spey, in the neighbourhood of Garmouth, constructed wholly of fir wood from the Duke of Gordon's forest, by the English Glenmore Company. The owners had agreed that it should be called *The Duke*; but upon its being launched, the Duke of Gordon, who was present, begged he might be allowed to change the name to that of *The Princess of Wales*; this was instantly complied with, and it was the general wish, that, as this was probably the first vessel that had the honour of being a name-daughter to the Princess of Wales, it might prove auspicious; and that her Royal Highness might become the Protectress of commerce.

23. The prisoners in the Castle here, who were lately convicted of mutiny by a general Court Martial, and sentenced to corporal punishment, having refused the alternative offered to them of a pardon, on condition of their serving in the different battalions of the 60th regiment in the West Indies and America, yesterday had a part of their original sentence inflicted upon them within the Castle. One of them received 500 lashes, and another 400.

— The discharge for the quota of 206 men raised at Leith for the navy, was sent to London the end of last week. The Lords of the Admiralty ordered these volunteers to be mustered in Leith Roads, as a mark of their Lordships approbation of the conduct of that port in so early and earnestly entering on the business of raising men for the fleet. The men, almost without exception, ordered their bounties to be applied for the use of their families and relations.

The volunteers raising for the navy throughout Scotland, at the different ports, are mostly completed, and are, in general, stout active young men.

— The Committee of Convention for

the Scots Burgh Reform having met, they came to the resolution of postponing the business till next session of Parliament.

The Lord Provost and Magistrates, at the earnest solicitation of the bakers, after the best and most respectable advice they could possibly procure, and of a proof taken in the most accurate manner, have been obliged, though very reluctantly, on account of the increased price of wheat, to raise the affize of bread as follows: (to take place on May 1.)

	lb.	oz.	dr.
Penny Loaf, Wheaten, to weigh	0	6	9
Twopenny ditto,	0	13	2
Threepenny ditto,	1	3	11
Penny Loaf, Houfchold,	0	8	12
Twopenny ditto,	1	1	8
Threepenny ditto,	1	10	4½
The Quartern Loaf to weigh	4	5	8
And to be sold, Wheaten, 10½d.			
Houfchold, 2 d.			

THIS month commenced with cold east winds attended with fogs, but towards the middle turned milder. On the 19th, there was a thunder storm. The labours of the husbandman are going on fast, and the trees and shrubs have all got on the cloathing of spring.—Grain of all kinds seems to be on the rise. Butcher-meat is likewise rising in price; best beef and mutton from 5d. to 5½d. per lb. lamb from 3s. to 3s. 6d. a quarter; the fish-market has been plentifully supplied with cod, and skate of an excellent quality, and very large haddocks.

The English report states, that the cool dry weather which succeeded the thaw, and now continuing, has been a material benefit even to the Wheat Plants, so often drowned and frozen, but which are daily improving in colour. Those fortunately ploughed-in, have, however, much the advantage of the late barrowed-in plants, the roots of which were much exposed to the varying severities of the season. The Lent Corn sowing, though late, has proved less unfavourable than was generally expected; the backwardness of vegetation is much in its favour. The very early sown Beans have every where rotted. The latter ones begin to shew themselves promisingly. The Barley countries are in the height of sowing, and the lands laid tolerably dry, and work well for the seed. The Fens are yet in no condition for Oats, nor is it expected that any extent can be sown this spring, from the lands already drained, drying, and capping so fast. The Clover plants are found to have suffered much

most of the districts throughout the kingdom. The Cole seeds intended for sowing are almost generally cut off, only a few later sown ones remaining; the prices are therefore still advancing. The Winter Tares are much cut; but the Ryes are in a general healthy and vigorous.

The Graziers have been general sufferers through the long severity of the winter; many of the principle ones in Leicestershire, Norfolk, Essex, and the West of England, have been compelled to send their beasts half fed to market, having exhausted all their hay, turnips, and other stover, long before the breaking of the frost. We assure from this the dearest Spring for good beef that Smithfield ever experienced. Mutton grows scarce and dearer.—The Stock Masters in Dorsetshire, Wiltshire, the South Downs, and other breeding counties, speak of heavy losses in their lambing season; their aggregate calculation makes them amount to a third of the produce, when the ewes quitting their lambs for the want of milk.—Lean stock of all kinds are dear. Epping Forest is well stored at present for the Home District.—Hay and straw continue still advancing in price.

LISTS.

MARRIAGES.

At Edinburgh, Capt Patrick Hunter, to the Hon. Miss Jane Rollo, daughter of the late Lord Rollo.

At Invergarry-house, Wm Chisholm, Esq; to Miss Eliza Macdonell, daughter of the late Duncan Macdonell, Esq; of Glengary.

At Inspruck, in Germany, his Serene Highness the Elector Palatine, to the Archduchess Maria Leopoldine, second daughter to the Archduke Ferdinand, of Austria.

Lieut. Lafcelles, second son of Lieut. Gen. Lafcelles, to Miss Gould, daughter of Sir Charles Morgan Gould, Bart.

March 19. At Gibraltar, Mr Alexander Simpson, of Aberdeen, to Miss Louisa Tully, daughter of Richard Tully, Esq; late Consul at Tripoli.

April 6. At Edinburgh, the Rt Hon. Lord Forbichen, to Miss Inglis, daughter of Sir John Inglis, Bart.

9. At Kirkhill, Wm Kerr, Esq; Secretary to the General Post Office, to Miss Mary Stark, daughter of Mark Stark, Esq; of Kirkhill.

At Parkside, near Edinburgh, James Ure, Esq; Comptroller of the customs, Alloa, to Miss Margaret Innes, only daughter of the late George Innes, Esq; Inspector of the stamp-duties for Scotland.

11. At Belladrum, Capt. Colin Mackenzie of Montgerald, to Miss Emelia Frazer, daughter of Colonel Frazer of Belladrum.

13. At Edinburgh, Charles Stewart, Esq; W. S. to Miss Mary Gordon, daughter of the late Mr Wm Gordon, bookseller, Edinburgh.

— At London, Edmund Cartwright, Esq; to Miss Wombwell, only daughter of J. Wombwell, Esq.

— At Battersea, Mr John Barnes, of Westminster, to Miss Jessie Jopp, daughter of the late James Jopp, Esq; of Aberdeen.

15. At Edinburgh, Major Colin Campbell of the North Lowland Fencibles, to Miss Christian Williamson, daughter of the deceased Mr R. Williamson, banker in Edinburgh.

17. At Irvine, Hector Allan, Esq; of Tobago, to Miss Todd, daughter of Robert Todd, Esq; of Knockendale.

18. At London, Sir James Sanderson, Bart. to Miss Skinner, daughter of the present Lord Mayor

20. At Aberdeen, Alexander Frazer of Frazerfield, Esq; to Miss Moir, eldest daughter of the deceased George Moir, Esq; of Scotland.

22. At Edinburgh, Lieut. Mungo Fleming, late of the 63d regt. to Mrs Helen Butter, relict of the deceased Robert Brown, Esq; of Milnhead.

23. At Edinburgh, Donald Cameron, Esq; of Lochail, to Miss Abercromby, daughter of Lieut. Gen. Abercromby, of Tullibody.

BIRTHS.

At Lisbon, the Princess of Brazil, a Prince.
At Windsor, the Lady of Sir Harry Dashwood, Bart. a son.

March 29. At Gosport, Lady Ann Hope, a daughter.

April 4. Mrs Elliot of Borthwick-brac, a daughter.

5. At Edinburgh, Mrs Grant of Congalton, a son.

— At Edinburgh, Mrs Bruce, Lady of Craufurd Bruce, Esq; a son.

9. At Letham, Lady Margaret Maclean, a son.

20. Mrs Turner of Turner-hall, a daughter.

21. At Edinburgh, Mrs Roy of Nenthorn, a son.

DEATHS.

Feb. 24. At Port Royal, Jamaica, Dr Robt Wood, chief surgeon to the Naval hospital there.

In February last, at Philadelphia, Mr John Penn, formerly Governor of the province of Pennsylvania.

At York, Sir T. Masscy Stanley, Bart. of Horton.

At London, Robert Grant, Esq; late of the London East Indiaman.

At Dublin, Wm Forbes Hog, Esq; merchant.

At Chatham, Thomas Best, Esq; aged 84.

At Crowhill, Wm Scott, Esq; of Burnhead.

At Oxburgh Hall, Norfolk, Sir Richard Bedingfield, Bart.

At

At Lerwick, Peter Innes, Esq; of Frakafeld.

At Wimbledon, Wm Southouse, Esq; F.R.S. March 13. The Rev. Mr George Low, minister of Birsay and Hara, in Orkney.

16. At Vienna, the Archduchess Carolina Francis, daughter of the Emperor of Germany.

28. George Baillie, Esq; of Leys.

— At Edinburgh, aged 81, Mrs Orr, relict of the deceased Mr Alexander Orr

30. At Rockingham Castle, Northamptonshire, the Rt Hon. Lord Sondes.

31. At Leith, Mrs Janet Middleton, spouse to Mr Thomson, Naval Officer, and daughter of the late George Middleton, Esq; Comptroller of the Customs there.

— At Edinburgh, Patrick Robertson, Esq; W. S.

April 1. At the manse of Cadrach, the Rev. Mr James Gordon, in the 79th year of his age, and 48th of his ministry.

3. In the island of Strouna, Francis Tait, aged 109 years, schoolmaster in that island. It is remarkable, all his sons, 24 in number, are in their country's service, 18 in the navy, and 6 in the army.

4. At the manse of Stobo, the Rev. Mr J. Baird, in the 86th year of his age, and 62d of his ministry.

5. At Edinburgh, Mrs Captain Campbell, of Ardsleugh.

— At Auldhouse, Miss Beatrix Maxwell, in the 79th year of her age, aunt to Sir John Maxwell, Bart. of Pollock.

6. Sir George Collier, Vice Admiral of the Blue.

— The Rev. Samuel Weller, Rector of Steeple Langford, Wilts. The circumstances of his death were remarkably awful and affecting to a very numerous audience: Immediately on having named his text, though apparently in good health, he dropped down dead, without a sign or convulsive pang.

— At Aberdeen, Patrick Sandilands, Esq; aged 80.

— At Edinburgh, Mrs Mackenzie, widow of the late Vice Admiral Mackenzie.

8. At his house in Galloway, Mr Samuel M'Caul of Crossbie.

9. The Rev. Mr Archibald Simpson, formerly minister of a Presbyterian congregation in South Carolina.

— Sir Alexander Livingston, Bart. of Bedlormie and Westquarter. He is succeeded by his son Thomas, a Lieutenant in the Royal Navy.

— At Aberdeen, Dr Wm Thom, of Craibston, Professor of Civil Law in the King's College.

10. At Cairnbank, Mr Ainslie of Darnchester.

— At London, Lady Sarah Anneley, daughter to the Earl of Mountmorris.

12. At Bernice, Argyleshire, John Fletcher, Esq; of Bernice.

14. At Glasgow, Miss Hunt, daughter of the late Captain Hunt, of the 6th regiment of foot.

— At Lundie Manse, the Rev. Andrew Hally, in the 30th year of his ministry.

15. At Makertoun, George Makdougall, Esq; only son of Sir Henry Hay Makdougall, Bart.

16. At London, the Rt Hon. Lady Grantley.

— At Gilnertown, Sir Francis Kinloch, Bart.

18. Archibald Macdonald, Esq; of Sanda, Advocate, Commissary of Glasgow.

(The remainder of the Lists in our next.)

Alterations in the House of Commons.

Sandwich—Sir Philip Stephens, Bart. re-elected, having accepted the office of one of the Commissioners of the Admiralty.

Bridport—George Barclay, Esq; vice James Watson, Esq; appointed one of his Majesty's Judges of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal.

Chester—Thomas Grosvenor, Esq; vice Thomas Grosvenor, deceased.

East Loon—Charles Arbuthnot, Esq; vice the Hon. William Wesley Pole, resigned.

Preston—Sir Henry Philip Hoghton, Bart. vice Sir Henry Hoghton, Bart. deceased.

SEQUESTRATIONS.

March 31. Silvester Doig and Co. bookellers, Edinburgh.

— Col. M'Grigor, tenant in Kirkton, of Balquhider.

— George Morris, mason, Paisley.

April 3. Andrew Hunter, merchant, Leith.

13. Ferrier, Wallace, Pollock, and Co. manufacturers, Paisley.

— Robert M'Dowall, in Hopefess.

14. Alexander Martin, merchant, Paisley.

17. William and John Wallace, manufacturers, Paisley.

18. John Murdoch, merchant, Kirkcudbright.

Prices of Grain at Haddington, April 30.

Wheat, 33s. 6d. Barley, 27s. Oats, 17s. 6d. Pease, 18s. Beans, 16s. 8d. Tares, 20s.

Edinburgh, April 30. Oat-meal, 1s. 2d. Bear-meal, 1s. Pease-meal, 9d.

PRICES OF STOCKS.

April 13.	April 29.
Bank Stock 149½	161½ ½
3 per cent. red. 62	66½ ½
3 per cent. conf. 62½	66
4 per cent. conf. 76	78½ 79½
India Stock 183	191½ 192½
India Bonds 2s. pr.	4s. pr.
Lottery Tickets 9s. pr.	9s. 6d. pr.

THE SCOTS MAGAZINE,

For MAY 1795.

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EDINBURGH:

Sold by JAMES WATSON & Co. No 40. South Bridge;
And by the Principal Booksellers in Town and Country.

By ALLEN & WEST, No 16. Paternoster-row;
And MARTIN & BAIN, No 184. Fleet-street, London.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

(CONTINUED FROM P. 210.)

These accounts of the shipmaster, though probable, I cannot affirm as truths. It may be worth while however to enquire into them. The silence of Hecla may in part account for the lately emerged island near Iceland. And, the circumstance of the seasons being remarkably mild at Greenland, while Iceland was surrounded with unusual ice, and when an uncommon cold prevailed in the more southerly countries, is extremely curious, and worthy of some attention. It is however not altogether without a precedent, as may be seen in Crantz and Egede's History of Greenland, and Pontoppidan's history of Norway; and Mr Barker in his register of the weather for 1779*, notices that tho' the winter 1779 was the mildest ever remembered in the North of Europe, yet it was reckoned a very severe one in the South of it.

It is necessary, next, to take some notice of a remarkable attendant of the cold season 1782; I mean the Influenza. This disease I need not describe, as that has been accurately done by Dr Donald Munro, and published in the news papers of summer 1782. The rise and progress of it, however, is worthy of some attention.

We first heard of this disease from Russia, where it appeared in the beginning of January, as I have been informed by an ingenious physician† of Petersburg. It appeared upon the 5th of January at Nischnie Novogorod, on the banks of the Volga, where he then was; and he at first imputed it to a remarkable change in the temperature of the weather; for, though the weather during the month of December had been very severe, and the thermometer considerably below °, yet about the 26th of that month, the weather became suddenly mild, inasmuch that the thermometer rose to the freezing point, (an unusual thing at that time of the year), and continued so for some days, when, in the beginning of January it again became, (as suddenly), much colder than before, 35° below °. These sudden alterations he thought might be the cause of the disorder; but of this he soon had his doubts, when he afterwards learned that the disease had come from Siberia, and the east of Asia, where, though the weather had been exceedingly severe, the circumstance of thaw had not generally occurred; and from thence it had proceeded gradually to the N. and W. It reached Petersburg in a fortnight after its appearance at N. Novogorod; nor was its career westward in the least impeded by the winds blowing from that quarter.

From Russia it crept slowly towards the West, through Sweden and Denmark, &c.; and it appeared in our island about the beginning of May, but was then only discovered along the east coast of it, from whence it went gradually to the western extremities of the isle. At Edinburgh, in the beginning of June, it had become so very general that there were three or four days vacancy in the Court of Session for want of a quorum of the Judges.

This disease seems also to have travelled southward, through all Europe; and it must have gone but slowly, as we do not hear of its reaching Madrid sooner than the middle of September.

It attacked almost every person, at sea as well as on land; and the symptoms were, in general, the same with those mentioned by Dr Munro: only I have been told, by the above mentioned gentleman, that, in Russia, the disease generally came on with tremblings, which I do not observe to be noticed in the Doctor's account. On the 4th of June, upwards of four hundred men were brought in from Admiral Kempenfelt's Squadron at Torbay, to the hospital at Plymouth; and the *Latona* frigate was obliged to return from a cruize, all on board being seized with this distemper. About this period, too, it prevailed so universally at Bristol that no family escaped, and the theatre was shut up; which was also the case in London; instances never before known.

* Philosoph. Trans. vol. 70.

† Dr John Grieve.

(To be continued.)

T H E S C O T S M A G A Z I N E,

For M A Y 1795.

ON THE POETICAL CHARACTER OF DR AKENSIDE, AUTHOR OF THE 'PLEASURES OF IMAGINATION.'

THE ground-work of the Pleasures of Imagination, is to be found in Addison's essays on the same subject, published in the Spectator. Except in the Book which treats on Ridicule, and even of that the hint is there given, our author follows nearly the same track; and he is indebted to them not only for the leading thoughts and grand division of his subject, but for much of the colouring also; for the papers of Addison are wrought up with so much elegance of language, and adorned with so many beautiful illustrations, that they are equal to the most finished poem. Perhaps the obligations of the poet to the essay-writer are not sufficiently adverted to, the latter being only slightly mentioned in the preface to the poem.

It is not meant, however, to insinuate that Aken-side had not various other sources of his ideas. He sat down to this work, which was published at the early age of three-and-twenty, warm from the schools of ancient philosophy, whose spirit he had deeply imbibed, and full of enthusiasm for the treasures of Greek and Roman literature. The works of no author have a more classic air than those of our poet. His hymn to the Naiads shews the most intimate acquaintance with their mythology. Their laws, their arts, their liberty, were equally the objects of his warm admiration, and are frequently referred to in various parts of his poems. He was fond of the platonic philosophy, and mingled, with the splendid visions of the academic school, ideas of the fair and beautiful in morals and in taste, gathered from the writings of Shaftesbury, Hut-

cheson, and others of that stamp, who then very much engaged the notice of the public. Educated in the University of Edinburgh, he joined to his classic literature, the keen discriminating spirit of metaphysic inquiry, and the taste for moral duty which has so much distinguished our northern seminaries, and which the celebrity of their professors, and the genius of the place, has never failed of communicating to their disciples. Thus prepared, by nature with genius, and by education with the previous studies and habits of thinking, he was peculiarly fitted for writing a philosophical poem.

The first lines contain the definition of his subject, which he has judiciously varied from his master Addison, who expressly confines the pleasures of imagination to "such as arise from visible objects only;" and divides them into "the primary pleasures of the imagination, which entirely proceeded from such objects as are before our eyes, and those secondary pleasures of the imagination which flow from the ideas of visible objects, when the objects are not actually before the eye, but are called up into our memories, or formed into agreeable visions of things that are either absent or fictitious." This definition seems to exclude a blind man from any share whatever of those pleasures, and yet who would deny that the elegant mind of Blacklock was capable of receiving, and even of imparting them, in no small degree. Our author therefore includes every source by which, through any of our senses or perceptions, we receive notices of the world around us; as well as the re-

flex pleasures derived from the imitative arts.

With what attractive charms this goodly frame

Of nature touches the consenting hearts
Of mortal men, and what the pleasing stores
Which beauteous imitation thence derives,
To deck the Poet's or the Painter's toil,
My verse unfolds,

After this clear and concise definition, and a lively and appropriate invocation to the powers of fancy guided by truth and liberty, the author begins by unfolding the platonic idea, that the universe, with all its forms of material beauty, was called into being from its prototype, existing from all eternity in the divine mind. The different propensities that human beings are born with to various pursuits, are enumerated in some very beautiful lines, and *those* are declared to be the most noble which lead a chosen few to the love and contemplation of the supreme beauty, by the love and contemplation of his works. The poet thus immediately, and at the very outset, dignifies his theme, by connecting it with the sublimest feelings the human mind is capable of entertaining, feelings without which the various scenes of this beautiful universe degenerate into gaudy shows, fit to catch the eye of children, but uninteresting to the heart and affections; and those laws and properties about which philosophy busies herself, into a bewildering mass of unconnected experiments and independent facts. These lines afford more than one example of climax, graceful repetition, and richness of poetic language. The subject is then branched out into three grand divisions marked by Addison, the *sublime*, the *wonderful*, and the *beautiful*. Each is exemplified with equal judgment and taste, but the sublime is perhaps expressed with most energy, as it certainly was most congenial to the mind of our author. The passage, of which the thought is borrowed from Longinus, *say why was man so eminently raised*, is almost unequalled in grandeur of thought and loftiness of expression, yet it has not the appearance, as some other parts of the poem have, of being laboured into excellence but rather of being thrown off at once, a-

mid the swell and fervency of a kindled imagination. The final cause of each of these propensities is happily insinuated: of the sense of the sublime, to lead us to the contemplation of the Supreme Being; of that of novelty to awaken us to constant activity; of beauty to mark out to us the objects most perfect in their kind. Thus, does he make philosophy and poetry to go hand in hand. The exemplification of the love of novelty, in the audience of *the village matron* who tells of *witchin rhymes and evil spirits*, is highly wrought. The author, however, had doubtless in his mind, not only the Essays of Addison, which were more immediately under his eye, but that passage in another paper, where he represents the circle, at his landlady's, closing their ranks, and crowding round the fire at the conclusion of every story of ghosts; *Around the beldam all ereft they hang. Congealed with shivering sighs*, very happily expresses the effects of that kind of terror, which makes a man shrink into himself, and feel afraid, as it were, to draw a full inspiration. It may be doubted, however, whether the attraction which is felt toward these kind of sensations, when they rise to terror, can be fairly referred to the love of novelty. It seems rather to depend on that charm, afterward touched upon, which is attached to every thing that strongly stirs and agitates the mind. In his description of beauty, which is adorned with all the graces of the chaster Venus, the author takes occasion to aim a palpable stroke at the Night Thoughts of Dr Young, which are here characterised by "the ghostly gloom of graves, and hoary vaults, and cloistered cells, by walking spectres through the midnight shade, and attuning the dreadful workings of his heart to the screaming owl." The same allusion is repeated in one of his odes,

Nor where the boding raven chaunts,
Nor near the owl's unhallow'd haunts
Will she (the Muse) her cares employ;
She flies from ruins and from tombs,
From Superstition's horrid glooms,
To day-light and to joy.

"This antipathy is not surprising: for never were two poets more contrasted. Our author had more of taste and judgment.

ment. Young more of originality. Akenfide maintains throughout an uniform dignity. Young has been characteristically described in a late poem as one in whom

Still gleams and still expires the cloudy day
Of genuine Poetry

"The genius of the one was clouded over with the deepest glooms of Calvinism, to which system however he owed some of his most striking beauties. The religion of the other, all at least that appears of it, and all indeed that could with propriety appear in such a poem, is the purest theism, liberal, cheerful, and sublime; or, if admitting any mixture, he seems inclined to tincture it with the mysticism of Plato, and the gay fables of ancient mythology; the one declaims against infidels, the other against monks; the one resembles the Gothic, the other the Grecian architecture; the one has been read with deep interest by many, who, when they have abandoned the tenets of orthodoxy, can scarcely bear to re-peruse him, the other, dealing more in general truths, will always be read with pleasure, though he will never make so deep an impression.

"The poem goes on to trace the connection of beauty with truth, by shewing, that all the beauty we admire in vegetable or animal life results from the fitness of the object to the use for which it is intended, and serves as a kind of stamp set by the Creator to point out the health, soundness, and perfection, of the form in which it resides. This leads him on to speak of moral beauty, and tracing the regular gradations of beauty through colour, shape, symmetry, and grace, to its highest character in the expression of moral feelings, he breaks out into an animated apostrophe,

Mind, mind alone—the living fountain in it-
self contains
Of beautiful or sublime.

"The poem continues in a high strain of noble enthusiasm to the end of the book, and concludes with an invocation to the genius of ancient Greece, with whose philosophy, and high sense of liberty, he was equally enamoured. It is easy for the reader, who is conversant in the writings of Shaftesbury and Hutchin-

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son, to perceive how much their elegant and fascinating system is adapted to ennoble our author's subject, and how much the Pleasures of Imagination are raised in value and importance by building the throne of virtue so near the bower of beauty. This book is complete in itself; and if we may be allowed to hazard a conjecture, contains nearly the whole of what the author, on the first view, might think necessary to his subject."

Mrs Barbauld proceeds to examine, in the same manner, the second and third books of this philosophical poem, in order to show, more particularly, the poetical use which the author had made of his subject. She then concludes with the following general observations on his poetical character:

"If the genius of Akenfide be to be estimated from this poem, and it is certainly the most capital of his works, it will be found to be lofty and elegant, chaste, classical, and correct; not marked with strong traits of originality, not ardent nor exuberant. His enthusiasm was rather of that kind which is kindled by reading and imbibing the spirit of authors than by contemplating at first hand the works of nature. As a versifier Akenfide is allowed to stand among those who have given the most finished models of blank verse. His periods are long but harmonious, the cadences fall with grace, and the measure is supported with uniform dignity. His muse possesses the *mien erect, and high commanding gait*. We shall scarcely find a low or trivial expression introduced, a careless or unfinished line permitted to stand. His stateliness however is somewhat allied to stiffness. His verse is sometimes feeble through too rich a redundancy of ornament, and sometimes laboured into a degree of obscurity from too anxious a desire of avoiding natural and simple expressions. We do not conceive of him as *pouring easy his unpremeditated strain*. It is rather difficult to read, from the sense being extended sometimes through more than twenty lines; but, when well read, fills and gratifies the ear with all the pomp of harmony. It is far superior to the compositions of his contemporary Thomson (we speak

speak now only of the measure) and more equal than Milton, though inferior to his finest passages. It is indeed too equal to be in some degree monotonous. He is fond of compound epithets, led to it perhaps by his fondness for the Greek; and delights in giving a classic air to his compositions, by using names and epithets the most remote from vulgar use. Like Homer's gods, his poetry speaks a very different language from that of common mortals.

"On the whole, though we may not look upon Aken-side as one of those few born to *create* an era in poetry, we may well consider him as formed to shine in the brightest, we may venture to predict that his work, which is not formed on any local or temporary subject, will continue to be a classic in our language; and we shall pay him the grateful regard which we owe to genius exerted in the cause of liberty and philosophy, of virtue and of taste."

By Mrs Barbauld.

CHARACTER OF HENRY VIII.

FROM HENRY'S HISTORY OF BRITAIN.

VERY different characters have been given of Henry VIII. by different authors. Some have represented him as a brave, wise, just, and merciful prince, with few vices or imperfections; while others have painted him in the blackest colours, as a cruel unrelenting tyrant, with few or no virtues or good qualities. Those, however, who have delineated his character with the greatest care and candour, have pursued a middle course, by doing justice to his good actions and commendable qualifications, while they have not overlooked his criminal passions and his vices. The following short description of the most striking features in the character of this prince may, it is imagined, be justified by authentic monuments and the real transactions of his his reign. He was very tall, and in his youth was uncommonly handsome, strong, and active. He delighted and excelled in all manly exercises; as riding, tilting, hunting, hawking, leaping, wrestling, &c. His gait was stately, and his air majestic. "Who," says a contemporary writer, "is so dull as not to see in that most serene countenance the signs of a King? Who can behold, even afar off, that august majesty of his whole person, and not say he was born to a diadem?" These personal charms and accomplishments being visible to all, gained him great admiration and popularity in the first part of his reign. He was fond of music, a good performer on several instruments, and no contemptible composer. Great pains had been taken with his education, and he had a genius

capable of acquiring knowledge. He spoke several languages fluently, particularly Latin and French: but unfortunately his favourite study was school-divinity; in which he imagined himself so great a doctor, that he entered the lists with Martin Luther, in his famous book *De septem Sacramentis*; for which he received such a deluge of praise as no author of an inferior rank must ever expect. We have no reason to suspect that he was deficient in personal courage, though he was not forward in exposing himself to danger. His understanding was good, when it was not blinded by some reigning passion. The truth seems to be, that the ungovernable impetuosity of his passions was the great defect in his character, the source of all his errors, and of all his crimes. In his youth the love of pleasure was his reigning passion, and an extravagant fondness for royal feasts, tilts, tournaments, disguising, and the other pompous expensive diversions of the great in those times. About these he employed his thoughts; in these he spent his time, and squandered away the treasures that had been hoarded by his father. To this he was also prompted by his vanity, and encouraged by his ministers, particularly by his great favourite, Cardinal Wolsey, for very obvious reasons. As he advanced in years, and began to interfere more in business, passions of a darker complexion and more dangerous tendency appeared. From his father he inherited an extreme jealousy of all who were related to the royal family, and could be supposed to entertain the

the most distant thoughts of the throne. To this several persons of high rank fell a sacrifice. His excessive self-conceit, and the high opinion he entertained of his own superior wisdom, though it was rather a ridiculous than a criminal passion, had the very worst effects. It rendered him susceptible, or rather greedy, of flattery, and highly pleased with praise, with which he was accosted on all occasions. The two great parties, the friends of the Pope and the favourers of the reformation, tried to exceed one another in the arts of flattery, and in a servile compliance with all his humours, which rendered him intolerably proud, obstinate, and impatient of contradiction. This also increased his authority, subjected both these parties to his will, and put it in his power to do whatever he pleased. The court that was paid him by the two great rivals, the Emperor and the King of France, contributed still further to inflame his pride; and, in spite of all his faults, it rendered him popular among his own subjects, who were pleased to see their sovereign the arbiter of Europe. Though prodigality and avarice are opposite passions, they are often found in the same person; and Henry was both profuse and covetous in the extreme. Of

his prodigality, the immense sums he squandered are a sufficient proof; and his history affords many evidences of his avarice. At two different times he borrowed great sums from many of his subjects, and procured acts from his servile parliaments, absolving him from the obligation of repaying them, though he had given his creditors security under the privy seal. But of all his passions, his anger was the most terrible. When he conceived a jealousy or dislike of any persons, their ruin was resolved; no submissions, no supplications, no intercessions, no evidences of their innocence, could save them from destruction. In a word the character he is said to have given of himself, "That he had never spared a man in his anger, nor a woman in his lust," seems to be two well founded; and they are not inexcusable who have denominated him a tyrant, if they had not forgotten to add, that he was possessed of many valuable accomplishments; capable, at times, of generous and laudable actions, and of kind affections; and that he had been an instrument, in the hand of Providence, of much good to his subjects and their posterity, by dissolving their connection with the court and church of Rome.

DESCRIPTION OF THE DRESS AND EXECUTION OF MARY QUEEN OF SCOTS.

HER attire was as follows: On her head was a dressing of lawn, edged with bone lace, a pomander chain, and an *Agnus Dei* about her neck, a crucifix in her hand, a pair of beads at her girdle, with a golden cross at the end of them; a veil of lawn fastened to the cane, bowed out with wyre, and edged about with bone lace. Her gown was of black satin, printed, with a train and long sleeves to the ground, a set of acorn buttons of jet, trimmed with pearl, and short sleeves of black satin, and her petticoat skirt of crimson velvet; her shoes of Spanish leather, the rough side outward; a pair of green silk garters; her nether stockings worsted, coloured, watched, clocked with silver, and edged on the top with silver, and next her legs a pair of Jersey hose, white.

The two executioners having knelt down, and desired her to forgive them her death; she answered, "I forgive you with all my heart; for I hope this day shall put an end to all my troubles."—Then they, with her two women, helping her up, began to disrobe her, and she laid her crucifix upon the stool. One of the executioners took from her neck her *Agnus Dei*, but she laid hold of it, saying she would give it to one of her women, and withal told the executioner that he should have money for it. Then she suffered them, with her two women, to take off the chain of pomander beads and all her other apparel, and immediately with a kind of gladness and smiling, began to make herself ready, putting on a pair of sleeves with her own hands, (which the two executioners had before

rudely pulled off,) with such speed, as if she had longed to have been out of this world.

During all these actions of disrobing the said Queen, she never altered her countenance, but smiling, as it were at it, said, "She never had such grooms before to make her unready, nor never did take off her cloaths before such a company." At length she being untired and unapparelled of such and of so much of her attire and apparel as was convenient, saving her petticoat and girdle, her two women looking upon her, burst out in a very great shrieking, and crying, and lamentation; and, when their their shrieking began to decline, they crossed themselves and prayed in Latin.

Then the said Queen, turning herself to them, and seeing them in such a mournful and lamentable plight, embraced them, and said these words in French: *Ne cry vous jay pro me por vous,*" and so crossed and kissed them, and desired them to pray for her and not to be so mournful; "for," said she, "this day, I trust, shall end your mistress's sufferings." Then, with a smiling countenance, she turned herself to her men servants, Melville and the rest, standing upon a bench near the scaffold, who were sometimes weeping, sometimes crying out aloud, and continually crossing themselves, and praying in Latin. And the Queen (thus turned unto them) did herself cross them, and bade them farewell, and prayed them to pray for her, even to the last hour. This done, one

of her women having *Corpus Christi cloth*, lapped it up three-corner-wise, kissed it, and put it over the face of her Queen and mistress, and pinned it fast on the carle of her head.

Then they two mournfully departed from her; and she kneeled down upon the cushion, at which time very resolutely, and without any token of the fear of death, she repeated aloud, in Latin, this psalm, "*In te Domine confido,*" &c. Then groping for the block, she laid down her head, putting her chain over her back with both her hands, which holding there, had been cut off, had they not been espied. Then she laid herself upon the block most quietly, and, stretching out her arms and legs, cried out, "*In manus tuas Domine,*" three or four times. At last, while one of the executioners held her straitly with one of his hands, the other gave her two strokes with an axe before he did cut off her head, and left a gristle behind. At which time she made very small noise, and stirred not any part of herself from the place where she lay.

The executioner who cut off her head, lifted it up, and said, "God save the Queen." Then her dressing of lawn fell from her head, which appeared as if she had been seventy years old, her face being in a moment so much altered from the form which she had when she was alive: few could remember her by her dead face. Her lips stirred up and down almost a quarter of an hour after her head was cut off.

From a MS. in Mr Ashmole's Library.

ACCOUNT OF THE MARCH OF THE BRITISH EMBASSY FROM THE CITY OF TONG-TCHEW, IN CHINA, TO THE PALACE OF YEUMEN-MAN-YEUMEN.

WITH A DESCRIPTION OF PEKIN, AND SOME PARTICULARS OF THE CUSTOMS
AND MANNERS OF THE CHINESE.

AT two o'clock, in the morning of Wednesday, the 21st of August 1793 the *general* was beat through all the courts of the house, as a signal for the suite to prepare for their departure. After an hasty breakfast, the whole of the embassy was ready to proceed on their journey. The soldiers were first marched off to covered waggons provided for them; the servants then followed, and were received into similar machines; the

gentlemen of the suite next proceeded in light carts drawn by a single horse. Lord Macartney, Sir George Staunton, and Mr Plumb the interpreter, were conveyed in palanquins, which were each of them borne by four men.

The vehicles which carried the soldiers and servants were common hired carts, drawn by four horses, unequally coupled together, and covered with straw matting

matting. The harness, if it may deserve that name, was made of rope and cordage. The single-horse carts were covered with blue nankeen, and had doors of lattice work lined with the same stuff: the drivers walked by the side of them.

At four o'clock this procession was in motion, which consisted of sixty carts for the soldiers and servants, and twenty for the conveyance of the gentlemen belonging to the suite, exclusive of carts for the private baggage, and the coolies, or porters, employed to carry the presents and heavy baggage, which were conveyed on their shoulders; four-hundred of whom were employed on this extraordinary occasion.

The day of our journey from Tong-tchew to Peking was, I doubt not, a matter of general notification, from the prodigious concourse of people who absolutely covered the road; and, notwithstanding the utmost exertions of the mandarins to keep it clear, the pressure of the crowd was sometimes so great, that we were obliged to halt at times, for at least a quarter of an hour, to prevent the accidents which might otherwise have happened, from the passage of the carts amid this continual and innumerable throng. I cannot but add, to the obstacles which we received from the curiosity of the Chinese people, some small degree of mortification, at the kind of impression our appearance seemed to make on them: for they no sooner obtained a sight of any of us, than they universally burst out into loud shouts of laughter: and I must acknowledge, that we did not, at this time, wear the appearance of people, who were arrived in this country, in order to obtain, by every means of address and prepossession, those commercial privileges, and political distinctions, which no other nation has had the art or power to accomplish.

At Kiyeng-Foo, which is about nine miles from Tong-tchew, the whole embassy of all ranks alighted from their respective carriages: here the inferior department found tables spread for their refreshment in an open yard, but covered, at the same time, with great plenty of cold meats, tea, fruits, &c. while the

upper departments were served with their regale in some adjoining rooms of a very miserable appearance.

Before the procession re-commenced its progress, the conducting mandarin, with his usual attention, ordered some *joau*, a harsh four white wine, to be offered to the attendants of the embassy, to fortify their stomachs, as a considerable time might probably elapse before they would obtain any further refreshment: we were then summoned to prepare for our departure, when a scene of confusion and disturbance took place among ourselves, which, whatever its real effects might have been, was not calculated at least to give any very favourable impression of the manners and disposition of the English nation. In short, from the crowd of people assembled to see us, the neglect of a previous arrangement, and distribution of the carts, together with the inconsiderate eagerness to set off among ourselves, it was a matter of considerable difficulty for the mandarins to assign the people to their respective vehicles.

At eight o'clock we took our leave of the town of Kiyeng-Foo, which is a very considerable and extensive place: the streets are broad and unpaved, and the houses are built altogether of wood. The shops made a very pleasing appearance, and seemed to be well furnished with their respective commodities.

Of the country, which occupies the few miles from this place to Peking, I have little to say, as the crowds of people that surrounded us, either intercepted the view, or distracted our attention.

At noon we approached the suburbs of the capital of China, and I cannot but feel some degree of regret, that no alteration was made in the ordinary travelling, and shabby appearance, of the embassy, on such an important occasion. On entering the suburbs, we passed beneath several very beautiful triumphal arches, elegantly painted, and enriched with various fanciful ornaments. These suburbs are very extensive; the houses are of wood, the greater part of them two stories in height, and their fronts painted in various colours. The shops are

are not only commodious for their respective purposes, but have a certain grandeur in their appearance, that is enlivened by the very pretty manner in which the articles of the respective magazines are displayed to the view of the public, either to distinguish the trade, or to tempt the purchaser.

We proceeded gradually through spacious streets, which were paved on either side for the convenience of foot passengers. The whole way was lined with soldiers, and, indeed, without such a regulation, it would have been impossible for the carriages to have proceeded, from the crowd that attended us.

At two o'clock we arrived at the gates of the grand imperial city of Peking, with very little semblance of diplomatic figure or importance: in short, for I cannot help repeating the sentiment, the appearance of the ambassador's attendants, both with respect to the shabbiness of their dress, and the vehicles which conveyed them, bore a greater resemblance to the removal of paupers to their parishes in England, than the expected dignity of the representative of a great and powerful monarch.

Peking, or as the natives pronounce it, Pitchen, the metropolis of the Chinese empire, is situated in 116 degrees of east longitude, and between 40 and 41 degrees of north latitude. It is defended by a wall that incloses a square space of about 12 leagues in circumference: there is a grand gate in the centre of each angle, and as many lesser ones at each corner of the wall: they are strongly arched, and fortified by a square building, or tower, of seven stories, that springs from the top of the gateway; the sides of which are strengthened by a parapet wall, with port-holes for ordnance. The windows of this building are of wood, and painted to imitate the muzzle of a great gun, which is so exactly represented, that the deception is not discoverable but on a very near approach: there are nine of these windows to each story on the front toward the suburbs. These gates are double; the first arch of which is very strongly built of a kind of free-stone, and not of marble, as has been related by

some writers: the depth of it is about thirty feet, and in the middle of the entrance is a very strong door of six inches thick, and fortified with iron bolts: this archway leads to a large square which contains the barracks for soldiers, consisting of mean wooden houses of two stories: on turning to the left, the second gateway is seen, whose arch is of the same dimensions and appearance as that already described, but without the tower.

At each of the principal gates there is a strong guard of soldiers, with several pieces of ordnance placed on each side of the inner entrance. These gates are opened at the dawn of day, and shut at ten o'clock at night, after which hour all communication with the city from the suburbs is impracticable; nor will they be opened on any pretence, or occasion whatever, without a special order from the principal mandarin of the city. The four lesser gates are defended by a small fort built on the wall, which is always guarded by a body of troops.

The wall is about thirty feet high, and ten feet in breadth on the top: the foundation is of stone, and appears about two feet from the surface of the earth: the upper part is of brick, and gradually diminishes from the bottom to the top. This wall is defended by outworks and batteries, at short distances from each other; each of them being strengthened by a small fort, though none of the fortifications are garrisoned but those which are attached to the gates; and though there is a breast-work of three feet high, with port-holes for cannon, which crowns the whole length of the wall, there is not a single gun mounted upon it. The distance from the south gate where we entered, to the east gate, through which we passed out of the city, comprehends, on the most moderate computation, a course of ten miles. The principal streets are equally spacious and convenient, being one hundred and forty feet in breadth, and of great length, but are only paved on each side for foot passengers. The police of the city, however, spares no pains to keep the middle part clean, and free from all kind of nuisance.

Though the houses at Peking are low

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and mean, when considered with respect to size and domestic accommodation, their exterior appearance is very handsome and elegant, as the Chinese take a great pride in beautifying the fronts of their shops and dwellings; the upper part of the former is ornamented with a profusion of golden characters; and on the roofs of the latter are frequently galleries, rich in painting and other decoration; where numerous parties of women are seen to amuse themselves according to the fashion of the country. The pillars, which are erected before the doors of the shops, are gilded and painted, having a flag fixed at the top, whose characters specify the name and business of the owner: tables are also spread with commodities, and lines attached to these pillars are hung with them.

I observed a great number of butchers shops whose mode of cutting up their meat resembles our own; nor can the markets of London boast a better supply of flesh than is to be found in Peking. My curiosity induced me to inquire the prices of their meat, and on my entering the shop, I saw, on a stall before it, an earthen stove, with a gridiron placed upon it; and on my employing a variety of signs to obtain the information I wanted, the butcher instantly began to cut off small thin slices of meat, about the size of a crown piece, and broiled as fast as I could eat them. I took about a dozen of these slices, which might altogether weigh seven or eight ounces; and when I paid him, which I did by giving him a string of caxe, or small coin, he pulled off, as I suppose, the amount of his demand, which was one conderon, or ten caxe, the only current money in the empire. I saw numbers of people in other butchers shops, as I passed along, regaling themselves with beef and mutton in the same manner.

The houses for porcelain utensils and ornaments are peculiarly attractive, having a row of broad shelves, ranged above each other, on the front of their shops, on which they dispose the most beautiful specimens of their trade in a manner full of fancy and effect.

Beside the variety of trades which are stationary in this great city, there are

many thousands of its inhabitants who cry their goods about, as we see in our own metropolis. There are also great numbers of hawkers and pedlars, who go about with bags strapped on their shoulders like a knapsack, which contain various kinds of stuff goods, the folds of which are exposed to view. In selling these stuffs, they use the cubit measure of sixteen inches. Barbers also are seen running about the streets in great plenty, with every instrument known in this country for shaving the head and cleansing the ears. This trade, in China, may be pronounced a very profitable one, because every man must be shaved on a part of the head where it is impossible to shave himself. In several of the streets I saw persons engaged in selling off goods by auction: the auctioneer stood on a platform, surrounded with the various articles he had to sell; he delivered himself in a loud and bawling manner, but the smiling countenances of the audience, which was the only language I could interpret, seemed to express the entertainment they received from his harangue.

At each end of the principal streets, for there are no squares in Peking, there is a large gateway fancifully painted, with a handsome roof coloured and varnished; beneath which the name of the street is written in golden characters: these arches terminate the nominal street, or otherwise there would be streets in some parts of the city of at least five miles in length, which are formed into several divisions by these gateways.

The narrow streets are enclosed at each end with small lattice gates, which are always shut during the night; but all the considerable streets are guarded both night and day by soldiers, who wear swords by their sides, and carry long whips in their hands, to clear the streets of any inconvenient throng of people, and to chastise such as are refractory in ordinary decorum or good behaviour.

Notwithstanding the vast extent of this place, there is little or no variety in their houses, as I have before observed, but in the colours with which they are painted; they are in reality nothing better than temporary booths, erected entirely

tirely for exterior shew, and without any view to strength or durability. It is very rare, indeed, to see a house of more than one story, except such as belong to mandarins, and even those are covered, as it were, by the walls which rise above every house or building in Pekin, except a lofty pagoda, and the imperial palace.

There are no carriages standing in the streets for the convenience of the inhabitants, like our hackney coaches in London: the higher classes of people keep palanquins, and others of less distinction have covered carts drawn by a horse or mule.

The opinion, that the Chinese women are excluded from the view of strangers, has very little, if any, foundation, as among the immense crowd assembled to see the cavalcade of the English embassy, one fourth of the whole at least were women; a far greater proportion of that sex than is to be seen in any concourse of people whom curiosity assembles in our own country: and if the idea is founded in truth, that curiosity is a peculiar characteristic of the female disposition in Europe, I shall presume to say, that, from the eagerness which we observed in the looks of the Chinese women as we passed by them, that the quality which has just been mentioned is equally prevalent among the fair ones of Asia.

The women, we saw on our passage through Pekin, possessed, in general, great delicacy of feature, and fair skins by nature, with which, however, they are not content, and therefore whiten them with cosmetics; they likewise employ vermilion, but in a manner wholly different from the application of rouge among our European ladies, for they mark the middle of their lips with it by a stripe of its deepest colour, which, without pretending to reason upon it, certainly heightened the effect of their features. Their eyes are very small, but powerfully brilliant, and their arms extremely long and slender.

When we had passed through the eastern gate of the city, some confusion having arisen among the baggage carts, the whole procession was obliged to halt. Perceiving a number of women in the

crowd that surrounded us, I ventured to approach them; and, addressing them with the Chinese word *Chou au*, (or beautiful) they appeared to be extremely diverted, and gathering round me, but with an air of great modesty and politeness, they examined the make and form of my clothes, as well as the texture of the materials of which they were composed. When the carts began to move off, I took leave of these obliging females by a gentle shake of the hand, which they tendered to me with the most graceful affability; nor did the men, who were present, appear to be at all dissatisfied with my conduct. It appears, therefore, that the jealousy attributed so universally to the Chinese men, is not a predominant quality, at least, in the capital of the empire.

Among other objects which we saw in our way, and did not fail to attract our notice, was a funeral procession, which proved to be a very striking and solemn spectacle: the coffin was covered by a canopy decorated with curtains of satin, enriched with gold and flowers, and hung with escutcheons: it was placed on a large bier or platform, and carried by at least fifty or sixty men, who supported it on their shoulders with long bamboos crossing each other, marching eight abreast with a slow and solemn step. A band of music immediately followed, playing a kind of dirge, which was not without a mixture of pleasing tunes: the relations and friends of the deceased person then followed, arrayed in black and white dresses.

Having passed through the eastern suburbs of the city, we entered into a rich and beautiful country, when a short stage of about four miles brought us to one of the Emperor's palaces named Yeumen-man-yeumen, where we arrived about five o'clock in the afternoon, oppressed with fatigue from the extreme heat of the day, and the various impediments which obstructed our passage, arising from the immense crowds of people, that may be said to have filled up the whole way from Tong-tchew to this place, a journey of thirty miles.

*Narrative of the British Embassy, by
Æneas Anderson.*

DIALOGUES OF THE DEAD.

(CONTINUED FROM P. 222.)

DIALOGUE II.

Swift, a Bookfeller, and Mercury.

Bookfeller. TO enjoy in future the company of a gentleman, whose *consequential* character, in the literary line, I have long made up my mind upon, is a pleasure which I set great store by, though obtained by the loss of my existence.

Swift. Pray, friend, where did you learn your English?

Bookf. I was born and bred in London, and of such marked regularity in my line of conduct, that no man could charge me with a single act of incivism, or any thing that went to the disorganization of the society of which I was a member. I served an apprenticeship to a tip-top bookfeller, and have often heard the most learned authors discuss points of literature. I have seen them, sir, for hours, on their legs, and going into a variety of matter. The deuce is in it, if I do not speak English of the very newest and best pattern.

Swift. In what part of the town did your learned authors find kennels and dunghills to wade into the way you mention? Fleetditch, I am told, is now very decent; and has not half that variety of filthy matter, dead cats and dogs, drowned puppies, and stinking sprats*, which it formerly had. But first of all, friend, what was your last employment in the other world?

Bookf. In place of negativing your questions as inimical, though I own that at this first blush of the business they appear so, I shall be happy, on the instant, to meet your ideas, and narrate what you desiderate, not doubting of being well heard.

Swift. Sir, I am not deaf now, as I was in the other world; I shall hear you well enough, if you speak distinctly. I ask, what trade you followed?

Bookf. You mean, I suppose, in what professional line I was bred. I hinted already, that my employment was to bring forward to the view of the public at large the ideas of the learned; in other words,

* See Swift's description of a city shower.

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I was in the typographical and bookselling lines; and am free to say, that in both lines my line of conduct was indicative of exactitude to a degree. I netted, sir, although my expenditures were not small, so considerable a sum, that, on the demise of my wife, who resigned her existence about a year ago, I sported fables in my own gig and pair. I had in contemplation a seat in the Commons; but—

Swift. So; you were a bookfeller. In my time, however, the idea of a learned man could have been comprehended by the large public, or the public at large (how did you call it, pray?) without the help of an interpreter. But, perhaps, I did not take your meaning.

Bookf. Dear sir, what unfounded ideas you bring forward! You take me up on a ground entirely different from that on which I intended to meet you. I have formerly set store by you; having heard you held forth as one who had secured the marked approbation of many. You seem inclined to maltreat me; but have said nothing that militates against me as a professional man, or goes to substantiate any charge inimical to my character. And since you are pleased to be provocative, I am bold to say, that some of our best critics scout and reprobate your yahoos, with the most marked energy; complain, that they feel squeamish when they think of them; and have the idea, that descriptions of that description can be agreeable to readers of no description. I have heard one author, whose name has long been inregistered in the annals of literature, affirm, that they are disgusting to civilization. A justice of peace of my acquaintance committed himself—

Swift. The deuce he did! The laws, as well as the language of England, must be greatly changed of late years. Go on, sir, perhaps I may at last understand you.

Bookf. I say, the justice committed himself, that he would prove your diction, as well as imagery, to be low and vulgar; that it has nothing of the ton in it, no long sonorous phrasologies, no appearance of your being conversative in ancient

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or foreign language ; nothing, in a word, but what the common people may understand, as well as the most learned men in the kingdom.

Swift. Was there ever such a fellow ? Hark you, sir, do you know whom you speak to, or what you are speaking ?

Book. Most decidedly, sir ; but, *fellow me ! no fellows*, if you please. Your writings, however great their *publicity* may once have been, *have had their day* ; they are now a *boar*, sir, a mere *boar* ! I took more money last winter by the *Sorrows of Werter*, than I have taken by a seven years sale of the lucubrations of Swift.

Swift. *Werter* ! What is that ?

Book. Have you never heard of *Werter* ? What an illiterate out-of-the-way world is this ! You can have no *fashion* among you : nothing *clever* or *sentimental*, nothing that *implicates reciprocity* of the finer feelings. Why, sir, *Werter* is one of the most *eventual* and *impressive* of all our *novel* novels ; the demand there is for it *out bounds* your comprehension. You smile ; but what I say is a *truism*. If you would *be agreeable* to hear, I would give you a *statement* of some particulars. *Werter* is a true hero, and in his *line of conduct*, as a person of the highest honour and fashion, most *correct* ; though a German by birth, he must have kept the best company in France ; and so extraordinary a scholar, that he actually carried a Homer, a Greek Homer, sir, in his pocket. But misfortune *ingurgitated* him in the very lowest ebb of distress. His affections were *captured* by a neighbouring gentleman's lady, with whom he wished to have a *sentimental arrangement*, a little *flirtation*—(you understand me) an *affair of gallantry*, I mean ; and whose cruelty *fractured* the good young man's heart, and made him *temerarily* put a termination to his *existence*.

Swift. (to Mercury entering.) You come in good time, Mercury. Our friend Horace says you were famous in your day for eloquence ; perhaps you may be able to interpret some of this learned person's gibberish. He was speaking of one *Werter*.

Mer. I overheard all that passed, so you need not recapitulate. Those same

Sorrows of *Werter* I have seen. *Werter* tried to corrupt his neighbour's wife, and not wholly without success ; but, finding the lady not quite so forward as he wished, he left her in a rage, blew out his brains with a pistol, and (if we may believe some men of rhyme, who have been whimpering on the occasion) went incontinently to heaven.

Swift. Is it possible that so silly a tale can be popular ?

Mer. It is possible, for it is true ; or, as this gentleman would perhaps say, is a *truism*.

Swift. I am glad I have got out of that vile world. It was in my time so bad, that I foolishly thought it could not be worse ; but now it must have renounced both common honesty and common sense. But whence comes it that I understand so little of this man's English ?

Mer. Would you have Englishmen of the present age speak the language of Queen Anne's reign ?

Swift. Certainly. Why did Addison, and I, and some others, take so much pains to improve and fix the English tongue ? Should we have done that, think you, if we had imagined that, in so short a time, it would be so miserably altered and debased ? But who are they who thus take it upon them to disfigure the language, and by so doing to discredit the literature of England ? Not, surely, the most respectable part of the community. Men of true learning and good judgment are anxious to preserve the purity of language. Those barbarous idioms I take to be the manufacture of illiterate and affected persons, who mistake grimace for elegance, and assume the appearance of learning, because they know nothing of its reality.

Mer. You are a pretty good guesser my old friend. But you must know there is now, in the world you left, a most vehement rage of innovation in language, government, religion, and every thing else. That a thing is new, is now a sufficient recommendation, however inconvenient it may be, however unnatural and unseemly ; nay the more unnatural it is the better chance it has of coming into fashion. On the British stage, with im-

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finite applause, young and beautiful actresses perform sometimes the parts of highwaymen; and some singing actors squall in an affected voice resembling, and intended to imitate, that of women: the most humorous dramatic pieces are frittered away into songs; and I should not be surprized to hear, that henceforth Miranda and Juliet are to be personated by grim visaged grenadiers seven feet high, and Falstaff by a slender miss just entered her teens; that Hotspur and Henry of Monmouth are to fight to the tune of Lillibullera; and that Hamlet and Cato will sing their respective soliloquies in a dance, accompanied with a Scotch bagpipe. Similar remarks I could make on other public exhibitions. The pulp—

Swift. We will, if you please, defer those to another opportunity. In the mean time, I wish to hear more particulars of the degeneracy of the English tongue, and of the principles on which it seems to have been conducted. It is a subject, you know, which engaged my attention not a little, while I was on the earth.

Mer. Would you have me give you the arrangement and natural history of chaos? However, though I cannot pretend to enter minutely into so complex a business, I shall offer a few directions, which would enable you, if you were so disposed, to make English of the newest and best pattern as well nearly as his learned bookseller.—My first rule is a very comprehensive one: “Avoid short words as much as possible, however significant and well-sounding, especially if they be of English or Saxon original, and universally understood; and, in order to raise admiration of your learning, use, in their stead, longer words derived from the Greek, Latin, or French. Instead of life, new, wish for, take, plunge, &c. you must say *existence*, *novel*, *desiderate*, *capture*, *ingurgitate*, &c. as, a fever at an end to his *existence*—

Swift. But that would mean—annihilated him both body and soul.

Mer. True; but language is not now thought the worse for being ambiguous; and ambiguity of manner is not in less request than ambiguity of phrase: it is

considered as a proof of consummate urbanity, when a writer, even a writer of history, and of ancient history too, so disguises himself, that his reader cannot find out whether he be in jest or earnest. Besides, I need not tell you, that, by many genteel people, death and annihilation are supposed to be the same thing.

Swift. Proceed, if you please.

Mer. Instead of a new fashion, you would do well to say—a *novel* fashion; for this looks like French, and this by the common people will not be understood. For the same reason, and to shew your skill in the Latin tongue, say, not—I wish to be quiet, but—I *desiderate* quietness, or rather *quietude*: and you must on no account speak of taking the enemy’s ships, towns, guns, or baggage; it must be *capturing*. About 20 years ago, when this word was imported, I heard a surly English ghost remark, that since his countrymen had learned to talk of *capturing* ships, they seemed to have lost the art of taking them; but Rodney and Hood have since proved that he was mistaken.

Swift. You mentioned *plunge* as an unfashionable verb.

Mer. *Ingurgitate* is more genteel; because it is long, uncommon, and sonorous, and to those who have no Latin utterly unintelligible. He was *ingurgitated in the lowest ebb of distress* is fine language.

Swift. *Ebb*, that must mean *abatement* of distress.

Mer. Formerly it might have been so; but you may now see *lowest ebb* used for *greatest depth*, and it is thought elegant, because new. I know not whether I mentioned *fort* and *kind* as unfashionable nouns; they are quite vulgar: *description* being longer, and of Latin original, is thought much better than either, whatever harshness or confusion it may occasion. Our friend the bookseller gave a good example, when he said, of your description of the yahoos, that descriptions of that *description* can be agreeable to readers of no *description*. But of this part of the subject we have had enough. Proceed we now, therefore, to rule the second, which is this: “Al-

ways, when you can, prefer figurative to proper expression, and be not nice in the choice of your figures, nor give yourself much trouble about their consistency."

Swift. That is just the contrary of what I used to recommend. A few examples, if you please.

Mer. Instead of—He spoke an hour on various topics, you must say—*He was an hour upon his legs, and went into a variety of matter*: an idiom which is now very common, and much admired; because it is *figurative, verbose, and ambiguous*: three qualities of style, which are now, among fashionable writers and speakers, indispensable. Instead of—He undervalues his enemies—say, *He sets no store by his enemies*, or rather *he sets no store by those who are inimical to him*. *Inimical* is a great favourite, though they who use it are not yet agreed about the pronounciation of it. It came in at the same time with the verb *capture*, and from the same quarter. Unfriendly and hostile must both give place to *inimical*: the former, because it is mere English; the latter, because, though of Latin original, it is universally understood. Instead of—At first view, you must say—*At the first blush of the business*. *Hold out* is a figurative phrase of very general use: every imaginable conception of the human mind is now supposed to have hands and arms for holding out something. Letters from Spain *hold out* an *inimical* appearance: This plan or idea *holds out* great advantages: Distress of mind is *held out* by physicians as the cause of his bad health. But I see you grow impatient, and I shall go on to my third rule, of which I gave a hint already. "Avoid conciseness, and use as many words as possible." When you speak of a man's conduct, you must always call it, *his line of conduct*: and instead of an authentic narrative—you must say, a narrative *marked with authenticity*. Indeed, the words *line, meet, marked, feel, go*, and some others, may be used on all occasions, whether they have meaning or not; as—He was received with *marked* applause, *marked* insult, *marked* contempt, *marked* admiration: *meet* your wishes, *meet* your arguments, *meet* your support, *meet* your ideas,

meet your feelings, *meet* you on any ground, &c. Then as to *line*—every thing is now a *line*. You must not say, he is in the army, but, he is in the *military line*, or in the *army line*; nor, he is bred to business, but, he is bred in a *professional line*. So, instead of, he is a hair-dresser, clergyman, printer, performer, merchant, fisher-man, &c. you will be laughed at if you do not say, he is in the *hair-dressing line*, in the *clerical line*, in the *printing line*, in the *perfumery line*, in the *mercantile line*, in the *fishing line*, &c. *Feel* has become so fashionable, that your old English substantive verbs, *am* and *be* are in danger of being forgotten. Instead of—I am anxious, I am afraid, I am disappointed, I am warm, I am sick, he is bold, they are ashamed, the room is damp, the room is cold, &c. you must say, I *feel* anxious, I *feel* afraid, I *feel* disappointed, I *feel* warm, I *feel* sick, he *feels* bold, they *feel* ashamed, the room *feels* damp, the day *feels* cold, &c. his arguments *went* to prove, &c. Accounts from Spain *go* to say that, &c.: This, because more verbose, is thought more elegant than—Accounts from Spain say—his arguments proved, &c.

Swift. Those people seem to be put to hard shifts to make their books and speeches long and enigmatical. But surely such affectation cannot be universal.

Mer. It is not. In the British senate, and in some British pulpits, you might hear strains of eloquence that would do honour to Demosthenes, and transcend the abilities of Tillotson and Bishop Taylor. You formerly admired Bolingbroke as a speaker, but were you to hear Mr P——.

Swift. Bolingbroke was a shallow fellow, though I own he imposed on Pope and me; but, on a better, wiser, and more learned man than either of us, mean Arbuthnot, he did not impose: the Doctor understood him well. Bolingbroke's ostentation kept his ignorance out of sight, and because he was positive we thought him penetrating. He could turn a sentence so as to make it sound well; but it was all *words, words*, as Hamlet says. For my part, you know

I never valued those modulated periods, as I think your critics call them; brevity, simplicity, and proper words in proper places, form, in my opinion, the perfection of eloquence. But I interrupt you.

Mer. I mentioned the necessity which an English writer, who aims at popularity, is now under, of using long words: I ought to have added, that it is also thought genteel sometimes to shorten ordinary expressions. For *reformation* every body now says *reform*; this being French, and the other vile old English: instead of—for their future, it is fashionable to say *in future*; and beautiful (or ugly) *to a degree*, instead of—to a great degree. The last example has also the advantage of being elegant on account of its ambiguity: as the following very fashionable phrases have, of being not merely ambiguous, but unintelligible: he *sported* *fable*, *scouted the idea*, *netted a cool thousand*, has not *made up his mind*, &c.

Swift. These indeed are such jargon, that I can make nothing of them. But I suppose they hardly deserve interpretation.

Mer. In elysium they do not deserve it: but in Great Britain you would be stared at as a prodigy of ignorance and rusticity, if you should seem ignorant of their meaning. I know not whether I told you of a rule, which, in the fabrication of this new dialect, is much attended to: "Affect uncommon terminations as much as possible." Instead of reference, preference, commitment, approbation, &c. say *referral*, *preferral*, *committal*, *approval*, &c. and the *transferral* of property. But, above all, to show your great learning, affect terminations of a Greek form, as *—ism* and *—ist*; as *truism* for truth, *agriculturist* for husband-

man. Since *boxing* became a fine art—

Swift. Boxing is a black-guard art: who made it *fine*, pray? There were said to be only four fine arts; and one of them, *fiddling*. I could never prevail on myself to honour that with approbation. I acknowledge only three; poetry, painting, and architecture.

Mer. There are many fine arts now; dancing, tumbling, wagering, gaming, legerdemain, horse-racing, face-painting in both sexes, cock-fighting, are all fine arts, and hair-dressing is a very fine art. But, as I was saying, since *boxing* became a *fine art*, it is quite vulgar to call a professor of it a *boxer*. Some learned innovator, having heard of the Latin *pugil*, thought of introducing it; but *pugil* was too diminutive a name for a thing of such magnitude; and therefore clapping to it part of a Greek termination, he made it *pugilist*; which being instantly adopted by the *diletanti* (or admirers) of boxing and new words, gave rise to the adjectives *pugilistic* and *pugilistical*, as in this example: "We hear it is in contemplation to run up a novel and superb pavilion at New-market for *pugilistical* exhibitions." *Pugilisticism* and *pugilisticity* have not yet appeared, but are every hour expected; and I will venture to insure them a favourable reception.

Swift. Nay, good Mercury, I am afraid you are now going too far, and at at your old trade of putting tricks upon travellers. However, I thank you for your information, though you have made me sick of the subject. I see my friend Addison coming this way; it will require an hour even of his conversation to wear out the disagreeable impressions left in my mind, by this abominable detail of vulgarity, pedantry, and barbarism.

THE FRENCH ROYALIST AND REPUBLICAN.

TRANSLATED FROM THE ROYALIST'S MEMOIRS.

I HAD been about three weeks in the army of La Vendee, and few days had passed without some skirmish, when the republicans made a sudden and impetuous attack on the post which it was my duty to defend. We opposed them valiantly for half the day, but were at

length on the point of giving way to their superior numbers; when a happy diversion from one of our neighbouring posts, which marched to cut off the enemy's rear, threw their ranks into disorder, and put the republicans instantly to flight. Being now, in our turn, the assailants,

we pursued them with ardour; and, for my part, I furiously followed after one of the fugitives, who appeared to be an officer.

In his precipitate flight, he threw himself into the most difficult ways, intersected with hedges and ditches: but my horse, seconding the ardour of his master, overleaped every thing with admirable adroitness. In spite, however, of all our efforts, my adversary gained on me in swiftness; and the rapidity of his flight had almost saved him, when the girth of his saddle gave way; and, throwing him on the ground, left him, without defence, to my fury. I raised high my sabre over him, and was about to cut him in two; when, turning towards me, with a calm and noble aspect—"Royalist," said he; shewing me, at the same time, that all that remained of his arms was the mere handle of his sword—"You can acquire little glory by my sacrifice! It is true, I confess, that the war which prevails between us, has entitled you to take, and leaves me but little hope of retaining, my life: yet, if there be any one whom you love on the earth, if there be any object to whom you ought to be dear, in the name of that person I ask it!"

At these unexpected words, my arm was arrested, as by enchantment; my fury was allayed; my heart affected; and the republican saved.

"Thou hast conquered," said I, in a loud voice; "live, then, since thou hast found the road to my heart. But, fly; for, if thou givest me time to recollect myself, thy death is inevitable!" He would have replied—"Fly," repeated I, with a renovated anger, which made him turn instantly pale; "and tremble, lest the remembrance of my King, should chase away that of my Mistress!"

He disappeared; and I mournfully took the road back to our camp, a prey to the agitation of contending passions.

This man had touched the harmonious chord of my affections; and the sweet vibrations mollified the fury of my heart. Now, I applauded myself, for having suspended my vengeance for the sake of her who was most dear to me; and now

I regretted my own weakness, and reproached myself with this republican's existence.

Shortly after, we made, in our turn, a grand attack on the republican posts, which was crowned with the most brilliant success. I was in the van; and, the moment I perceived the enemy's line broken, no longer master of myself, I advanced before my men, according to our invariable custom, and abandoned myself to the pursuit of the flying enemy. Several of my companions pursued with equal ardour; and, overturning all that opposed our passage, we pushed forward without wisdom or reflection.

Our chief, in the mean time, who had no other intention than that of dislodging the republicans, satisfied with the advantages of the day, and finding his object accomplished, had ordered a retreat to be sounded: but it was in vain that the voice of our men, and the noise of our warlike music, invited us back; we still continued the pursuit. Let me here remark, that this confusion and impetuosity in the moment of victory, has constantly been, and it is to be feared will long continue to be, the cause of all the reverse of fortune which has happened in *La Vendee*, and the rock which has proved fatal to so many glorious victories.

An invincible obstacle at length put an end to our pursuit: the banks of the *Loire* convinced us that we could proceed no further. Our numbers had gradually diminished during our progress; and the sight of the river restored to Reason most of those who were now left: she seemed, however, determined completely to abandon me.

A delicious sentiment, ten thousand times more dangerous than my imprudent pursuit, rivetted me to these fatal banks. My eyes began to distinguish, from thence, with the most ravishing emotion, the sweet objects which had charmed my placid infancy. I again beheld those delightful spots which had so often contributed to my happiness. Those thick groves of trees, which had so long prodigally afforded me their peaceful shelter; those distant spires, the lonely summits

of which had so often proved the guides of my rural excursions. With my attention fixed on the opposite shore, and my arms fondly extended towards those once happy abodes, I was absorbed in the most perfect rapture; and remained, entranced, at the sight of objects so dear to me. For a moment, I seemed to find, in my heart, all the felicities it had lost; I forgot all my present misfortunes. But, alas! I was awakened from this charming reverie, by a stroke the most horrible, and the most terrific.

I found myself suddenly seized and bound by the republicans; who, recovering from their panic, returned to occupy the ground which had been voluntarily abandoned by the royalists. I was not the only imprudent; for I soon found myself in company with thirty other victims.

It would be difficult to describe all the ill treatment we experienced, and the barbarous preparations they made to aggravate the punishment for which we were reserved. They presently crowded us into a dungeon, heaped one on another, without affording us any nourishment; and our guards were ordered to massacre us, without mercy, on the smallest noise being heard among us. For the rest, they very humanely assured us, that we should be shot next morning, as soon as they mounted guard. The commander in chief, however, had fortunately been absent two or three days; and the officer he left durst not take our execution on himself, because orders had been lately received by the army, always to reserve some prisoners, that they might be sent two and two to the neighbouring towns, for the sake of keeping the guillotine employed, and the inhabitants in a constant state of terror and subjection.

We were, therefore, spared for the present; but, one of the republicans having made an infernal proposal, that we should condescend to the pleasure and amusement of the soldiers, they immediately prepared a punishment still less supportable than that with which we had originally been menaced. They drove, at the head of the camp, as many stakes as they had prisoners; to these we were

firmly bound, and from thence became the miserable objects of the low ribaldry, pusillanimous insults, and unmanly blows, of their whole army.

Having dressed, in our presence, two figures, they covered them with the attributes of royalty and of religion: to one of these they gave the title of *King*, and that of *Pope* to the other. In the middle they raised a rostrum, where all who pleased were welcome to give proofs of their eloquence; those, especially, who were most fertile in insults. Judge what I was doomed to hear, during the two days of this cruel torment! One related the most gross indelicacies; and vaunted, by the name of exploits, all the crimes which he had committed against us. He enumerated all the houses he had burned, the women he had drowned, and the infants whose throats he had cut. His recital made me shudder with horror! Some, on the contrary, pretended to depict virtue; and gravely harangued, on what they called our crimes and forfeitures; while others, and those were much the greatest number, joined derision the most atrocious to the most villainous barbarity.

They gave us, for our meals, only a morsel of black bread, and a single glass of water; which were delivered with mock parade. A herald preceded the distribution; proclaiming aloud, that all might now behold the splendid *feast* with which his Majesty King Louis XVII. entertained his loyal and faithful subjects. At other times, we received cuffs of the head, which they dealt to all at once; or were saluted with pails of water, which they poured on our bare heads, notwithstanding the rigour of the season: felicitating us, that our Holy Father, the Pope, out of his abundant kindness, thus recompensed his faithful flock, by the renewal of those blessed sacraments, *baptism* and *confirmation*!

Should I attempt to describe all the humiliations and sufferings which they inflicted on us, the recital would never be ended. I had arrived towards the conclusion of my second day's sufferings, and prayer of Heaven, that he would be pleased to abridge them by my death;

when

when I perceived, among the spectators who were constantly parading before us, a person whom I perfectly recollected was the very republican whose life I had so recently granted. I saw that he also recognized me, for his countenance suddenly changed, when his eyes encountered mine. He presently disappeared; but soon returning, and stepping from the middle of the crowd, advanced opposite to where I was stationed: then, pointing at me with his finger—"Comrades," said he, smiling, to the soldiers, "behold one whom I denounce as a priest!"—Certainly, continued he, "it is not just that a soldier of the Pope should be treated like a satellite of Kings: we must not grant him the honour of being shot, but rather deliver him up to the sacred water which reclaims him."

It is to be remembered, that priests and women were in general drowned.

"These holy banditti," he proceeded, "often reproach us with being unjust. It is proper to convince them that we know how to make a due distribution of justice; and, for my own part, I am resolved that it shall be my business to obtain a redress of this grievance." He then departed, amidst the laughter and applause of the multitude, who recommenced their abominable persecutions.

In the mean time, I dreaded no augmentation of evil from this adventure, notwithstanding the brutal language of the officer: and was impatiently waiting the event, when I perceived him, at night, entering the dungeon in which we were every evening buried. He produced to the gaoler an order for exchanging my prison; and, renewing his insulting speeches, carried me away. Hardly, however, was I in his hands, and had quitted the dungeon, when he changed his voice and his language. "My friend," said he, "take courage: this is my happy hour; for, O how delightful is gratitude! I will either save you, or we will perish together." Then, stripping off his large regimental riding-coat, he discovered a coarser beneath, which he made me instantly take; and, placing on my head a red cap, which he drew from his pocket—"You must profit," said he, "by the

darkness of the night; and forget not, in any extremity, that you are my servant. I have prepared every thing for your escape, and hope to succeed. I have no duty to perform till to-morrow morning; in the mean time, we can manage well enough all that will be necessary for you. I have taken care to tell several of my comrades, that I meant to pass the night with some of those acquaintances which our long winter quarters have procured us on the other side the river."

To gain the rear of the army, we were under the necessity of passing a prodigious number of posts; and I had an opportunity to convince myself of the strange confusion which every where prevailed. There was neither guard nor precaution; the watch-word, which my deliverer had carefully given me, was totally useless. We reached the head quarters without having been in the smallest degree interrupted or interrogated. There, availing ourselves of the ferry-boat, which passes and repasses every hour, we arrived safe on the other side; and my generous conductor accompanied me to an inn, where he ordered a good supper.

No sooner were we alone, than he took from his pocket a certificate of civism, in which a blank was left for the name, as well as a passport with similar blanks for the places of destination. Then, placing his arms on the table, with a purse of considerable value, he sunk on one knee before me—"Accept these," said he; "it is your prisoner whom you behold at your feet, and who at this moment confesses that he is indebted to your generosity alone for the life and liberty which he now enjoys. He pretends not to discharge the obligation which he owes for such great blessings; but he is desirous that you should believe he was not unworthy to obtain them. However criminal I may appear to you, (added he), the part which I am acting, believe, for the present, that it is possible I may some day be enabled to justify myself: for good sentiments delight to dwell together, and a heart of tried fidelity cannot be altogether bad. My conduct, I confess, must appear atrocious to you, who are not in possession of the key. How severe,

at

at this moment, is my fate! that I have not the power of explaining myself to you, for whom my esteem ought to be so dear!—But you will have the kindness to believe, that it is a secret which I cannot possibly divulge, since it lays me under the cruel necessity of being silent even to you.”

Filled with wonder, at such feeling, and such noble deportment, I took him by the hand; and, no longer consider-

ing his opinion, or his principles, I tenderly embraced him in my arms.

We gave each other our respective names, the places of our original residence, and vowed to one another an inviolable attachment. On his word I make no difficulty to rely; for, whatever may henceforth be this maa, and his actions, I feel that I shall need not only his remembrance, but his regard.

By F. Ashmore, Esq;

HISTORICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE PARTICULARS RESPECTING THE INHABITANTS OF THE KINGDOM OF CANARA, ON THE COAST OF MALABAR.

THE characters used in writing by the Canareese and Malabars, appear, as well as their dialect, to be derived from the same source: they write from the left, as we do; the Malabars, with an iron skewer, on leaves of a species of the palmyra, commonly called the brab-tree: the leaf is about two inches broad, has many folds, strung loosely by a loop at the end, and is held in the left hand, the thumb-nail of which, in those who profess writing, has a nick in it to receive and direct the skewer: the writing is performed with inconceivable quickness, and not only trifling occurrences, but public records of disbursements and events are thus written and preserved.

On public or important matters, the Canareese, we believe, write on common paper; but their ordinary accounts and writings are done with a white pencil on black paper, or rather a cloth, which is prepared something like our slate paper, and the pencil is a fossil, very similar to French chalk. A large book has but one piece of this paper, which is folded backward and forward, and will open out to ten or twelve-yards in length.

In times of peace this country abounds in oxen and sheep, the latter for food, the former for the purpose of labour; for the Canareese eat no beef, or swine's flesh. Grain and fowls are also in abundance; but no geese, turkeys, or tame ducks. The jungles and hills are inhabited by tygers, bears, and other carnivorous animals: of the cat kind, as well as the tyger, here are leopards,

cheetas, and, we believe, the lynx is sometimes seen, but no lions. Of the canine species, wolves, hyænas, jackals, and foxes, are on every hill, and afford good sport in chace; the antelope, and several other kinds of deer, in an open country, are seen every day in herds; some of them are very large and beautiful, having long branching antlers, and black skins spotted white: they are so fleet, it is in vain giving chace, and withal so shy, and keeping mostly in a clear country, it is difficult to shoot them. Elks are said to be in this country, but we never saw any, and a species of deer not unlike the elk, called in India the sambha.

For the gun there are peacocks, partridges, quails, snipes, doves, plover, and other delicate birds: the pheasant is not eatable, and has not the beautiful plumage of the English, or Chinese pheasant; but the jungle cock is, in every respect, but little inferior. The curmoa or florakin is highly esteemed; and here is another bird, whose name we cannot recollect, larger than the turkey, and for the spit equally good: it flies slowly and heavily, and being shy, and lighting only in clear open places, is difficult to shoot. Hares are in plenty, but no rabbits. The tanks abound in ducks, teal, and widgeon; of the former a variety, and some very large. Fishing affords but indifferent sport; for although the rivers and tanks seem to have plenty of fish, they will not take bait. We have lived several months together in a populous town; on the bank of the finest river

in Canara, and were seldom able to procure fish, although had any been caught, they would most likely have been brought to us, as so much more than the usual price would have been paid: from this we conclude the Canarese are very indifferent hands at the net. In times of peace this fair country, at so reasonable a rate, affords every necessary of life, that the natives are not constrained to drain the water of its inhabitants for a subsistence, and their simplicity in food causes no demand for luxuries.

Fruit and vegetables are neither in such variety or quality as might be expected, where they form so considerable an article in the diet of the people: plantains should, we think, from their utility, and perhaps flavour, rank first on the list of fruits; mangoes are in abundance, but very inferior to many kinds of that exquisite fruit in Bombay, Goa, and other places on the Malabar coast. Mangoes, when green, give a relish to the simple food of the natives; they are also salted and used as an acid, the only one indeed, the Canarese have, excepting tamarinds; for they make no vinegar, although it might as easily be procured, as it is in most parts of India, by suffering the juice, that exudes from the cocoa-nut or date tree, to ferment a few days in the sun, with a little coarse sugar mixed in it. This liquor, called by natives, in different parts of India, tarree, neera, or sindee, by the English toddy, is procured by hanging an earthen pot on a stem whence the embryo fruit has been cut: when drank before sun-rise it is sweet, of delicious flavour, and of medicinal properties; keeping the body cool and soluble. In a few hours, by violent fermentation, it becomes intoxicating, and is drank to excess by the lower classes of people in most parts of Hindostan: a spirit is also extracted from it by distillation. The liquor is gathered twice a day, in the quantity of half a pint, about the time of sun-rising and setting.

The other fruits are musk and water-melons, pomegranates, grapes, pine-apples, limes, custard-apples, jacks, guavas, and a few other inferior kinds, common

throughout India: grapes and pines seldom come to market. Cocoa-nuts and dates are in great abundance, and are sent to the coast as an article of merchandise. Heretofore it has been a received opinion, that the cocoa-nut tree would not flourish but near the sea; we have, however, seen very extensive groves, or rather forests of them, about the centre of the peninsula, a hundred and fifty miles from the sea, in as fine order as any on the coast.

No birds, or animals, peculiar for the beauty of their plumage, or other singularities, occur to us, as natives, in this part of the peninsula. Monkeys are numerous, and squirrels, of both a variety of kinds; the former disgusting by their size, and too near approach to the human figure: the squirrels are some of them very diminutive and pretty, and by being fed and cherished, become quite domesticated and free. That beautiful little bird, called baya, so frequently mentioned by travellers to suspend its nest on the extreme branches of trees, is very common here.

In common with what other people we have visited, living remote from our settlements, and out of the influence of our customs, the Canarese imagine every white man a physician; and as we occasionally appeared in that character, it was easy to discover their entire ignorance in what relates to compounds: in simples their information has been dictated by nature, and is not despicable; it is, indeed, sufficient for their purposes, for being moderate in living, and situated in a temperate climate, few people have less occasion for physicians. In cases of fever nature has furnished them with a medicine that grows in every hedge; it is a common shrub, the leaves of which being dried and reduced to powder, was, by our professional gentlemen, in intermittent cases, given in preference to bark. Antimony is used; but their confined knowledge in chymistry prevents any elegance in the preparation: nitre and allum appear to be favourite medicines, and are administered in a variety of cases.

Innoculation for the small pox, we think,

think, is not practised, nor is the disease much dreaded when it does make its appearance, which is not unfrequent, but without any extensive effects: from the same favourable causes already mentioned, the temperature of the climate, and their simplicity in food, these people have it in so benign a form as to create very little alarm: some, however, we have observed, both men and women, marked with the confluent kind. Opium is taken, not as a medicine, but a luxury, in the way of inhalation; laudanum is unknown:—they make, and use, sal ammoniac, but know not much of its properties.

In surgery, the Canareese, it may be said, have no skill or knowledge; were a man's finger in a state of mortification, they could not remove it. In bruises and contusions, nature is again kind to them; as on every road a shrub grows, the leaves of which being boiled in water, the fumes, or the water, is a most excellent emollient: it is common, in most parts of India, and by us called the fomentation-leaf. We have before had occasion to observe there being scorpions in this country; they are the largest we have ever seen, and quite black, but their sting is more painful than dangerous: in these cases, the Carnareese scarify the affected part, and rub it with hot cocoa

nut oil, and encrust it with cow-dung: the latter is a common application, and is not a bad poultice. The only snake whose bite, that we know of, is mortal, is the *cobrá de cupello*, so called by Europeans from having a membrane round its head, which, when irritated, it expands like a hood, as the Portuguese name denotes: it is a very beautiful species, five or six feet, or more in length, and is the only instance, within our knowledge, of a serpent of that size being mortally venomous; as we have ever remarked, the smaller the reptile, the more dangerous its bite. In India there are snakes, or rather worms, not more than four inches in length, nor thicker than a tobacco-pipe, whose bite is almost instant death: in Tellicherry, many years back, we recollect the death of an elephant was imputed to the bite of one of these apparently insignificant reptiles.

The idea that venom decreases in animals in an inverse proportion to their size, is natural; for as nature, we are taught, never works in vain, it would appear a superfluity to have bestowed on creatures the faculty of killing by incision, whose strength alone is a sufficient defence against its enemies, and whose contact is abundantly mortal for the purposes of procuring food.

(*To be continued.*)

ACCOUNT OF SOME NATURAL CURIOSITIES IN CARNIOLA.

PARTICULARLY THE LAKE OF CIRKNITZ, AND QUICKSILVER MINES.

IN Carniola, which is a duchy of Germany, in the circle of Austria, is the celebrated Lake of Cirknitz, which takes its name from the neighbouring market-town. It is one German mile in length, from north to south, $\frac{1}{2}$ a one in breadth, and from one to two, three, and four fathoms deep; but some of the pits are many fathoms deep. In this lake are three beautiful islands covered with trees: these islands are called Vornec, Velh Goriza, and Mala Goriza. A peninsula also runs into it, and is separated from the island of Vornec by a canal. There are many holes or pits in the lake, with long ditches like canals; and it receives the waters of eight brooks.

It is a common saying, that in this lake a person may sow and reap, hunt

and fish, within the space of a year; but this is the least remarkable circumstance in it, and no more than what may be said of almost any other spot that is overflowed in winter or spring. The most wonderful circumstance is its ebbing and flowing. The former always happens in a long drought, when it runs off through eighteen holes at the bottom, which form so many eddies or whirlpools. Baron Valvasor mentions a singular way of fishing in one of these holes, called Ribescajama: he says, that when the water is entirely run off into its subterraneous reservoirs, the peasants venture with lights into that cavity, which is in a hard rock, there or four fathoms under ground, to a solid bottom; whence the water running

through small holes, as through a sieve, the fish are left behind, caught, as it were, in a net provided by nature.

At the first appearance of its ebbing, a bell is rung at Cirknitz, upon which all the peasants in the neighbouring villages prepare, with the utmost diligence, for fishing; for the greatest part of the fish generally go off at the beginning of the ebb, and seldom stay till the water is considerably decreased. Above a hundred peasants never fail to exert themselves on this occasion, and both men and women run promiscuously into the lake, stripped quite naked, although both the magistrates and the clergy have used their utmost endeavours, to suppress this improper custom, particularly on account of the young lay brothers of a neighbouring convent, who have the privilege of fishing there, and notwithstanding the prohibitions of the fathers, leave the convent in order to see this uncommon scene. The peasants, however, are not observed to be guilty of more indecency at these times than at others, when they are clothed. At those ebbs, an incredible number of pike, trout, tench, eels, carp, perch, &c. are caught in the lake, and what are not consumed, or disposed of while fresh, are dried by the fire.

Though every part of the lake is left dry, two or three pools excepted, yet, Mr Keyfler says, immediately on the return of the water, it abounds in fish as much as it did before; and the fish that return with the water are of a very large size, particularly pikes weighing fifty or sixty pounds. It is also remarkable, that when it begins to rain hard, three of the cavities spout up water to the height of two or three fathoms; and if the rain continues, and is accompanied with violent thunder, the water bubbles out of all the holes through which it had been absorbed, two of them excepted, and the whole lake is again filled with water in twenty-four, and often in eighteen hours. Sometimes, not only fish, but live ducks with grass and fish in their stomachs, have emerged out of these cavities. The Abbe Fortis has described a lake possessing the like remarkable quality, in Dalmatia.

In a rock on one side of this lake, but

considerably higher than its surface, are two caverns, at some distance from each other; and when it thunders, the water gushes out of both, with great noise and impetuosity. If this happens in autumn, they also eject a great many ducks, which are blind, very fat, and of a black colour; and, though they are, at first, almost bare of feathers, in a fortnight's time, or, at furthest, before the end of October, they are entirely fledged, recover their sight, and fly away. Each of these caverns is six feet high, and as many broad; and when the water gushes out of them, it is in a large column of the same dimensions, and in a continual stream. There is a passage in each of these caverns, where a man may walk upright a considerable way; but it is said, that no person has ever yet ventured into them, to search into the nature of the inner caves and reservoir, to which these apertures lead; for there is no certainty but that, in an instant, he may be surprised by the water rushing upon him, with the force and rapidity of a fire-engine. Something very similar to this is likewise related by the Abbe Fortis, in his account of Dalmatia.

When the lake ebbs early in the year, within twenty days time grass grows upon it, which is mowed down, and the bottom afterwards sowed with millet: but if the water does not run off early, nothing can be sown; and if it soon returns, as it sometimes does, the seed is lost: otherwise, after the millet harvest, all manner of game is hunted and shot in it.

Adlersberg is a market town of Inner Carniola, situated at the foot of a high rocky mountain, on which stands a citadel. About half way up the acclivity of this mountain, is the entrance into a large cavern, that is divided into a great number of subterraneous passages. The eye is here delighted with viewing a great number of sparry icicles, formed on the arched roof of this vast cavern, by the exudations of a lapideous or petrifying fluid, which form the most beautiful decorations. The sides are covered with all kinds of figures, formed by the same exudations, to which the imagination of the spectator gives various forms never intended

ended by nature ; so that it is not at all strange that some people should make out dragons, heads of horses, tygers, and other animals. Several pillars, which are to be seen on each side, proceed from the droppings of the petrifying fluid from the top, which form a kind of sparry pillar on the bottom of the cave : this gradually increases, till, at last, it joins the icicle at the top, by meeting it about halfway, and thus a complete pillar is formed. If a person's curiosity will carry him so far, he may rove about two German miles in the subterraneous passages of this cavern. The present Earl of Bristol (Bishop of Derry) visited a similar cavern in Dalmatia, in company with the Abbe Fortis.

It is remarkable, that the river Poig, which rises in this mountain, about four English miles from Adlersberg, runs again to it with an inverted course, and loses itself near the entrance of the cavern, falling by a great depth into the rock, as is evident from its roaring noise, and the sound caused by flinging a stone into the hole. The same river appears again near Planina ; but, soon after, it loses itself a second time in a rock, and at length emerges a third time, when it assumes the name of the Laubach, at the town of that name.

About two German miles from Adlersberg, is another remarkable cavern, called St Magdalen's Cave. The way to it being covered with stones and bushes, is extremely troublesome ; but the great fatigue in going is compensated by the satisfaction of seeing such an extraordinary cavern. You first descend into a hole, where the earth seems to have fallen in for ten paces before you reach the entrance, which resembles a fissure in a huge rock caused by an earthquake. Here the torches are always lighted to conduct travellers ; for the cave is extremely dark. This wonderful cavern seems as if divided into several large halls, and other apartments. The vast number of pillars with which it is ornamented by nature, give it a superb appearance, and are extremely beautiful ; for they are as white as snow, and have a kind of transparent lustre, not unlike that of white su-

gar-candy. The bottom is of the same materials, so that a person may imagine he is walking among the ruins of some stately palace, amid noble pillars and columns, partly mutilated and partly entire. From the top sparry icicles are seen every where suspended, in some places resembling wax tapers, which, from their radiant whiteness appear extremely beautiful. All the inconvenience here arises from the inequality of the bottom, which may make the spectator stumble, while he is viewing the beauties above and around him.

At Idria, a small town in this part of Carniola, seated in a deep valley, amid high mountains, on the banks of the river Idria, are the celebrated quicksilver mines, discovered in 1497. Before that time, this part of the country was inhabited only by a few coopers and other artificers in wood ; but, one evening, a cooper having placed a new tub under a dropping spring, in order to try whether it would hold water, when he came, in the morning to take the tub away, found it so heavy, that he could hardly move it. At first, the superstitious notions that are apt to possess the minds of the ignorant made him suspect that his tub was bewitched ; but, at last, perceiving a shining fluid at the bottom, and not knowing what to make of it, he went to Laubach, where he shewed it to an apothecary, who being an artful man, dismissed him with a small present, and desired him to bring some more of the same fluid whenever he could meet with it. This the cooper frequently did, being highly pleased with his good luck ; but the affair being at last made public, several persons formed themselves into a society, in order to search further into the quicksilver mine. In their possession it continued, till Charles Duke of Austria, perceiving the great importance of such a work, gave them a sum of money, as a compensation for the expences they had incurred, and took it into his own hands.

The subterraneous passages of the mine are so extensive, that it would take up several hours to go through them. The greatest perpendicular depth, including from the entrance of the shaft, is 840 feet ; but as they advance horizontally under a high

high mountain, the depth would be much greater if measured from the surface of the hill. One way of descending the shaft is by a bucket ; but, as the entrance is narrow, the bucket is liable to strike against the sides, or to be stopped by something in the way, so that it may easily overfet. The other way of going down is safer : this is, descending by a great number of ladders, placed obliquely, in a kind of zig-zag ; but as the ladders are wet and narrow, a person must be very cautious how he steps, to prevent his falling. On descending, there are resting-places, in some parts, that are very welcome to the weary traveller. In some of the subterranean passages the heat is so intense, as to throw a man into a perfect sweat ; and formerly, in some of these shafts, the air was extremely confined, so that several miners have been suffocated by a kind of igneous vapour called the damp ; but, by sinking the main shaft deeper, this has been prevented. Near the main is a large wheel, and an hydraulic machine, by which all the water is raised out of the bottom of the mine.

Virgin mercury is that which is prepared by nature, and is found in some of the ores of this mine, in a multitude of little drops of pure quicksilver. This is also to be met with in a kind of clay, and sometimes flows down the passages or fissures of the mine, in a small continued stream, so that a man has frequently gathered, in six hours, above thirty-six pounds of virgin mercury, which bears a higher price than common quicksilver. The rest is extracted from cinnaber (which

is the ore of quicksilver) by the force of fire.

Every common miner receives, in wages, three shillings and sixpence a week ; but many of them are afflicted with a nervous disorder, accompanied with violent tremblings, sudden convulsive motions of the hands and legs, and frightful distortions of the face. Those are most subject to these disorders who work in the places where the virgin mercury is found, which, in a surprising manner, insinuates itself into their bodies ; so that when they go into a warm bath, or are put into a profuse sweat by the steam, drops of pure mercury have been known to issue through the pores, from all parts of the body. These mines are often infested with rats and mice, which feed on the crumbs of bread, &c. dropped by the miners at their meals ; but this plague seldom lasts long, for even they are seized with the like convulsive disorders as the men, which soon kills them. It is deemed a necessary precaution for every person to eat, before he descends into these subterraneous regions.

All the adjacent country is very woody ; but that the woods may not be destroyed, great quantities of fuel, for the smelting furnaces, are annually brought down the river Idria, from some forests at the distance of five or six miles. Beside this river, there is a canal two miles in length, supplied with water by several streams issuing from perennial springs, in order to put in motion the machines belonging to the mines.

ON THE LONGEVITY OF ANIMALS.

THE length of life that animals would naturally attain has been in few instances exactly ascertained. Domestic animals, for the most part, are either sacrificed for the purposes of œconomy, or destroyed by accident, long before they reach the period that nature had assigned them ; and wild animals are but in few cases the objects of accurate observation.

Of all domestic animals, the sheep and cat seem to be the shortest lived. The sheep, at five or six years of age, usually loses its teeth so much, as to be able with

difficulty, after that period, to collect subsistence. Few cats outlive the period of eight or ten years. Dogs attain the age fifteen, and sometimes twenty. Many horses have been known to exceed thirty, and some even to the age of fifty. The cow seldom continues to have good teeth beyond ten or twelve years. But of all kinds of terrestrial animals, the feathered tribe seem to be susceptible of the greatest longevity. A tame goose has been known to live above half a century, and swans are apparently equally long lived.

Among

Among the wild fowls a few accidental cases have been recorded, that tend to prove that they in general live long. The following is a very remarkable one :

A great many years ago, Mr Scot, of Benholm, near Montrose, had accidentally caught a sea gull (a sea maw) whose wings he cut, and put it into his garden to clear it of slugs and other vermin of that sort. The bird remained in that situation for several years ; and being kindly treated, it became very familiar, so as to come upon a call to the kitchen-door. It was known by the name of *Willie*. This bird became at last so tame, that no care was taken to preserve it, and its wings having grown to full length, it flew away, joined the other gulls upon the beach, and came back from time to time to the house ; but at the season of emigration he followed his companions, at which the family were vexed. To their astonishment, however, it returned next season, and with its usual familiarity continued about the house, where it was welcomed with joy, and fed with the

garbage of fish, its favourite food. In this way it went and returned for forty years, without intermission, and kept up its acquaintance in the most cordial manner ; for, while in the country, it visited them daily, answered to its name, and eat almost out of the hand. One year, however, very near the period of his final disappearance, Willie did not pay his respects to the family for eight or ten days after the general flock were upon the coast, and it was concluded he was dead ; but one morning, while the family were at breakfast, a servant came in and informed them that Willie was returned. The family were so overjoyed that they arose and welcomed their old guest, and food being given him, he eat of it with his usual frankness, and was as tame as any barn-yard fowl about the house. In a year or two afterwards this grateful bird discontinued his visits for ever, so that it was concluded he was dead ; but whether from old age, or from accidental causes, could never be ascertained.

POWER OF MUSIC UPON A HARE.

ONE Sunday evening, five choristers were walking on the banks of the river Mersey, in Cheshire ; after some time, being tired with walking, they sat down on the grass, and began to sing an anthem. The field on which they sat was terminated at one extremity by a wood, out of which, as they were singing, they observed a hare to pass with great swiftness towards the place where they were sitting, and to stop at about twenty yards distance from them. She appeared highly delighted with the harmony of the music, often turning up the side of her head to listen with more facility.

As soon as the harmonious sound was over, the hare returned slowly towards the wood : when she had reached nearly the end of the field, they began the same piece again ; at which the hare stopped, turned about, and came swiftly back, to about the same distance as before, where she seemed to listen with rapture and delight, till they had finished the anthem, when she returned again by a slow pace up the field, and entered the wood.

From Eastcott's Sketches of the Origin and Effects of Music.

CHEAP SUBSTITUTE FOR SUGAR.

THE very extravagant price of sugar has led many ingenious persons to try various experiments, for the purpose of obtaining a succedaneum equally pleasant and salutary, and capable of being produced at a moderate expence. Among these expedients, there is not, perhaps, any thing better calculated to fulfil the different intentions, than purified treacle :

the process for obtaining which, is founded on experiments made by the celebrated Mr Lowitz, of Petersburg, and is simply as follows.

Take twelve pounds weight of treacle, with the same weight of water ; then, grossly bruising three pounds of charcoal thoroughly burnt, mix the whole in a caldron, and let the mixture boil gently,

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for half an hour, on a clear wood fire. After pouring the liquor through a straining bag, replace it on the fire, that the superfluous water may evaporate, and the treacle attain its original consistence.

In this operation there is very little loss of quantity : and, as the treacle is sensibly ameliorated, with very little

trouble, and nothing that deserves the name of expence, we have thought it well worth adopting for many useful purposes, though it certainly is not equal to the best sugar, when used with milk, and fine or aromatic liquors. Salutory it certainly is, in many respects ; perhaps, far more so, than even sugar itself.

CULTURE OF POTATOES.

THE following experiments, for the better production of this valuable root, will, it is presumed, be acceptable to our readers.—The same quantity of sets produced as follows, viz.

No manure	-	-	134 lb. very small.
Coal ashes	-	-	211 rather small.
Stable dung	-	-	315 very fine.
Stable dung and coal ashes mixed	-	-	344 do.
Stable dung covered with yellow moss	-	-	438 do.
Stable dung and saw dust	-	-	307 do.
Chopped whins with lime over them	-	-	256 do.

Salt and soil	-	200 well sized.
Soot, soil, and caol ashes	-	271 do.
Stable dung and lime	-	268 do.
Decayed rushes and lime	-	208 do.
Soapers's waste	-	383 very fine.

From the above statement it appears, that stable dung and yellow moss, produce the greatest quantity. Moss may be procured by harrowing ground intended for meadow, which not only collects good manure for potatoes, but is of great service in clearing the grounds.

PROCESS OF HAYMAKING IN THE NORTH RIDING OF YORKSHIRE.

BY MR WILLIAM FOTHERGILL, OF CARR END.

HAYMAKING being of such great importance in agriculture, perhaps the method practised in the dales of the North Riding, &c. deserves to be better known ; but may we not first consider it as an axiom, that speedy and equal exsiccation is of primary consequence to the preservation of the virtues of dried plants, whether for medical or æconomical purposes ; and, this granted, then let us see how far the practice in these dales is likely to obtain the desired end.

Mowing being the same in all places, I shall pass over that operation and proceed to the next, which is spreading the swathes abroad ; this (provided the weather is promising) is always done as soon after mowing as the vacancies between the swathes are a little dried ; but always with the hands, not forks, the miserable invention of indolence ; for if the haymakers are expert, they will not only do it in less time, but more completely than with forks. The grass being strewed equally, and laid as light on the

ground as possible, is suffered to remain in that condition till the next day, about eleven o'clock, when the upper surface of it will be found considerably dried and withered ; the haymakers then begin at the side of the field farthest from the wind, and make the grass into small rows, which, if artfully performed, will expose an entirely new surface to the influence of the sun and air ; this operation is performed, with great facility. In the evening of the same day, the rows are made into small cocks ; the next morning (as soon as the dew is well evaporated) the cocks are spread abroad carefully by the hand ; about noon, when thought necessary, it is again made into small rows called turnings, which, by varying the surface, expedites its complete drying ; and if the weather has been perfectly fine from the cutting of the grass, it is found sufficiently dry to carry to the barn or rick, if the quantity to be put together is not very great ; but if that is the case, it is sometimes made into large cocks, when

it is suffered to undergo a slight fermentation, but is never allowed to remain long before it is carried away, as the base of the cock would be injured by the moisture of the ground, as well as the outside by the influence of the weather.

In the dales where the above method of hay-making is practised, there is scarce an acre in tillage. Hay is the grand object of the farmer, and he bestows upon it the most sedulous attention, and has many difficulties to combat; the season commences late, the surrounding hills occasion frequent and sudden showers, and the meadows, which are natural, abound with *trifolium repens* and *pratense*, *ranunculus bulbosus*, *repens* and *acris*, *spiraea ulmaria*, *sanguisorba*, *officinalis*, *plantago lanceolata*, *geranium sylvaticum*, *pratense*, *betonica*, *officinalis*, &c. which being more succulent than the grasses properly so called, are much more difficult to harvest than the produce of meadows where the grasses

greatly predominate; yet, with all these difficulties, more hay is reaped in these dales with the same number of hands than in any other place I have seen. The excellence of this method consists in exposing as great a surface, as often as necessary, by the most simple operations, by which means the whole is equally and readily dried. This certainly must be preferable to the practice which prevails in many parts of England, of letting the grass lie several days in swathes. The operation of the dew by night, and the sun by day, deprives the upper surface of smell and taste, and every essential of good hay, whilst the under part remains green as when cut; it is then carelessly thrown abroad with forks, and suffered to remain till dry enough to carry. Let reason and experience determine, whether hay reaped in this, or the manner first mentioned, is likely to be most nutritive and palatable.

STATE PAPERS.

SPEECH of his Excellency the VICEROY of Corsica, delivered to the Chamber of Parliament at the opening of the Session, the 9th day of February 1795.

“GENTLEMEN,

“IT is with unfeigned pleasure that I meet you this day in Parliament, both because your constitution, on which the future happiness of Corsica depends, is hereby consummated, and because the full energy of your wisdom and authority is required, at a period rendered doubly interesting by the establishment of a new government, and by the continuance of the war.

“You are charged not only with important, but arduous duties, since you must, on the one hand, secure your freedom as an independent nation, by a vigorous and courageous exertion in the war, and, on the other, you must make provision for internal happiness and liberty, by deliberations which are better suited to times of tranquillity and peace.

“For the discharge of this great trust, I rely with perfect confidence on the wisdom and public spirit of Parliament, supported by the zealous and hearty union

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of all good Corsicans, whether in public or private stations; for you will, no doubt, participate with me in the pleasing reflection, that the present period affords the happy opportunity of composing past animosities, and obliterating divisions, no longer supported by any subsisting motive, and which, being always at variance with the general good, are peculiarly prejudicial to it in moments like the present.

“His Majesty, on his part, ever just and ever firm to his engagements, has already taken those steps which the constitution pointed out, for completing the new system of your government. He has been pleased to ratify, in person, the constitutional act which he had previously authorised me to accept in his name.

“I have ordered the gracious answer made by his Majesty to the address of the late General Council, presented to him by Deputies from that Assembly, to be laid before you. I have also ordered to be laid before you a copy of the commission by which his Majesty has been pleased to confer on me the exalted honour of representing him in this kingdom, under the title of Viceroy, agreeable to the provisions of the constitutional act. By

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the choice of a person whose best qualification for that distinguished station is a warm and steady affection for Corsica, you will perceive, that the same sentiment prevailed on that occasion in his Majesty's mind.

"I am enabled with equal satisfaction to acquaint you, that his Majesty is not less attentive to your protection against the hostile designs of the enemy; and you may depend on his powerful and vigorous support during the war. He confides, at the same time, in the zeal and courage of his Corsican subjects, for repelling the enemy, and defending, in the independence of their country, and the security of their lives, fortunes, and honour, all that can be dear to men. In these views, a considerable body of Corsican infantry has been raised, and an immediate augmentation to that national corps is intended.

"Measures have been taken for enabling his Majesty to assemble the militia, and employ them against the common enemy in case of need. It will be for the Parliament, in its wisdom, to frame adequate regulations for the perfection of such a system as may give to Corsica, in moments of danger, the full benefit of the courage and patriotism of all her subjects; for it must not be forgotten, that the independence and liberty of your country must not depend on the protection of regular troops alone, however formidable the force employed may be; but, under the providence of God, must still rest principally on the hearts and arms of a people who love their country and their freedom.

"Many important objects will require your immediate attention. The most urgent of these is to provide sufficient funds for the public service.

"In the present circumstances of Corsica, his Majesty is pleased to take upon himself the whole charges of the military establishment; you have also the benefit of a great naval force, without any expence; you have no public debt, and consequently no interest to pay on that account.

"Reflecting on these peculiar advantages, enjoyed perhaps exclusively by this nation, I am persuaded, that you will cheerfully furnish the remaining and unavoidable expences of the public service; and it is with much comfort that I consider the impossibility of an ample and adequate provision for the civil charges of government being burdensome to the peo-

ple of Corsica, even in the present state of her resources.

"A settlement of your religious establishment has been reserved for the Chamber of Parliament, in concert with his Holiness the Pope.

"To this important point you will naturally direct your early and serious attention; and I have no doubt, that the wisdom and piety which will preside in your councils, will lead you to the means of reconciling the civil interests and temporal prosperity of your constituents, with the holy duties of religion, the reverence due to its ministers, and the sacred rights of property.

"The definition and limits of the several powers and jurisdictions to be exercised by the different tribunals, in the administration of justice, as well as a declaration of the law itself, are other points of serious and urgent importance. A faithful and judicious administration of the national property, particularly of the woods and forests; the improvement of agriculture, manufactures, and commerce; the encouragement of industry in all its branches; the government and discipline of the military; the encouragement of navigation, and regulations which may bring forth the naval resources of the island, whether in mariners or stores, in its own defence, and in the general service of the Empire; the repair of highways, and improvement of internal communication; institutions for public instruction; establishments of health, both for the security of the inhabitants, and the convenience of their commerce; all these are objects worthy of your early deliberations, and for which your wisdom and diligence will not fail to provide.

"I have the greatest satisfaction, in announcing to you the conclusion of a treaty for the marriage of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales with the Princess Caroline, daughter of the Duke of Brunswick. I am persuaded that your affection for the Person and Family of his Majesty will make you participate in the general joy diffused through every part of his dominions, by an event so interesting to the happiness of his Majesty and of that illustrious Prince.

"GENTLEMEN,

"Impressed with the momentous nature of the present period, and of the duties which it imposes on us, I am nevertheless confident in your patriotism, talents, and application, and I pray God so to bless and enlighten our Council

and so to endue us with wisdom and virtue, as to render this first Parliament of Corsica an example to all succeeding ones, as well as to your constituents of the present day, of disinterested, zealous, and above all, united exertion for the public good.

"It is by these means, and by the blessing of God, that I trust your country will triumph over its foreign and domestic enemies, and attain, under the mild and equitable government of his Majesty, the summit of national prosperity and happiness."

DECLARATION of the Commissioners delegated by the National Convention of France to the Windward Islands, to all the Neutral nations trading with said Island.

EIGHT hundred republicans and two French frigates, have conquered the island of Guadaloupe. Eight thousand chosen troops, six line of battle ships, and twelve frigates, must yield to that courage, virtue, and love of liberty, that animate a republican breast.

With so inconsiderable a force, but entirely devoted to the triumph of liberty and equality, we have overcome all obstacles, and finally driven from this fertile and now free country, the remainder of the English pilfering horde. The vile satellites of George, those infamous promoters and supporters of all kinds of robbery, ashamed of their defeats, and unable to resist a generous enemy, endeavour to satisfy their insatiate avidity, by plundering, under frivolous pretexts, neutral vessels. Nay, they exhaust all the resources of craft and perfidy, in order to rob them with impunity, and they are treading in the foot steps of Charles Gordon, commander at St Lucie. John Vaughan, of glorious memory, in St Eustatia, and Benjamin Caldwell, pretend to colour this their plunder, by an insignificant proclamation, which declares the island of Guadaloupe to be in a state of blockade, as if it was possible to block up such an extensive coast.

What a moment do they chuse for such an extravagant proclamation! Have not our sloop of war and other armed vessels, within these few months, taken, sunk, and burnt, 88 of their vessels?—which may be easily proved by the sentences passed in the Court of Commerce of this island, and the registers and other papers belonging to said vessels. Are we not ready to attack their own colonies, and there convince them of the impossibility of such a blockade?

But rob they must; that is the great principle of the English military service. In such a corrupt government, no preferment can be obtained but for money, and money must be had, no matter by what means; if they cannot get it from their enemies, they are base

enough to turn pirates, and ransack neutral vessels which are not able to defend themselves.

From this sketch of the sordid intentions of the English, the dignity and independence of neutral powers require, that they should be upon their guard, and provide against the perfidious vexation which this pretended blockade prepares to their trade.

We do, therefore, on our side, declare, that we shall never deviate from the principles of equity and benevolence, which have directed all our operations, during, and after the retaking of this island; and that all neutral vessels shall here be well received, and protected as far as lies in our power. We assure them, that the English rhodomantades inspire us only with perfect contempt, and that our enemies shall soon have reason to repent of their rashness and insolence.

This, our present declaration, shall be officially sent to the respective governments of the islands of St Bartholomew, St Croix, and St Thomas; and further, to the Congress and Legislatures of the different States of America, through the means of the French minister at Philadelphia.

(Signed)

VICTOR HUGUES, GOYRAUD, LEBAS.

The 3d day of Ventose, (21st Feb.)

DECLARATION of the Commissioners delegated by National Convention of France, to the Commanders in Chief of the British Forces, Vaughan, Caldwell, Thomson, Stewart, and Lindsay.

TIME, and the defeat of the English forces at Guadaloupe, had weakened the remembrance of the heinous crimes by which the vile satellites of George had sullied the Windward islands.

It might reasonably have been expected, that the sudden recall of the infamous Grey and Jervis, should have put their successors upon their guard against such cruelties, and induced them to observe a conduct entirely the reverse; but we have been mistaken.

They prove to be as barbarous as those above-mentioned cannibals; they have lately ordered to be put to death, some soldiers of the republic, their prisoners in St Lucia. Cruelties like these, call forcibly upon us to revenge our brothers, and make use of reprisals. In consequence of which, we do hereby give solemn notice to the commanders in chief of the British forces in the Windward islands, that from and after the date of this our official declaration, the assassination of such and every individual republican, of whatever colour he is, and in whatever island it may happen, shall be expiated by the death of two English officers, our prisoners. The guillotine shall, at the first notice thereof, perform this act of justice.

We do further declare, that any Frenchman, who, at the moment of the landing of an army of the republic, commanded by one

of us, or by any of our substitutes, shall not join against our common enemy, is outlawed, and his property forfeited to the republic.

All those Frenchmen are declared traitors to their country, who have accepted of any employment under the English government, the law having declared against them; those who emigrated before the capture of the colonies, as well as against the wretches who delivered them up, and who are in the same predicament with those who sold Toulon and the island of Corsica; where the Punic faith of the English shone in its full lustre; and this law, which inflicts the pain of death, shall here continue in full force.

We do further signify to all commanders and agents of the British government, that Citizen Marinier, commander at St Lucia, is an officer in the French service; and that Citizens Maslades, Lieutenant in the navy, and Lombard, are our delegates in that island, and invested with our power.

We have ordered this, our present declaration, to be sent by a flag of truce, to the above-mentioned commissioners of the British forces, and to be translated into English, and distributed in all the colonies. (Signed)

VICTOR HUGUES, GOYRAUD, LEBAS.
The 3d day of Ventose, (21st Feb.)

REVIEW OF NEW BOOKS.

The Course of Hannibal over the Alps ascertained. By John Whitaker, B. D. Rector of Ruan Lanyhorne, Cornwall. 8vo. 2 Vols. 12s. boards. Stockdale.

IT appears to be somewhat singular that, notwithstanding the notoriety of Hannibal's march over the Alps, the two great historians Polybius and Livy, who record that extraordinary event, should differ very materially in the route which they assign to him. Later authors have written copiously on the subject, and, as is usual in questions of this sort, have formed themselves into parties; some following Livy, and others Polybius, as their leader: but Mr Whitaker, who seems to have entered deeper into the inquiry than any of his predecessors, does not yield himself implicitly to the guidance of either of those historians. He endeavours to support his opinion by matters of fact, and, where those fail, by probable conjecture: how far he has succeeded, the reader may, in some degree, be enabled to judge by the extracts which we shall lay before him.

Mr W. informs us, that "an officer of our own army, who is at once an antiquary, a soldier, and a critic, the celebrated General Robert Melvill, in 1775, took pains to trace the route of the Carthaginians, one General investigating the course of another, by an actual survey of the ground, through the vallies and over the crests of the Alps: I am ambitious, therefore, of following the example of this amiable and friendly officer, who has most obligingly imparted the substance of all his notices to me; but of following it in a different manner. I wish not to struggle in reality through the rugged gullies, and to strain

in reality up the steep ascents with him. I mean to act on easier, and (I think) a more effectual plan, taking the histories of Hannibal into my hands: comparing them with the accounts of the Roman geographers and modern travellers; collating all again with incidental notices, in other historians, among the ancients or among the moderns; and then delineating the course of the Carthaginians from the whole.

"Nor will there be found, I trust, such a real uncertainty in their course, as the disputes of the moderns and the ancients seem to announce. The generality of mankind think little on any subject; even scholars are more apt to draw out their stores of learning, than to exert their powers of intellect. They frequently think as little as the merest of the mob, and my reader, who expects to walk only in the shades of twilight, or under the glimmer of a few stars, will be agreeably surprised, I trust, to find clear light breaking in upon him, growing stronger and stronger as he advances, and at last forming a full blaze of brightness.

"I first present myself as a guide to the Carthaginians, on the banks of the Rhone in Languedoc: here Hannibal passed this rapid river; but at what particular point did he pass it? he had marched from the Pyrenees; not along the grand road, which we see the Romans afterwards using across the south of France; but along another, that was higher up in the country, and came to the Rhone at a greater distance from the sea. Almost all our knowledge of western Europe, is derived from the monuments of the Romans; and the roads of the Romans, especially

cially are our principal directors to the roads of the natives before them. That of the Romans led from the Pyrenees, to Narbonne, to Nîmes, and to Arles: this last town was at the mouth of the Rhone, while Hannibal crossed the river almost four days march above. Hannibal, therefore, took a road to the north of this. One accordingly occurs among the Romans, that went over the Rhone at Vienne by a bridge, of which some appearances remain to this day. Yet this was too far to the north. Hannibal was only four days march from Arles in the south, as I have already noticed: but he was also four days march from Lyons in the north, as I shall shew hereafter. He was consequently about the middle point of the Rhone betwixt both.—Now we have one iter of the Romans, which gives us the distance on the road between Arles and Valence, and another which measures equally the road from Valence to Lyons. The former carries us from Arles to Avignon, by two intermediate stages, twenty-three miles; to Orange, by one stage, twenty; and to Valence, by five, seventy-one; in all one hundred and fourteen. The latter conducts us from Valence, through seventy-one miles, to Lyons: but these iters obviously carry us off from the course of the Rhone, and lengthen the road greatly by diverting wide to the right. The real distance from Lyons to Arles, is about one hundred and sixty miles; and the middle point betwixt them, will fix us about eighty from each. This reasoning is decisively confirmed by Polybius, who states the place of Hannibal's passage over the Rhone, to be seventy-five below Lyons. We must therefore take our station many miles to the south of Valence; which, in one of those winding iters, is seventy-one below Lyons, but in reality is about fifty-four only; and at Lauriol, near twenty miles to the south of Valence.

“Hannibal ranged up along the eastern bank of the Rhone, towards Valence, Vienne, and Lyons. He thus left the long wall of the Alps at a distance on his right, while he kept the Rhone close to him on his left.”

Our author supposes that Hannibal set out from Lyons, for the northern Alps, still marching along the banks of the Rhone, and intending to mount up towards the spring-head of it. He therefore turned to the right, as now the Rhone makes a grand bend in its channel, and forms nearly a right angle with the lower part of its course; and thus he recovered that line of his

movements at Lyons, which he had been obliged to desert at his passage across the Rhone. Having gained an altitude nearly sufficient for the Alps which he intended to cross, he shaped his march directly towards them; the Rhone being still on his left, his companion and guide for the remaining as it had been for the previous part of his course.

According to Mr Whitaker, Hannibal spent ten days in marching from Lyons to Geneva, and in traversing only about a hundred miles. He then marched from Geneva about sixty miles, reached Martigny, and stood under the base of the Alps, and in the mouth of the pass into them. He prepared instantly to ascend them by it.

At Martigny the hills rise by one continued ascent, for six miles together, and open to the south of Martigny; the opening is about eighty paces broad, chiefly occupied by the river Drance, and bordered by the rocks of a hill: but the road itself runs in one narrow defile to the top of this first ledging of mountains. This was at that time the only formed channel of communication between Gaul and Italy; and here Hannibal was now to enter the great trunk of the Alps, and by it to pass over this celebrated ridge of mountains, into the grand region of his destination. His army was composed of infantry, cavalry, and elephants; and he was attended by a string of horses for carrying burdens, and by a train of draught horses and wheel carriages, for drawing loads. The carriages, Mr W. says, were assuredly the same with the cars of Ireland and the Highlands at this day, then used by the Gauls and Spaniards, and peculiarly calculated for mountainous roads.

In the course of this detail, in continuation of Hannibal's perilous march, the author very ingeniously, and with indefatigable perseverance, investigates the famous disputed account of that undaunted commander's overcoming, by the joint agency of fire and vinegar, the prodigious obstacle to his farther progress, from the sudden and perpendicular termination of the rocky road, in consequence of a recent earthquake, of which his guides had no information. The story of the means by which Hannibal surmounted this truly formidable obstruction has been ridiculed, but (as Mr W. observes) ridiculed only by folly and ignorance. He fully credits the account left us by the ancients, and supports it not only by arguments drawn from historical evidence, but from chemistry; and thus, with great probability,

at least, he appears to have established the hitherto much controverted fact.

Curiosities of Literature. Vol. II. A new Edition; with large Additions and Improvements. 8vo. 7s. 6d. boards. Murray.

FROM this Work we select the account of the manner in which the Gondolieri of Venice sing the stanzas of Tasso.

"It is well known that in Venice the gondoliers know by heart long passages from Ariosto and Tasso, and are wont to sing them in their own melody. But this talent seems at present on the decline; at least, after taking some pains, I could find no more than two persons who delivered to me, in this way, a passage from Tasso.

"There are always two concerned, who alternately sing the strophes. We know the melody eventually by Rousseau, to whose songs it is printed; it has properly no melodious movement, and is a sort of medium between the *canto fermo* and the *canto figurato*; it approaches to the former by recitativical declamation, and to the latter by passages and course, by which one syllable is detained and embellished.

"Having entered a gondola by moonlight; one finger placed himself forwards and the other aft, and thus proceeded to St Georgio. One began the song; when he had ended his strophe, the other took up the lay, and so continued the song alternately. Throughout the whole of it, the same notes invariably returned; but, according to the subject matter of the strophe, they laid a greater or a smaller stress, sometimes on one, and sometimes on another note, and indeed, changed the enunciation of the whole strophe, as the object of the poem altered.

"On the whole, however, their sounds were hoarse and screaming, they seemed, in the manner of all rude uncivilized men, to make the excellency of their singing in force of voice; one seemed desirous of conquering the other by the strength of his lungs, and so far from receiving delight, shut up as I was in the box of the gondola, from this scene, that I found myself in a very unpleasant situation.

"My companion, to whom I communicated this circumstance, being very desirous to keep up the credit of his countrymen, assured me, that this singing was very delightful when heard at a distance. Accordingly we got out upon the shore, leaving one of the singers in the gondola, while the other went to the distance of

some hundred paces. They now began to sing against one another, and I kept walking up and down between them both, so as always to leave him who was to begin his part. I frequently stood still and hearkened to the one and to the other.

"Here the scene was properly introduced. The strong declamatory, and, as it were, shrieking sound met the ear from far, and called forth the attention; the quickly succeeding transitions, which necessarily required to be sung in a lower tone, seemed like plaintive strains succeeding the vociferations of emotion or of pain. The other, who listened attentively, immediately began where the former left off, answering him in milder or more vehement notes, according as the purport of the strophe required. The sleepy canals, the lofty buildings, the splendor of the moon, the deep shadows of the few gondolas that moved like spirits hither and thither, increased the striking peculiarity of the scene, and amidst all these circumstances, it was easy to confess the character of this wonderful harmony.

"It suits perfectly well with an idle solitary mariner, lying at length in his vessel at rest on one of these canals, waiting for his company, or for a fare, the tiresomeness of which situation is somewhat alleviated by the songs and poetical stories he has in memory. He often raises his voice as loud as he can, which extends itself to a vast distance over the tranquil mirror, and as all is still around, he is, as it were, in a solitude in the midst of a large and populous town. Here is no rattling of carriages, no noise of foot passengers, a silent gondola glides now and then by him, of which the splashing of the oars are scarcely to be heard.

"At a distance he hears another, perhaps utterly unknown to him. Melody and verse immediately attach the two strangers; he becomes the responsive echo to the former, and exerts himself to be heard as he had heard the other. By a tacit convention, they alternate verse for verse; though the song should last the whole night through, they entertain themselves without fatigue; the hearers, who are passing between the two, take part in the amusement.

"This vocal performance sounds well at a great distance, and is then inexpressibly charming, as it only fulfils its design in the sentiment of remoteness. It is plaintive, but not dismal in its sound, and at times it is scarcely possible to refrain from tears. My companion, who other

wife was not a very delicately organized person, said quite unexpectedly: 'e fingolare come quel canto intenerise, e molto più quando lo cantano meglio.'

"I was told, that the women of Libo, the long row of islands that divides the Adriatic from the Lagouns, particularly the women of the extreme districts of Malamocca and Palestrina, sing in like manner the works of Taffo to these and similar tunes.

"They have the custom, when their husbands are fishing out at sea, to sit along the shore in the evenings, and vociferate these songs, and continue to do so with great violence, till each of them can distinguish the responses of her own husband at a distance.

"How much more delightful and more appropriate does this song shew itself here, than the call of a solitary person uttered far and wide, till another equally disposed shall hear and answer him! It is the expression of a vehement and hearty longing, which yet is every moment nearer to the happiness of satisfaction."

Under the article *Grammarians*, the author has made the following addition:

"Grammarians was a mere title of honour, bestowed on excellent writers, as late as the sixteenth century; for, as Baillet observes, Saxo Grammaticus was thus called merely for the beauty of his style; and Thomas d'Averge, a Neapolitan lawyer, who lived in 1580, although he composed on no subject but what related to his profession, is distinguished by the title of Grammarian."

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

LONDON.

Dissertations on different Subjects in Natural Philosophy. By James Hutton, M. D. 4to. 11. 1s. boards. *Cadell, jun. and Davies.*

The Doctor thus ingeniously accounts for the fog which appears on the east coast of our island, during the prevalence of the east wind:

"The fog which we are now considering, does not appear until the sun has heated the surface of the sea. At that time, therefore, there is a great evaporation from the surface of the sea. To condense this vapour, there is required a mixture of atmosphere, sufficiently cold, and sufficiently saturated with humidity. But our east wind, when flowing gently, affords these proper conditions. It is first sufficiently saturated with humidity, in flowing along the German ocean; and then it is mixed with the warm vapours of the sea upon our coast. In this manner the surface of the sea, which before emitted transparent vapour, may be made to smoke, and be covered with a vi-

sible mist. This is a phenomenon which often naturally occurs to us upon our stagnate waters, and which can easily be exhibited experimentally at our pleasure."

A Letter on the present Situation of Public Affairs. By Sir Richard Musgrave, Bart. Member of the Irish Parliament. 8vo. 1s. 6d. *Stockdale.*—"Those, (he says) who wish to enlarge the constituent body, seem to think it too corrupt, and they expect to dilute and purify it, by conferring the elective franchise on a greater number of the community than enjoy it at present: but, unless the people on whom they would thus bestow it are of purer principles than those who possess it already, their theory falls to the ground." Here, we think, our author is too precipitate in his conclusion. The advocates for an extension of the elective franchise claim it as an abstract right, independent of the vices or virtues of the electors, and which cannot be affected either by the purity or corruption of those who are to exercise it:—but, supposing it rested solely on the ground of expediency, and that it was to be considered merely as an antidote to corruption, they maintain, that the extension for which they plead would answer that end, even though the new electors should be as corruptible as the old; for it would render the elective body so numerous, that no fortune could be found sufficient to bribe a majority of it. As this extension of the franchise is, by its advocates, called the *restoration* of a right, and a *renovation* of the constitution, not an *innovation*, our author undertakes to prove, that those who so term it are mistaken; and that the constitution, as it now stands, is more favourable to the liberty of the subject, than it ever was at any former period since its formation; that the number of electors is infinitely more considerable than ever it was in any former age; and that many descriptions of men now enjoy the elective franchise, which the legislature intended, centuries ago, to deprive of it. In proving these propositions, he gives a concise history of the origin of the House of Commons. To shew the immense difference between the House of Commons in former days, and the House of Commons as it is now constituted, Sir Richard observes, that Peter de la Mare, Speaker of the House of Commons, was *imprisoned* by Edward III. for using liberty of speech.

The History of Mary Queen of Scots. Including an Examination of the Writings which were ascribed to her. To which are added, Appendixes, containing Copies of those writings; and also of a considerable Number of her genuine Compositions. By Thomas Robertson, D. D. F. R. S. Edinburgh, Minister of Dalmeny. 4to. 15s. boards. *Robinson.*

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POETRY.

SONGS.

FROM THE NEW ENTERTAINMENT OF
"WINDSOR CASTLE."

SONG—MR INCLEDON.

HER lovely eye, of heav'nly blue,
A mild intelligence conveys;
Her sweet lip wears the rose's hue,
A charm o'er every feature plays;
Light are her locks, and unconfin'd,
In varying forms they kiss'd the wind!
The matchless beauties thus possess'd,
From soft refinement seem'd more bright;
As jewels with a polish dress'd,
Emit a purer glow of light:
And every grace which round her shone,
Reveal'd her kindred to the Throne!

DUET—Messrs INCLEDON and BOWDEN.

THE blush on her cheek was by Modesty dress'd,
And her eyes beam'd the virtues which dwell
in her breast;
May these eyes and that bosom for ever, blest
Fair,
Be unclouded by Sorrow—unruffled by Care.
Or if a tear start, or a sigh gently move,
May the tear be of rapture, the sigh be of love!

SONG—MR FAWCETT.

IN throngs from all parts, on pads, prancers,
and pacers,
Hacks, hunters, and trotters, and racers,
The people are gather'd, regardless of danger,
To view the fair face of the sweet-blushing
stranger:

And they feel honest pride,
While they drink, in ale nappy,
"May the Prince and his Bride,
Live long—and live happy!"
In the eye of each gazer a welcome seems ready,
Tho' 'tis love at first sight, yet that love will
be steady.

So to quicken our spirits, a song and a story,
Till every heart warms for our dear country's
glory:

And we feel a true pride
In each honest endeavour:
"May the Prince and his Bride,
Live long—live for ever!"

THE DUMFRIES VOLUNTEERS.

A BALLAD.

BY MR. R. BURNS.

Tune.—*Puff about the jorum.*

DOES haughty Gaul invasion threat,
Then let the lions bewaure, Sir,
There's wooden walls upon our seas,
And volunteers on shore, Sir,
Vol. LVII.

The Nith shall run to Corfincon*,
And Criffel† sink in Solway,
Ere we permit a foreign foe
On British ground to rally.

O let us not, like snarling tykes,
In wrangling be divided,
Till, flap come in an *unco loun*,
And wi' a rung decide it!
Be Britain still to Britain true,
Amang ourselfs united;
For never but by British hands
Must British wrongs be righted.

The *kettle* o' the Kirk and State,
Perhaps a clout may fall in't,
But de'il a foreign tinkler loun
Shall ever ca' a nail in't:
Our *fathers blude* the *kettle* bought,
And wha wad dare to spoil it,
By Heavens! the sacrilegious dog
Shall fuel be to boil it!

The wretch that would a *tyrant* own,
And th' wretch his true-sworn brother,
Who'd set the *mob* above the *throne*,
May they be d—'d together!
Who will not sing, GOD SAVE THE KING,
Shall hang as high's the steeple;
But whil' we sing, GOD SAVE THE KING,
We'll ne'er forget THE PEOPLE.

PROLOGUE

TO THE NEW FARCE OF "CROTCHET
LODGE."

*Spoken by Mr Fawcett, in the character of Nimble,
disguised as a Sailor with a wooden leg.*

(*Speaking as he enters.*)

ZOUNDS, messmate author, if you must have
tricks,
Make me at once a "Devil on Two Sticks,"—
Not a poor imp on one, from home cast out,
Just like a beggar thus—to stump about.

(*Coming forward.*

Good folk, I pray you hear the lubber's shift:
He says he does me favour by this gift,

(*Pointing to his wooden leg.*

As many a tar, zealous for Britain's good,
Glories to splice his hull with honour's wood;
And e'en commanders, in their country's cause,
Wear this proud trophy 'midst the world's ap-
plause;

And, could they give the foe a harder stroke,
Would wish each limb was made of English
oak.

Then cheer, my boys! this prayer you all will
greet,

O may Howe meet again the Gallic fleet!

* *A high hill at the source of the Nith.*

† *A high hill at the confluence of the Nith with
Solway Firth.*

U u

Whisp'ring our poet, I presume to judge,
 He meant his round-top by his Crotchets
 Lodge;
 No, he replied—the title I present ye,
 Describes the cabin of a *cognoscenti*,
 Who'll give the Crotchets Science in full score,
 Such terms as *amateurs* ne'er heard before;
 With whom exhibits, I shall hint my lad,
 A spouting publican stark staring mad;
 Who'd rather draw one sentence from a play,
 Than fifty corks from business or for pay!
 Sir, Sir, cried I, Crotchets are unconfin'd,
 And reign through life's great vessel here—the
 mind.

Brothers a-head, you smile; but I'll maintain

We've all our own dear Crotchets of the brain:
 Yes, Messrs critics, though you sneer, 'tis true,
 For Crotchets damnable belong to you;
 And, ladies—but the fashion I'll not press,
 Had you a thousand Crotchets in your dress.
 Ne'er heed it, girls—dress easy, spruce, and
 light,

D—mme, dress as you please, you're always
 right;

A sailor loves to see you neat and trim,
 And waist, or no waist, is the same to him.

You giggle, beaux—your Crotchets from the
 moon

Is to appear a perfect pantaloons;
 Why, if the Carmagnols should chance to meet
 you,

They may pop, and pop again—but never hit
 you;

So, Bond-street sailors, stay at home I beg,
 You'll do no honour to a wooden leg.

No more, but humbly for our bard to pray:
 You'll not think *flat* the Crotchets of his play;
 He now is practising both *shake* and *quaver*:
 Grant him safe anchorage in your port of fa-
 vour.

ANNA'S COMPLAINT;

OR, THE MISERIES OF WAR.

BY MRS MOODY.

ON Thanet's rock, beneath whose steep,
 Impetuous rolls the foaming deep,
 A lowly maid to grief consign'd,
 Thus pour'd the sorrows of her mind:

And while her streaming eyes pursue
 Of Gallia's cliffs the misty view,
 Accurst she cries that guilty shore,
 Whence William shall return no more.

Thou, cruel War, what hast thou done!
 Thro' thee the mother mourns her son,
 The orphan joins the widow's cries,
 And torn from love—the lover dies!

Ah, William! wherefore didst thou go
 To foreign lands to meet the foe?
 Why, won by War's deceitful charms,
 Didst thou forsake thy Anna's arms?

Alas! full little didst thou know,
 The monster War doth falsely show;
 He decks his form with pleasing art,
 And hides the daggers in his heart.

The music of his martial band,
 The shining halberd in his hand;
 The feather'd helmet on his head,
 And coat so fine of flaming red:

With these the simple youth he gains,
 And tempts him from his peaceful plains;
 And by this pomp was William led,
 The dangerous paths of War to tread.

Fair-sounding words my love deceiv'd,
 The great ones talk'd, and he believ'd,
 That War would fame and treasure bring,
 That glory call'd to serve the King:

But wise men say, and sure it's true,
 That War is theft and murder too;
 Yet had my William thought it so,
 He had not gone to fight the foe.

How blest, could Anna see him now,
 With shoulders bending o'er the plough!
 Toiling to sow his native fields,
 And reap the harvest Virtue yields.

Then happier lot would both betide,
 A bridegroom he, and I a bride;
 But these fond hopes return no more,
 For dead he lies on yonder shore.

O in that battle's dismal day,
 When thou, dear youth, didst gasping lay,
 Why was not then thy Anna there,
 To bind thy wounds with softest care?

To search with speed the nearest spring,
 To thy parch'd lips the water bring,
 To wash with tears thy bleeding face,
 And soothe thee with a last embrace?

But thou, amid a savage train,
 Wert mingled among heaps of slain,
 Without one friend to hear thy sighs,
 Or Anna's hand to close thine eyes.

Thou, cruel War, what hast thou done!
 Thro' thee the mother mourns her son,
 The orphan joins the widow's sighs,
 And torn from Anna—William dies.

THE DOCTOR AND PATIENT.

"DOCTOR, for one poor moment's ease,
 E're Death his fated victim seize;
 Permit me to salute my Lads?"

—The Doctor shakes his sapient pate,
 And gives the negative of Fate!

"Allow me, then, a cheerful glass,
 And converse of some social friend?"

"Neither, if e'er you hope to mend!"

Three shakes prophetic loudly cry.

"Then, Doctor, clip my mortal twine:
 For, kept from Friends, from Love, and Wine,
 It matters not how soon I die."

HIGH COURT OF PARLIAMENT.

TRIAL OF WARREN HASTINGS.

Lord Tourleuw having proposed, on the 17th of April, in the House of Lords, that in order to prevent any degree of confusion in the proceedings of their Lordships, on the important question of giving judgement on Mr Hastings' Impeachment, or to prevent any inconsistency appearing on their Journals, he thought the best mode would be to proceed to Westminster Hall, and there to give their opinions of the guilt or innocence of Mr Hastings, on such of the charges as would bear a collective determination, or where the conduct of that gentleman could be seen at one view; and on such, that their Lordships should individually declare their opinions, upon honour, (as had been the mode on all similar occasions) beginning at the junior Baron, and so proceeding up to the eldest Duke.—And the proposition of the noble Lord (*Thurlow*) being, for the greatest part, acceded to, on the 23d of April, 1788, came to a decision.

The Hall was much crowded, and the splendour of the assembly, from the number of ladies, it is impossible to describe. Mr Fox and the rest of the Managers came into their box at twelve o'clock. The Peers entered the Hall about half an hour afterwards. Proclamation being made in the usual way, Warren Hastings, Esq; and his Bail came into the Court, and was directed to withdraw.

The *Lord Chancellor* then stood up, and said, that the Lords had resolved, that judgement should be given this day on the charges of High Crimes and Misdemeanours brought by the House of Commons against Warren Hastings, Esq; The following are the resolutions which they entered into, and the questions to be put to the Lords severally:—Resolved, by the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, in Parliament assembled, that the following questions be put to the Lords in Westminster Hall, viz.

I. Is Warren Hastings, Esq; Guilty, or not Guilty, of High Crimes and Misdemeanours, charged by the Commons in the first article of charge?

II. Is Warren Hastings, Esq; guilty, or not guilty, in the second article of charge?

III. Is Warren Hastings, Esq; guilty, or not guilty, in the sixth article of charge, in so far as relates to the said Warren Hastings having, in the years 1772, 1773,

and 1774, corruptly taken the several sums of money charged to have been taken by him in the said years, from the several persons in the said article particularly mentioned?

IV. Is Warren Hastings, Esq; guilty, or not guilty, in the sixth article of charge, in so far as relates to his having, on or before the 26th June 1780, corruptly received and taken from Sadanund, the Buxey of the Raja Cheit Sing, the sum of two lacks of rupees as a present or gift?

V. Is Warren Hastings, Esq; guilty, or not guilty, in the sixth article of charge, in so far as relates to his having, in October 1780, taken and received from Kellaram, on behalf of himself and a certain person called Cullian Sing, a sum of money amounting to four lacks of rupees, in consideration of letting to them certain lands in the Province of Bahar in perpetuity, contrary to his duty, and to the injury of the East India Company?

VI. Is Warren Hastings, Esq; guilty, or not guilty, in the sixth article of charge, in so far as relates to his having, in the year 1781, received and taken, as a present from Nundoolol, the sum of fifty-eight thousand rupees?

VII. Is Warren Hastings, Esq; guilty, or not guilty, in the sixth article of charge, in so far as relates to his having, on or about the month of September 1781, at Chunar, in the Province of Oude, contrary to his duty, taken and received as a present from the Vizier, the sum of ten lacks of rupees?

VIII. Is Warren Hastings, Esq; guilty, or not guilty, in the sixth article of charge, in so far as relates to his having first fraudulently solicited as a loan, and of his having afterwards corruptly and illegally taken and retained, as a present or gift, from Rajah Nobkissen, a sum of money amounting to 34,000l. Sterling; and of his having, without any allowance from the Directors, or any person authorized to grant such allowance, applied the same to his own use, under pretence of discharging certain expences said to be incurred by the said Warren Hastings in his public capacity?

IX. Is Warren Hastings, Esq; guilty, or not guilty, in the fourth article of charge, in so far as relates to his having, in the year 1781, granted a contract for the provision of Opium for four years, to Stephen Sullivan, Esq; without advertising for the same, and upon terms glaringly

extravagant and wantonly profuse, for the purpose of creating an instant fortune to the said Stephen Sullivan?

X. Is Warren Hastings, Esq; guilty, or not guilty, in the fourth article of charge, in so far as relates to his having borrowed money at a large interest, for the purpose of advancing the same to the contractor for opium, and engaging the East India Company in a smuggling adventure to China?

XI. Is Warren Hastings, Esq; guilty, or not guilty, in the fourth article of charge, in so far as relates to the contract for bullocks granted to Charles Croftes, Esq;

XII. Is Warren Hastings, Esq; guilty, or not guilty, in the fourth article of charge, in so far as relates to his having granted the provision of bullocks to Sir Charles Blunt by the mode of agency?

XIII. Is Warren Hastings, Esq; guilty, or not guilty, in the fourth article of charge, in so far as relates to the several allowances charged to have been made to Sir Eyre Coote, and directed to be paid by the Vizier for the use of the said Sir Eyre Coote?

XIV. Is Warren Hastings, Esq; guilty, or not guilty, in the fourth article of charge, in so far as relates to the appointment of James Peter Auriol, Esq; to be agent for the purchase of supplies for the relief of the presidency of Madras, and all other presidencies in India, with a commission of fifteen per cent.?

XV. Is Warren Hastings, Esq; guilty, or not guilty, in the fourth article of charge, in so far as relates to the appointment of John Belly, Esq; to be agent for the supply of stores and provisions for the garrison of Fort William in Bengal, with a commission of thirty per cent.?

XVI. Is Warren Hastings, Esq; guilty, or not guilty, of the residue of the high crimes and misdemeanours, or any of them, charged upon him by the Impeachment of the Commons?

The Lord Chancellor then, in a solemn and dignified manner, put the question of *Guilty, or Not Guilty?* to the Peers, upon the sixteen articles of charge, severally. Their Lordships rose, as it had been previously arranged, and, laying the right hand upon the left breast, pronounced the verdict upon honour. By two o'clock, the whole House had been interrogated sixteen times; and Mr Cooper presented the Lord Chancellor with the results.

Mr Hastings was then called in; and, amid the most profound silence, the Lord Chancellor addressed him, to state, *that a*

majority of his Judges had acquitted him from the matters charged against him; and that, consequently, he stood absolved and acquitted from them and their consequences.

Mr Hastings respectfully bowed; and turning about to his friends, received their warm congratulations.—The Court broke up at half past two o'clock.

The following is a correct list of all the Peers who voted:

The Lord High Chancellor.

His Grace the Archbishop of York.

Lord President of the Council.

Dukes of Norfolk, Leeds, Bridgewater.

Marquis Townshend.

Earls, Coventry, Fitzwilliam, Radnor, Hardwick, Warwick, Suffolk, Carnarvon, Morton, Moira, Tankerville, Chesterfield.

Viscount Sydney.

Bishops, Bangor, Rochester.

Lords, Thurlow, Somers, Fife, Hawke, Walsingham, Sondes, Lyttleton, Berwick.

In all, 29.

The greatest number that pronounced guilty upon any question was *six*, and the least *four*.—The numbers were, *Not Guilty*, 21—*Guilty*, 6.

The Duke of Norfolk pronounced *guilty* upon the two first charges, and then retired.

Viscount Sydney pronounced *not guilty* upon the two first charges, and then retired.

BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

April 13. *Earl Mansfield*, after an eulogium called for by the occasion, moved an address of congratulation to his Majesty, on the nuptials of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales; and like addresses to the Queen, and to the Prince and Princess.—Which were agreed to, *nem. con.*

VICTORY IN THE MEDITERRANEAN.

April 14. *Earl Spencer* moved, that the thanks of the House be given to Vice-Admiral Hotham, and the officers, &c. under his command, for their meritorious exertions in the late action in the Mediterranean. He thought that the publication of the circumstances of the affair in the Gazette, and other correspondent accounts, rendered it of such notoriety as to supersede the necessity of laying any official documents respecting it on their Lordships table; and he added his belief that the event of the action would tend to establish a decided superiority to the British fleet in those seas.

The Earl of Lauderdale observed, that a report strongly prevailed, that the two ships, stated to be taken by Admiral Hotham, namely the *Censeur* and *Caïra*, were among those said to be burned by the command of Lord Hood in the affair of Toulon. This very questionable and important fact should be ascertained. The *Gazette* in one or other of these cases asserted an untruth. As the *Gazette* in the cases he alluded to seemed a questionable authority, he thought their Lordships had better suspend their vote of thanks until the facts were clearly ascertained.

Earl Spencer replied, that when the fact was known, and which a short explanation would clear up, it would appear, that the Noble Earl had been doing little more than amusing himself, and those who had a pleasure in hearing him, in the speech he had just made. The precise fact was, that the ships taken by the gallant Admiral, who was the object of the present discussion, were only of the *same names* with those destroyed by a Noble Lord at Toulon.

The motion was put and carried without a division, and the thanks ordered to be transmitted accordingly.

LORD FITZWILLIAM'S RECALL.

24. *Earl Fitzwilliam* rose to call the attention of their Lordships to the situation in which he stood. He alluded to the circumstance of his recall from the government of a neighbouring country, in the midst of the most critical and important session of parliament which that kingdom ever witnessed, and in the successful pursuit of great and important measures, which, in their effects, would prove of equal benefit to that country, and to the empire at large. He had been charged by ministers and their adherents, with the commission of the greatest possible offences in his administration. In both Houses of the British Parliament, it had been asserted by two cabinet ministers, that great blame was imputable to him in his administration of the government of Ireland; but this he solemnly denied, and wished for an investigation into the circumstances of the case, which would shew, that the blame rested with certain ministers in this country. They had thrown down the gauntlet to him; he now took it up. If the affair was only of a personal concern, perhaps he would not have troubled their Lordships; but that it was of public importance, was evidently notorious, as the ferment and agitation which his recall, and the expected consequences of it, was

of such a nature, as threatened the most serious mischiefs to the empire at large; he therefore thought it a circumstance well worthy of a Parliamentary inquiry; and as his Majesty's ministers had been the first to attack him in Parliament, he hoped that they would fix a day for the discussion of the subject.

Lord Grenville replied, that he did not see how the simple fact of his Majesty's ministers advising the removal of the chief governor of a neighbouring country, could possibly be a measure of that importance as to call for a Parliamentary enquiry; he therefore could name no day for such an investigation; he did not think that his duty called on him to promote such an enquiry.

Earl Fitzwilliam, in reply, repeated his former observations, that the subject being of public importance, merited an enquiry. He expressed his indignation and surprise at the conduct of those ministers, who, in his absence, had attacked him, but now, when he was present, should shrink from the conflict.

The Earl of Moira agreed in every observation that fell from the Noble Earl. Each party had charged the other with improper conduct on the occasion; an enquiry was therefore obviously necessary, to ascertain where the blame rested.

The Duke of Norfolk expressed his surprise at the conduct of ministers on the occasion. He deemed the question of the greatest public importance, for the reasons that had been stated, and therefore to give a regular opportunity of discussing the subject, he moved, that their Lordships be summoned, when he gave notice he would propose the consideration of the the subject in question.—An order for summoning their Lordships, as above, was immediately voted.

HAIR POWDER BILL.

28. On the question of the third reading of this bill, a very long and desultory debate took place, of which the following is a brief statement of its general purport:

The Earl of Moira delivered his sentiments at great length; they were as well against the principle as the details of the bill; he considered its policy and most probable effects as highly objectionable; it went to draw a marked line of distinction between the rich and poor classes of society; a circumstance which in the end may produce the most lamentable consequences in a political point of view. He argued, that the price of wheat would eventually be in no degree lowered

ed by it; and contended, that the tax would be most grievously felt by that class of society, in which were really the greatest objects of compassion, those who, from their education, breeding, habits, and circumstances, obliged them to make such an appearance in public, as their incomes would very ill afford.

Lord Sydney defended the principle and details of the bill, every proper exemption had been made. With respect to the situation of a very meritorious class of military men (alluding to the half-pay officers), his Lordship felt for the situation of a great many of them, and thought their claims to an exemption required consideration.

Lord Mulgrave, in the course of an argumentative, and at the same time an animated speech, depicted in glowing colours the distressed situation of a great majority of the officers on half pay; he contended, that they had every claim on the indulgence of the legislature, their incomes were hardly sufficient to prolong their existence, yet they had to support the character and appearance of gentlemen; an exemption had been made in favour of a certain professional class (the lower order of the clergy), and the same exemption was requisite in a still greater degree for the class of men he pleaded for; their incomes were in general smaller, and they had less means of procuring an addition to their professional stipends. He concluded with moving for the introduction of a clause into the bill, "To exempt all half pay officers in the army or navy, whose incomes were less than a hundred a year, from paying the tax."

The Duke of Richmond argued against the exemption to the Half-pay Officers, taking the question generally. He did not feel the necessity of that class of officers wearing powder. Their claims to the respect and proper estimation of society, would not be at all lessened by the absence of that ornament. His Grace begged to observe, that numbers of the persons in question had no claim whatever to the respect or gratitude of the public. Numbers of them, to his knowledge, never served an hour, but purchased commissions on the eve of a war, merely for the object of the half pay. Many waiters of taverns, and others of a like description, he understood, had elevated themselves to the rank of officers by such means.—Were such individuals worthy of indulgence? If the Noble Lord's clause extended only to such half pay officers as had

come forward to serve their country in the space of a year after the commencement of the war, perhaps he would support it.

Lord Mulgrave in explanation defended his former arguments. If the practices alluded to by the Noble Duke had taken place, it was the crime of those who had the superintendence of those concerns, and they deserved the most severe censures. With respect to the necessity of those gentlemen keeping up a decent appearance, he allowed it was neither moral nor physical; yet it was such a one, as that every noble Lord, and man of liberality, must feel. So strongly he felt it his duty, as a professional man, and a Lord of Parliament, to press the exemption, that he was determined to take the sense of the House upon it. When the question was called for, and their Lordships divided on Lord Mulgrave's proposition, there appeared

For it	11
Against it	15
Majority	—4.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

MARRIAGE OF THE PRINCE OF WALES.

April 10. *Mr Pitt* moved, that an humble address be presented to his Majesty, to congratulate his Majesty on the nuptials of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales; and to express the cordial satisfaction which his faithful Commons feel, on an event that promises to gratify the wishes of his Majesty's faithful subjects, by augmenting the domestic felicity of his Majesty, and his illustrious family, and by affording an additional security for the enjoyment of those blessings which have been experienced in these kingdoms, under the auspices of the House of Brunswick. The motion was agreed to *nem. con.* and a committee appointed to prepare the address.

A similar address was ordered to be presented to her Majesty, and a congratulatory message to the Prince and Princess of Wales, on the same happy occasion; both were agreed to *nem. con.*

ADMIRAL HOTHAM'S VICTORY.

Mr Dundas adverted to the glorious circumstances that attended the late victory, gained by Admiral Hotham, in the Mediterranean, which, though he would not compare it in splendour to that of the first of June, was nevertheless highly advantageous to the country, as defeating the projects of the enemy, and to the glory of the British arms, as defeating them in vain to battle.—The enemy's fleet was fresh

fresh out of port, and somewhat superior in number, while ours had been long exposed to a severe service. From these, and many other considerations, Mr Dundas thought himself bound to make honourable mention in the House, of the meritorious conduct of the gallant Admiral, and to move that the thanks of the House be given to him for the same; which was unanimously agreed to.

On the motion of *Mr Dundas*, the thanks of the House were also voted to Vice Admirals Goodall, Sir H. Parker, and Rear Admiral Linzee, *nem. con.*

Mr Dundas next moved, that the House do acknowledge and approve the services of the several officers, seamen, and marines, belonging to the fleet of Vice Admiral Hotham. Agreed to *nem. con.*

SIR BENJ. HAMMET.

General Tarleton moved, that the order of the day be read for Sir Benj. Hammet's attending in his place, and also that the different papers he had called for on that occasion be read; which being done, he proceeded to shew, that the name of Sir Benjamin was not to be found in the list of those members, who, from bodily infirmities, were authorised to delegate to another their privilege of franking. The hon. General, therefore, contended, that the papers on the table criminated the hon. member, and sufficiently substantiated the charge of his having made an improper use of that privilege.

Sir Benj. Hammet denied that the papers alluded to substantiated any charge against him. He also assured the House, that he was wholly disabled from availing himself of the privilege of franking, when he delegated it to his son; and that he never franked himself, as long as his son continued to exercise that privilege in his name. In testimony of his ill state of health, he read several letters from his apothecary, surgeon, &c. stating his infirmities to be such as to make it unsafe for him to attend to any business.

A short conversation ensued relative to the regularity of proceeding, when any charge was brought against a member of the House, which the *Speaker* terminated by stating, that the hon. member must withdraw, before any motion could be made respecting his offence.

Sir Benj. Hammet accordingly withdrew.

Mr Ryder contended, that no evidence had been adduced by the hon. General to shew the abuse of which he complained. He therefore moved, that the order of the day be read.

Mr Grey confessed there was some deficiency in the evidence, and lamented that it was not such as to warrant the House to come to an immediate resolution. He could not, however, acquiesce in the motion just made, as he looked upon it to be a very improper manner of getting rid of the question, which should by no means be treated as so trivial and unimportant.

Mr Alderman Nesunham and *Mr Cricke* said a few words in vindication of Sir Benjamin Hammet; and the *Master* of the *Rolls* spoke also for the order of the day.

When the House divided, there appeared for the order of the day

Against it	39
Majority	—12.

13. The report of the committee on the franking bill was brought up, with some amendments, which were agreed to.

Mr Long moved to introduce a clause to exempt newspapers under cover, with a member's name, from payment of postage; and also a clause to provide, that all letters to sailors, soldiers, and the naval and military non-commissioned officers, should pass with only the charge of one penny. Both these were made part of the bill.

Mr Dent prefaced a motion, by saying, that, as it was notorious, abuses were supposed to exist, an inquiry was necessary, in order, if they did not exist, to give report the lie, and if they did exist, to correct them. He stated the profit of certain persons, by transmitting parcels, to amount to a sum of from L. 300 to L. 1200 a-year. One remarkable circumstance he stated was, that Lackington the bookseller's weighty catalogues had gone, by means of his friends in public offices, to all parts of the country, under franked covers; but what was more than all, was, that haunches of venison had gone by the same conveyances. He hoped the House would not overlook such abuses if they were found to exist; and in order to ascertain whether they did, or not, he moved—

“That a committee be appointed to enquire into the frauds and abuses committed in the franking of letters in public offices.”

Mr Long thought the proposed enquiry unnecessary at this particular crisis; he said, that when he examined the information, which had been laid before them, on this subject, and which were the grounds of the general measures taken by the House, respecting franking, he found that

that though many abuses did really exist, they were, on the whole, much exaggerated in representation. The conveyance of venison had been mentioned; he had heard of a turtle being sent franked; but the House would observe, that unless the venison and turtle could be enclosed in a letter, it could not be at all considered a fraud on the revenue; for, in the contract of Government for mail-coaches, the proprietors are entitled to carry passengers and luggage.

After some further conversation between *Mr Dent*, *Mr Long*, *Mr Courtney*, *Mr Porter*, and *Mr Smith*, *Mr Dent* agreed to withdraw his motion; but *Mr Bourverie*, however, insisted on taking the sense of the House upon it. The House divided, For the motion 41—Against it 55.

The motion for the House to go into a committee on the Sunday bill, was rejected by a Majority of 13.

CONTESTED ELECTIONS.

14. *Mr Grenville* entered into a very minute and detailed explanation of the various regulations which he intended to propose, in order to render more effectual the acts that had been already passed for deciding on the right of election. For the present, it was his principal wish to state the inconveniencies that may occur, and how they may be obviated. The inconveniencies, he said, were of a practical nature, and the most striking one was the want of attendance on the days appointed for electing a committee. *Mr Grenville* then enumerated the various modes that at different times were adopted to compel attendance, such as fines and other severe measures. Though it was far from his intention, to consult or gratify the ease or indolence of gentlemen, one of his regulations would go to lessen the number of members on whom this arduous task was in future to devolve. Instead therefore of 100, who were now obliged to be present on a day of ballot, 60 only would be required; and, instead of drawing 49 from 100, as before, 27 only should be drawn from the 60; and out of the 27, instead of 15, 11 only should be taken to constitute the committee. After hinting a few other regulations of inferior importance, *Mr Grenville* moved for leave to bring in a bill, to render more effectual the execution of several acts of Parliament for trying controverted elections.

Mr Baker objected to several of the regulations, such as lessening the number of members to attend, and the limiting the time from twelve to six months.

Mr Fox coincided with the objections of *Mr Baker*, and contended, that the provision should be directly the reverse; for that it should encrease instead of diminishing the number of members to attend.

After a few words in explanation from *Mr Grenville*, leave was given to bring in the bill.

CAPTAIN FAULKNOR.

General Smith rose to support the motion which he had the honour to make respecting Capt. Faulknor. The merits of such officers required, he said, no splendid speech to blazon them; they spoke for themselves. The General would not tarnish such merits, by faint endeavours, to praise them, but contented himself with reading the Gazette that detailed the account of Capt. Faulknor's glorious conduct; after which, he moved, "That an humble address be presented to his Majesty, praying, that he would be graciously pleased to give directions, that a monument be erected in Westminster-Abbey to the memory of Capt. Faulknor, who gloriously fell in his Majesty's service, on the 5th of January 1795; and that this House will make good the expences of the same."

Mr Grey felt proud to second such a motion, especially as he had heard, from the best authority, the highest testimonies in favour of the gallant officer in question. His intrepid conduct had filled with admiration both the navy and army, and his whole life was an uninterrupted career of military glory.

Mr Wyndham lamented the painful necessity he was under of opposing a motion, to the object of which he was as sensible as any man, and as ready to acknowledge the high deserts of the very meritorious officer whom it went to praise; but there was a rule of the House that forbade such a motion, and as with that rule he felt it his duty to comply, he would now move for the order of the day.

Mr Fox made a most animated speech in reply to *Mr Wyndham*, and in praise of the extraordinary merits of Captain Faulknor. They were merits, he said, singular and unexampled, and should not be answered by a long story about rules and negative facts. For his part, he knew no such rules, and contended, that none such could exist; and even did there exist one, there would be no mischief to break through it on such a splendid occasion.

After some observations from the *Speaker*, with regard to the more regular mode of proceeding, the motion for the order

of the day was negatived without a division.

Mr Wyndham then moved that the debate on this subject be adjourned till Monday, that time might be allowed to examine into the rules and precedents of the House on such occasions.

Mr Fox opposed this motion, and ridiculed and reprobated the idea of searching for precedents on such an occasion, as if precedents were to teach us how to feel.

The question being called for, the House divided on *Mr Wyndham's* motion for adjourning the debate, and there appeared, For the adjournment 25

Against it - 29

Majority for erecting the monument — 4.

MESSAGE FROM THE LORDS.

20. *The Speaker* acquainted the House, that their Lordships would on Thursday next, at ten o'clock in the morning, proceed to give judgement on *W. Hastings, Esq.* Also, that their Lordships had agreed to several private bills, without any amendment.

21. *Mr Grenville* moved that *Mr Fox* be one of the managers to conduct the impeachment of *Warren Hastings, Esq;* in Westminster Hall.—Agreed to.

Mr Fox acknowledged the honour done him by the appointment; but could not help animadverting somewhat on the proceedings of the Lords, as far as their proceedings could be touched upon in that House, which he dared to pronounce different from any thing that had ever been pursued on any former impeachment.

Mr Grenville next moved, that *Mr Sheridan*, *Mr Grey*, *Mr Wyndham*, and the former managers, do attend to make good the said charges.—Agreed to.

BROTHERS, THE PROPHET.

Mr Halhed assured the House, that in making the present motion, he acted as an independent member of Parliament. He would therefore endeavour, by every conciliatory argument, and every honest appeal to the feelings of gentlemen, to induce them to concur with him in desiring that there be laid before the House a copy of the warrant granted by the Secretary of State for apprehending *Richard Brothers*; also a copy of his examination before the Privy Council, and likewise of the verdict of the Jury impannelled to pronounce him a lunatic. If he had the happiness to procure these documents, it was his intention, as to-morrow was an open day, to move that the House resolve itself into

a committee, to consider of the grounds and motives for detaining the person of *Richard Brothers*. *Mr Halhed* then went into a variety of reasons, to justify his calling for the documents moved for. He also expressed much concern and surprise for the fate of his motion of the 31st of March. He addressed himself to all the different descriptions of characters that compose the House; and asked, when an innocent individual was thus undeservedly punished, Where were the pious promoters of the Sunday Reform Bill? Where were the spirited defenders of *Muir* and *Palmer*? Where were the loyal persons who rescued regal delirium from an intrusive regency? And where were the grand denounciators of the African Slave Trade? He must suppose they were all sick, or supinely laid asleep. *Mr Halhed* also glanced severely at the physicians who pronounced on the deranged understanding of *R. Brothers*. The House, he said, should expose the ignorance, and chastise the depravity of medical pretenders, who had conspired to cry down a man's intellect, and rob him of his sanity of mind. He then concluded by moving for the papers already mentioned.

Mr Halhed was equally unfortunate as before; for no member rose to second his motion, and it consequently fell to the ground.

22. The House having resolved itself into a Committee of Ways and Means,

Mr Pitt moved, that the sum of 2,895,000*l.* be granted for the service of his Majesty from the surplus of the consolidated fund.—Agreed.

23. *Mr Pitt* moved the order of the day, which was to go into a Committee of the whole House on the bill for augmenting the royal corps of artillery, and for providing for the navy seafaring men out of the militia. The House being in a Committee, he proposed three clauses. The first had for its object the regulating the powers of officers, during the absence of the commander. The second, for regulating the law, with regard to those who were officers in the militia, and officers also in the fencibles. The third, restoring to his Majesty the power of dismissing officers in certain cases out of the militia, a power which the Crown had had, ever since the establishment of that body, until the passing of the bill in the year 1786. That power of the Crown was then omitted, whether inadvertently, or by design, he was unable to learn; but he saw no

reason for the omission, on the contrary, he thought it a necessary power.

Upon each of these clauses there was some conversation. On the last, *General Macleod* said, it was a dangerous power to be in the hands of the Crown. It was well known, that one of the most splendid orations that was ever made by the late Earl of Chatham, was against the prerogative of the Crown, in dismissing an officer in the regulars, what must it be over the militia?

The House divided: For the clause, 45. —Against it, 8.—The bill then, with all the clauses, passed the Committee.

CONTROVERTED ELECTIONS.

24. The House having gone into a Committee on Mr Grenville's Bill for regulating the right of Election Petitions,

Mr Fox contended, that the only means of compelling a full and adequate attendance was, as he had on a former occasion intimated, to stop all public business being proceeded on till such trials had been decided. He was not ready to state any plan of his own, but felt much more inclined for fixing the number at 200, than at 100; for, by diminishing the number, the grievances complained of would be increased rather than diminished.

Mr T. Grenville expressed his wish to have been able to arrange the disposition of numbers, so as to meet the ideas of gentlemen who entertained apprehensions from the smallness of the number, sixty. He would not object to its being seventy-five or eighty, if such a change met the approbation of the House.

The Speaker also supported the propriety of the number being 100, rather than under, as it tended to maintain the credit and authority of the House.

It was then generally agreed, that the original number of 100 should be continued.

The Committee then went into a discussion on the proposition for reducing the number, from which the Election Committee was to be struck off, from 49 to 27; and for reducing the number of members composing the Committee, from 15 to 11.

After a short conversation a division took place, when there appeared,

For the original number,	53
Against it	36.

LORD FITZWILLIAM'S RECALL.

Lord Milton, (late Secretary to Lord F. when Chief Governor of Ireland) observed, that as the recall, and its attendant circumstances, of Lord Fitzwilliam from

the government of a neighbouring country, was productive of much ferment and agitation in the minds of the people of that kingdom, and consequently likely to affect the interests of this; and besides, as the character of the noble Lord in question had been attacked by ministers in this House, he hoped they would name a day for taking the subject into consideration.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer replied, that if the noble Lord had been present at the time of his alluding to the circumstance in question, he would have learned that his Majesty's ministers held it no part of their duty to promote or agitate such a discussion.

Mr Jekyl insisted on the propriety of investigating the subject; and therefore gave notice, that on Friday next he would move the House to go into a committee, to consider of the circumstances of the recall of Lord Fitzwilliam from Ireland.

THE PRINCE'S DEBTS.

Mr Pitt brought up the following Message from his Majesty:

G. R. His Majesty relies on the liberality and affection of his faithful Commons, and on the cordial interest which they have manifested on the happy event of the Prince's marriage, that they will be ready to concur in such a provision as shall be deemed necessary to settle an establishment on the Prince and Princess of Wales, suitable to their rank and dignity. On an occasion so satisfactory in all other respects his Majesty feels the deepest regret in communicating to the House, that the benefit of any settlement that may be made must fail in its most desirable effect if means be not provided to extricate his Royal Highness from the incumbrance under which he labours, to a great amount—Anxious as his Majesty must be, to relieve the Prince of Wales, his Majesty entertains no idea of proposing the payment of his Royal Highness' debts in any other manner than by appropriating a part of his income, and the revenues of the Duchy of Cornwall, to the payment of such debts; and his Majesty will be ready to co-operate in any plan which the wisdom of the House may devise, for establishing a ready and punctual order of payment and for guarding against the possibility of the Prince's being again involved in an similar embarrassments.

The message being read, *Mr Pitt* moved that it be referred to a Committee of the whole House on this day to-morrow.

Mr Stanley expressed the deep regret he felt at the House being again called on for the payment of his Royal Highness' debts, and moved that the Address of the House of the 24th May 1787, be read. The measure to be discussed appeared to him of such extraordinary importance, that it could not be agitated with propriety, especially in the present distressed state of the country, without a very full attendance. Previous, therefore, to the consideration of this matter, he thought it proper that there should be a call of the House. In making this motion, nothing could be farther from his mind, than any intention to drop a single word disrespectful to the illustrious personage whom it so nearly touched.

Mr Pitt lamented as much as any gentleman the necessity of the present application; but he trusted the House would recollect, that his Majesty did not propose the immediate payment of the Prince's debts; but that a part of his income should be appropriated for their gradual liquidation. The House, in general, agreed that a suitable splendour and dignity should attach to the establishment of the Heir Apparent; but the names of dignity and splendour must fade away, if unaccompanied with circumstances that may enable him to act in a manner truly dignified, by giving satisfaction to his creditors, and thereby to himself. The sum to be proposed was not greater than if such debts had not unhappily been contracted, nor was it larger than had been already granted to his Royal Highness' predecessors. He could not think, therefore, of the liberality, and he would add, of the wisdom of Parliament, to narrow the amount. He was not inclined to say more in the present state of the business; but as other great points of political consequence, questions of Peace and War, were shortly to come before the House, and from their nature would draw a full attendance, he could not see the necessity of a call of the House, which could only be distressing to some individuals.

Mr Pitt, seeing it to be the opinion of many gentlemen, that there should be a call of the House, withdrew his former motion, and *Mr Stanley's* was then agreed to.

INN-KEEPERS.

30. The bill for relieving inn-keepers was committed.

Mr Wyndham stated, that the object of the present bill was to relieve this aggrieved class of men, from the expenses they incurred by having soldiers quarter-

ed on them. He then went into a long and minute calculation of the various heads of these expences, and the losses complained of by inn-keepers, to whose patient and moderate behaviour he paid a due tribute of praise. The result of his regulations was, that for each horse they should have an additional allowance of 4d. to the 6d. they now had, and whenever they stated their loss at 1s. they should have 6d. where 10d. they should have 5d.; but from a consideration of the inn-keepers, he wished to turn the scale in their favour. On this account he meant to propose an addition of 2d. where the loss was stated to be 3d.

After some miscellaneous observations, this bill passed the committee, and was ordered, by the House, to be reported.

SIR C. GREY AND SIR J. JERVIS.

May 4. *Mr Barham* said, he was deeply impressed with the importance of the motion he was about to make, and with the nature of the facts which prompted and authorized him to make it. He felt confident, however, that the strength of the cause he embarked in would out-balance the weakness of the advocate. Many rumours and imputations had been floating on the public voice, prejudicial to the characters of our late commanders in the West Indies, and the object of his motion was, to examine into the truth or falsehood of such reports. *Mr Barham* next alluded to the various memorials presented to his Majesty's ministers by the West India planters, and wished to know their opinions thereon; nor did he expect that ministers would withhold the papers it was his intention to call for, as no well-grounded objections could be made to their production. He then moved, "That an humble address be presented to his Majesty, that he would be graciously pleased to give directions, that there be laid before the House, copies of the proclamations issued by Sir Charles Grey and Sir John Jervis, during their command in the West Indies; also other papers, &c."

Mr Manning seconded the motion, and went pretty nearly over the same ground with the hon. mover. He stated the alarms which these proclamations had excited, and wished, for the sake of our national honour, as well as for the greater security of the persons exposed to the horrors of a vindictive retaliation, that the proclamations complained of might be fairly and unequivocally disavowed by a public act of the British Legislature.

Mr Dundas made a splendid eulogy on the characters and conduct of the meri-

torious and distinguished officers, which the present motion went to question and criminate. The principles of honour and integrity, which, he said, had ever directed and sanctified their lives, gave the direct lie to all the reports and calumnies that malice had propagated against them. He was well aware, that if a negative was put on the present motion, it would be said, that ministers endeavoured to screen and cover that conduct which they were unable to defend. He sincerely wished the inquiry might take place, as he was sensible, that the reading of a few papers would not only rescue the honour of the characters in question, but secure the laurels that adorned their brows. Mr Dundas denied that there existed any facts to justify the enquiry demanded; and he again said, that he would enter his caveat against an enquiry of the extent proposed, as such enquiry was perfectly useless, and, at present, inconvenient; especially as the mere narrative of the conquest contained in the Gazette, was abundantly sufficient to satisfy the House, and vindicate the illustrious characters in question.

Mr Fox said, he was, in general, a friend to enquiry; but, in the present case, he saw no specific charge adduced, either by the hon. mover or seconder of the motion, upon which to ground an enquiry. Nothing was stated but a general opinion, founded on vague imputations and loose assertions. He would not enter into, or attempt to decide the question, Whether booty was or was not the proper reward of victorious valour? But plunder, he knew, and general confiscation, had obtained in all ages, and in all histories. The proclamations alluded to were wholly conditional; they supposed the tranquil submission of the islands to the British arms, but none of them had so submitted; all were taken by force and storm. Mr Fox then ridiculed the idea of the proclamations producing a spirit of insurrection in the islands, or tending to create and provoke a spirit of vindictive retaliation.

Mr Pitt said a few words, to deprecate any further discussion of the business in its present preliminary stage, when papers were merely moved for, on which might be grounded the propriety or necessity of the enquiry proposed.

Mr Grey said, he intentionally reserved himself for a late period of the debate, that he might hear what might be advanced on both sides, and give the most satis-

factory answer in his power. He then went into a long and able defence of the whole conduct of the commanders in the West Indies, recapitulated all their operations, and explained the manner in which the different islands had been taken. Port Royal, St Pierre, and the capital of St Lucia, all were subdued by storm. As to the proclamations, it was idle to arraign them; for whether well or ill intended they had never been put in execution.

Mr Tibbelsan adduced some instances of proceedings, which appeared to be in consequence of the proclamations in question. In one case, particularly, he said, above 600 hogheads of sugar had been seized, which, according to the statements of those concerned in the property, was countenanced by no plea of right or justice whatever. The motion was put and carried.

The next motion, proposed by Mr Barham, for a copy of such memorials as had been presented to the secretaries of state, relative to the conduct of the said officers in the West Indies, was also put and carried.

Mr Grey, in pursuance to what he had before stated, moved for the production of the memorials presented by Generals Prescott, Dundas, and Myers, in answer to those presented by certain West India planters. Ordered.—Also, copies of the instructions given to Sir J. Jervis and Sir C. Grey, relative to any booty taken at Martinico, St Lucia, and Gaudaloupe. Ordered.

Col. Maitland moved for the production of a copy of certain proclamations, issued in the West Indies by Generals Prescott, Dundas, and Myers. Ordered.

IRISH PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

April 21. On Mr Grattan's motion, That the House should, on this day se'n-night, resolve itself into a committee to enquire into the state of the nation,

Mr Cuffe thought the House might be engaged in a business much more useful to the country than the inquiry proposed. — It would better become Parliament to exert themselves in support of the constitution, and to restrain that great stock of sedition which, it appeared, existed in this country, in halls, chapels, and vestries, and which was propagated by the orations of the chapel demagogues: It would better become the House to pledge

pledge themselves, with life and fortune, to support our happy establishment in all its parts, than to waste their time in enquiring, why one Viceroy was recalled, and another sent to succeed him?

Lord Maxwell was against the motion. He alluded particularly to the Catholic question; and adverted, that the Catholics of this country did not wish for more power than they already enjoyed.

Mr Ponsonby said, with respect to the question before the House, he would be very short; there was no need, he observed, for a long speech, when a man had plain facts to state, and was not afraid to state them. *He asserted then, positively, that whether the recall was to be attributed to the changes in official situation, or to the intended benefits to the Catholics, not one of those had been undertaken without, he understood, the approbation of the British Cabinet. This assertion he would seal with his reputation.* Where was the hon. member who would contradict it? He went further, and declared, upon his honour as a gentleman, that, in his opinion, the Catholic question

had no more to do with the recall of Lord Fitzwilliam, than Lord Macartney's embassy to China. Lord Fitzwilliam was to be recalled, and this was considered as the most popular pretext for the measure.

Mr Curran said, there were some very obvious and strong reasons to induce him to agree in the motion. His right hon. friend, he said, was misconceived, when it was asserted, that the injuries of the committee were to be confined to the causes of Lord Fitzwilliam's departure; it would not certainly confine itself within so narrow limits; it would go also to an inquiry into the public administration of this country for some years back.

Mr Pelham rose to say, that he thought he could not serve this country better, on the present occasion, than by opposing the committee called for.

The Right Hon. Mr Conolly voted and spoke for the motion.

On a division, the numbers were,

For the motion,	48
Against it,	158.

MONTHLY REGISTER.

FRANCE.

NATIONAL CONVENTION.

BARRERE'S TRIAL.

March 25. Saladin, the reporter, opened the debates by the first charge—*That of having covered France with prisons.* He pronounced on that matter a very energetic speech; he pointed especially at the refinement of barbarity used by the committee. The accused has said, "Since such was the system of the government, that liberty could not be established but by terror, and that half-measures protracted too much the revolutions;" according to the expressions of Billaud Varennes, when he moved the arrest of suspected persons, and the organization of revolutionary armies, it is clear and proved, that the great number of prisons erected in the bosom of a free country, was the deed of such as directed the action of government.

Barrere—"It will be sufficient to demonstrate the injustice of the accusation directed against three persons, to remember the origin of those numerous prisons that have covered the soil of France. The origin of those great revolutionary measures had a fixed epoch—It was on the

10th of August 1793, when the republican constitution was accepted by the nation, the primary assemblies of which sent over commissaries that you all have seen sitting at this very bar, and who provoked those measures, the execution of which is to day objected as our crime. Remember, citizens, what was then our alarming situation. Our frontier places had fallen into the hands of the coalesced powers, and the enemies of the interior shewed themselves with more audacity than ever. The measures which were then proposed to the Convention, and adopted by it, caused the departure of eight hundred thousand men to the defence of the republic, and compressed the enemies of the interior. Those measures were as pure as the will of the people, as irresistible as its power, as great as its dangers, and, we must say, as violent as were its enemies. It was then in the presence, and after the demand of the commissaries of the primary assemblies, that you impressed the government with a revolutionary movement, and that you ordered the arrestation of all the suspected persons.—[Here Barrere read the speech, which the commissaries of the primary assemblies had pronounced at the bar]. So you fulfilled

filled the wishes of the people, expressed before you by its extraordinary deputies.—*It was they who exercised amongst you the beginning of terror, against the numerous enemies of the interior.* The 14th of the same month, the sections of Paris presented you the same wishes, and even demanded an augmentation of the number of houses of arrest. Who commanded that terrible measure? the revolution.—By whose organs? by those of the people.—Who caused them to be executed? the revolutionary committees.—Who approved them? the Convention.—Who watched only over them? your committees of public safety. Paris, on account of its population, of the intrigues practised by the ancient privileged, the old friends to the court, must necessarily contain a greater number of suspected persons: and if we consider the demands of the sections, instead of thinking that the number of the houses of arrest has been excessive, being thirty-two, it should rather be a matter of surprize that there had not been forty-eight. We are accused of arbitrary arrests; but when that charge was brought forward for the first time by Leconte, it was rejected. Bourdon de l'Oise himself took up our defence, and said, that such arrests had been the work of the revolutionary committees, and not that of men who had well served their country; for such was the opinion in our behalf, and it was under that head that we were so called by Bourdon. In short, the first head of accusation relative to the oppression of the people cannot concern us, neither as individuals, nor as members of government."

Saladin continued the reading of the charges. He read that of the arbitrary arrests.

Collet d'Herbois answered that charge.

The sittings of the 27th and 28th were disturbed by clamours of the mob for bread, the distribution not being made as usual. Order was restored by means of the national guard, without effusion of blood.

27. and 28. In these sittings, Barrere proceeded in answer to the charges against him and his colleagues, which was frequently interrupted by disputes amongst the members.

April 1. An immense mob burst into the Hall, some crying out for peace, and others *Vive la Republique!* The petitioners of the section de l'Oise demanded, that the patriots should be set at liberty; they marched through the Hall, wearing

on their hats labels with this inscription: "Bread, and the constitution of 1793." They attributed the discredit of assignats to the new laws enacted by the Convention, and exclaimed, "Mountain, thou who has so often, in moments of difficulty, saved the republic, lighten, thunder, and dispel the storm!" Several other sections expressed the same demand in very energetic language, whilst others invited the Convention to remain at its post, and said, that their bodies should serve it as a rampart. All the members said, that, for several days past, they had been without bread, and had eaten nothing but biscuit. Vergent said, that the commotions of this day had been excited by Adrie, Dupont, and Lamete, who were actually in London.

Dumont pointed out Chales, Choudieu, and all the members on the left side, as rank royalists, and enraged enemies of the people. He maintained, that the commotions had no other object but to rescue the three great criminals; and he moved, that they should be transported that night, which was decreed amidst the loudest acclamations of applause. The members of the left side called loudly out for the nominal appeal, and rushed towards the tribune. In order to resist them, the Convention passed a decree against Chales, Choudieu, and Faussedoire.—Pichegru was appointed commander in chief of the commune of Paris, and Barras and Anguis were nominated his assistants. A decree of arrest was also passed against Huguet, Leonard Bourdon, Ruamps, Duhem, and Amar; and it was resolved, that all those who came within the description of a decree of this nature, should be sent to the fortress of Ham, in Picardy.

ENGAGEMENT IN THE MEDITERRANEAN.

2. Marec, in the name of the committee of the marine—"On the 11th Ventose, (30th of January) our fleet in the Mediterranean sailed from Toulon, composed of 15 sail, to fight the English; after five day's sailing, and having met with contrary winds, it came in sight of the island of Corsica. On the 17th Ventose, (9th of February) at 7 o'clock in the morning, the Berwick, an English man of war, which came from St Fiorenzo, was taken. On the 23d and 24th Ventose, (12th and 13th of February) the two fleets were in sight of each other. Five of our ships fought fifteen English sail of the line, and after a very severe conflict, the *Ca Ira* was sunk, and the *Censeur* taken, in such a condition as renders her absolutely useless to the enemy, who, besides the Berwick,

have

have lost the *Illustre*, which was sunk. Thus are all the calumnious reports destroyed. The sailors all shewed the greatest zeal and courage: some officers deserve censure, and their conduct shall be severely punished."

It was announced, that two carriages, in one of which were the three deputies sentenced to be transported, and in the other, three of these representatives who were to be sent to the fortrefs of Ham, had been stopped, one on the Place de Revolution, and the other at the Barrier, by the citizens, who, with open force, had conducted the condemned deputies to the committee of general safety.—This opposition greatly alarmed the Assembly. Violent agitations were stated to exist in the section of *Quinze-Vingts*, tending to place the Mountain again at the helm of government, but Pichegru restored order in that section.

3. Dornier, the national representative with the army of the west, acquainted the Convention, by letter, that the republican troops had penetrated into that part of Anjou occupied by Stofflet.—The troops of the republic possessed Breffiere, Châtillon, and Cholet; and detachments had been sent against Mortagne, Chemille, and Beaufroi. Few men were lost at the passage of Bayon; the most considerable in rank were an Adjutant-General, and the commander of a squadron of hussars. The rebels fled on all sides. Dornier said, that he had received a letter from Stofflet, but that he would not compromise the national dignity, and the interest of the public. Stofflet had not been able to collect such a force as he expected. The inhabitants of the country were all in favour of peace.

STATE OF PARIS.

Isabeau—"I am come from the committee of general safety, to give you an account of the execution of yesterday. The committee wish to present a very detailed report, but it is not yet finished, on account of there being 3000 documents to be examined relative to the events of that day. The true national guard shewed themselves firm and obedient to the decrees of the Convention. General Pichegru was surrounded by the disaffected, and behaved with all that coolness which distinguishes his courage. The disaffected occupied a position in the centre of the Elysian fields. They there kept up a fire of musquetry, which killed only some horses. They also fired two pieces of cannon, which did no harm." (Applauses.)

On a motion of Bourdon de l'Oise, the Convention decreed that Cambon should no longer be one of the members of the committee of finance. (Loud applause.)

4. General Pichegru appeared at the bar. He returned the Convention thanks for the marks of confidence with which he had been honoured. He praised the activity and zeal of the Parisian national guard, and he expressed his joy at having assisted in the re-establishment of order. He promised to inform the army of the measures adopted to destroy a tyrannic faction. He promised to tell the defenders of the country, that they had no longer to fear that executioners would shed, on the scaffold, the blood of their relatives and friends, at the very time they were shedding their own blood on the frontiers. "The Convention," concluded General Pichegru, "wishes only liberty and justice; the people will support the Convention, and the armies will make France triumphant."

Andre Dumont moved, that the president should give Gen. Pichegru the fraternal embrace. (Decreed.) The General received the embrace amidst universal acclamations.

The following members were elected a committee to prepare the mode of organizing the laws of the republican constitution:—Cambaceres, Merlin of Douai, Thibaudeau, Sieyes, Mathieu, Lefage of Eure and Loire, and Creuse-Latouche.

4. Pemartin presented a report from the committee of general safety, on the conspiracy of April 1.; he read a number of documents, in evidence against the accused deputies, the charges related to their wish to restore the Jacobins; their accusing the Convention of a design to overthrow the Constitution of 1793, &c.

Tallien, after some observations relative to the suspected members, gave the following as a list of those who ought to be arrested; these are, Thuriot, Cambon, Levasseur de la Sarthe, Hentz, Maignet, and Crassous. He also proposed the banishment of Lebon.

The decrees of arrest being then put to the vote, one after the other, they were carried against Moyse Bayle, Thuriot, Cambon, Hentz, Maignet, Levasseur de la Sarthe, Crassous, and Lecointre of Versailles.

8. A plan, proposed by Pelet, for the means of adopting the constitution of 1795, was ordered to be printed and sent to the commission.

PEACE WITH PRUSSIA.

10. Reubell, in the name of the committee

mittee of public welfare—"You have now before your eyes," said he, "the fruits of your principles and wisdom. The governments which had sworn the ruin of the republic, governed by tyrants and factious men, are now eager to demand peace, since they have seen the wisdom and the principles which direct the Convention.

"The committee of public welfare has followed your intentions of procuring a partial peace, and offers, for your ratification, that which is concluded with the King of Prussia. We have not forgot, for an instant, that if the wishes of the people were for a glorious peace, it behoved us likewise to bind, in their interest, a power not likely to disengage itself from us.

"You will judge if your committee has obtained its object. The principal point was to re-establish the exterior relations, and to heighten these. We believe it will be useful to have for our ally a power enjoying a preponderance in the Empire, which it may turn to the advantage of the republic.

"All accounts inform us, that the Prussian nation has not ceased, during the whole war, to give to the French nation proofs of esteem. The insatiable zeal of the Envoy of the French republic in Switzerland has surmounted all obstacles; he has acted with that candour which carries conviction to every mind.

"This peace is not the only one which at present occupies the attention of your committee. Continue, representatives, to display principles of wisdom, and soon shall all the projects of the malevolent be overset.—French people, remain insensible to their perfidious insinuations. A moment of precipitation will ruin you—Soon shall your welfare be assured."

Reubell next read the powers given by the King of Prussia to Baron Hardenberg, for the conclusion of a peace. He next presented the treaty, consisting of 12 articles, concluded on the 16th Germinal (April 5,) at Basle, between Citizen Barthélemy, and Baron Hardenberg.

THE TREATY.

Article I. There shall be peace, friendship, and good understanding between the French Republic and the King of Prussia, who shall be recognized in that character, as well as Elector of Brandenburg, and a Member of the Germanic Body.

II. In consequence, all hostilities between the two Powers shall cease, reckoning from the day of the ratification of the present Treaty; and, from the same

period, neither shall furnish to their Enemies, under any pretext whatever, succours in men, horses, or money.

III. Neither of the Contracting Powers shall give, through their Territory, a passage to the Troops of the enemy of the other.

IV. The Troops of the Republic shall evacuate, within fifteen days after the ratification, such parts of the Prussian territory as they now occupy on the right bank of the Rhine; all requisitions which have been made are declared void; the amount of all contributions received shall be reimbursed.

V. The Troops of the Republic shall continue to occupy the part of the State of the King of Prussia, situated on the left bank of the Rhine; the arrangement with regard to these Provinces shall be reserved to the time of a general pacification with the Germanic Empire.

VI. Until a Treaty of Commerce shall be concluded between the Court of Berlin and the French Republic, all the communications, and commercial relations, shall be re-established upon the footing on which they were before the War.

VII. The provisions of Art. VI. not having their full effect while the War shall continue in the North of Germany, the two contracting Powers shall take measures to carry the War from that quarter.

VIII. To individuals, of both nations, shall be restored the effects, of whatever nature they may be, which have been sequestrated.

IX. All prisoners taken since the commencement of the War, shall be reciprocally restored within the space of one month.

X. The prisoners of Mayence, Hessians, Saxons, and others, who served with the army of the King of Prussia, shall likewise be exchanged.

XI. The French Republic will be glad of the good offices of the King of Prussia with the members of the Germanic Body, situated on the right bank of the Rhine, who are willing to enter into good understanding with it.

XII. The present Treaty shall not be in force until ratified by the Contracting Powers, which shall be done within a month at least, or sooner, if possible.

The Assembly applauded with transport the report and the treaty of peace, and conformable to the decree respecting exterior relations, ordered them to be printed.

14. Andre Dumont observed, that notice should be taken of those refractory priests

priests, who at this time were endeavouring more than ever, to inspire fanaticism into the people, to vilify the assignats, and to preach royalism.

Tallien was of opinion, that priests derived their importance from being too much talked of, and that if, at this time, royalism and fanaticism were attempting to agitate the people, it was for no other reason but that the laws were not enforced.

Chenier proposed, that the whole business should be referred to the three committees, and that at the same time, the committee of public instruction should be ordered, within the next three days, to give in a plan of decadary festivals.—Decreed.

A letter was read from Ferrand, representative with the army before Mentz, relating the issue of an attack made by the enemy on their entrenchments.

Head Quarters Ober Ulm, April 9.

"Dear Colleagues! Yesterday at nine in the morning the enemy attempted an attack against us from Bretrenheim, as far as the forest of Mombach, and particularly against the latter position. The engagement began on both sides with the utmost vigour. A firing with grape shot continued during four hours, and the firing of musquetry lasted for five hours, without interruption. For a moment our brave soldiers were obliged to quit an intrenchment, which we had raised during the night, on the flat ground before Mentz, from whence the enemy endeavoured to drive us. They entered it, but in two minutes afterwards they were ignominiously driven out of it by the point of the bayonet. They were also driven by our bayonets out of the ravines situated under the forest of Mombach, where they were three times charged by our infantry, under command of General Sandos. Towards two o'clock the enemy began to retreat under the fire of the out-works of the fortress, and so entered Mentz. Our troops on their side returned to their posts, they still occupy the same position, and have resumed their advanced trenches.

"The loss of the enemy is very considerable; for they were obliged to attack our posts in front, which were well defended by the nature of the ground, by the active firing of a section of the horse artillery, and by the batteries of the Forest of Mombach. Every body has done his duty, Soldiers, Officers, and Generals, all deserve the greatest praises.

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"I shall set out from hence in three or four days, and hope I shall be happy enough to bring you news of a new victory, for we expect to be again attacked.

"Bliss and Fraternity,
(Signed) J. FERAND."

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

PRISONERS IN THE TEMPLE.

On Monday, the 16th of March, a Public Officer, attended by another person, paid a visit to the son of Louis Capet, and his sister, in the Temple.—They have no communication with each other, and do not even seem to know that they are confined under one and the same roof.—At certain times they are permitted to air themselves in the galleries of the Tower, but they are never seen in the court or the garden. When the visitants entered the apartment of the ci-devant Dauphin, he was leaning with his elbow upon a table, his head reclining upon his hand. Their entrance did not by any means disturb him, any further than by provoking a momentary look of surprise.—Being asked if he chose to dine, he answered, "Yes." When the dinner was served up, consisting of soup, meat, and a desert, he fed with much appetite. It was to no purpose, however, that the company attempted to raise his spirits. He did not make the least reply to their questions, but seemed to pay considerable attention to a little dog that came in with the visitors. His dejection being equally conspicuous at supper, he ate nothing; but when he was offered some rum and coffee the next morning, these articles appeared to him very acceptable. As he shewed no disposition to rise, he was served with his breakfast in bed. It was not observed that his attention was occupied by any thing in his apartment. The melancholy of the unfortunate youth is attributed to the brutal conduct of Simon, during the time his jurisdiction lasted. This man's conduct at that period, it is stated, was so unfeeling, that he would have forced his tender charge to the performance of the lowest offices of drudgery.

On the following day the same persons visited the daughter of the late King, who resides a story higher than her brother. Her apartment is very neatly furnished, every thing being arranged by herself. It is by her own particular request that she is without a companion in her solitude. When the Officers entered her apartment, she was employed in knitting stockings.

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She scarcely deigned them a single glance, and pursued her occupation. To several questions asked her, she replied by a single affirmative or negative. She reads much, has a number of books, a harpsichord, &c. in her chamber; and with respect to her diet, she fares much the same as her brother.

The peace between Prussia and France, which, for a long time past, had been the subject of much speculation, is at last concluded. It was announced to the Convention on the 10th April, and ratified on the 14th. It is not easy, at the present moment, to anticipate the consequences of this measure. It is by no means improbable, that the whole Germanic Body will be induced to follow the example of the Elector of Brandenburg, as such is the nature of the treaty he has made, that he cannot now furnish his contingent, which, as a member of that body, the constitution of the country says he is bound to bring forward, whenever the necessities of the Empire require it. It then follows, that a disagreement between the States must take place, or Austria yield to that general wish, and make peace with France. On the other hand, and beyond this, we have to look to what may be the conduct of the Empress of Russia, in consequence of this proceeding of his Prussian Majesty. He is already a possessor of a part of Poland, and a claimant on the new partition; whether the Court of Petersburg, after a declaration which has been made, will quietly admit this claim or not, remains to be seen.

The trial of Barrere and his colleagues excited very considerable ferment in Paris, and threatened the Convention with danger. General Pichegru, who was then present, was proclaimed provisional commandant. The *generale* was beaten, and the citizens assembled in their respective sections. A strong guard, under the command of Pichegru and Raffin, conducted Barrere and Billaud through the Champs Elises. Before they arrived at the Barrier de Chaillot, the Section of the Champs Elises planted themselves with two pieces of cannon to intercept them. A pistol was fired at Raffin, without any other consequence than giving a slight contusion on the thigh. The assassin, on being arrested, declared, that he had received from Duhem 252 livres, for assisting in throwing the Muscadins (better sort of people) in the basin of the Thuilleries; and 100 livres, on another occasion, for attending in the tribunes of the society of

the Jacobins. The deputies were brought back a second time to the committee of general safety, and dispatched, in the following night, for their destination, agreeable to the decree. The next day, every part of Paris that had been convulsed for two days, returned to its proper bias, and every one resumed their usual occupations, satisfied with the complete triumph that the Moderates had obtained over the Jacobins.

The most afflicting accounts are daily received of the general scarcity of bread and provisions in France, and of the treatment experienced by the British prisoners in that country; with the inhabitants at large, they receive a very small allowance, and in general of a very bad quality. The necessity of the case (real scarcity) may extenuate or apologize for this; but the inhuman rigour of their confinement, being shut up in hundreds, in narrow damp prisons or dungeons, can admit of no excuse. The prisoners who have escaped, and the letters of such as have found an opportunity to inform their friends, present us with details of cruelty and sufferings at which humanity revolts. The scarcity which prevails in France, is also now not a little felt in those provinces, and in Hollaud, which have submitted to their arms. The Northern States, Sweden in particular, is threatened with this direful calamity, which its Council are taking measures to prevent.

The following are the principal articles in the treaty which was entered into between Charette and the Convention, but which hath since been set aside by the Convention, who have denounced him as a traitor:—Art. 1. The representatives of the people promise, that the sum of eighty millions shall be granted to the inhabitants of La Vendee, to indemnify them for the losses, burnings, and devastations they have suffered.—5. The inhabitants of La Vendee acknowledge the republic.—6. General Charette shall have the command of a body of 2000 men, in the pay of the republic.—8. A list shall be made of such persons as are to be banished from La Vendee; that list to be drawn and presented by General Charette.—9. The free exercise of the Catholic worship shall be permitted. A place may be purchased for the building of a church; but there shall be no bells, nor any exterior ceremonies.—10. The Priests, Nonjurors (*in-fidentes*) and banished, may return to La Vendee, and will be restored to their patrimonial estates only.—12. There shall be

be no requisitions in La Vendee for the space of five years.

The Council of State in the Regency of Neufchattel, have issued a proclamation, commanding all French emigrants to leave that country.

Notwithstanding of the Prussian armistice, and subsequent peace with the French, the Prussian troops kept the front of the armies, and completely covered the retreat of the British forces, who were thereby enabled to embark at Bremer Lee.

In Holland, the committee of marine have put in commission 7 ships of the line, and 8 frigates.

At Franeker, the gates of the town, which were taken off by the Prussians in 1787, and brought to the Church, where they were hung up in chains, have been again hinged on their proper places.

A conspiracy to overturn the government, hath been formed at Naples, in which some persons of distinction were concerned. It was discovered in time for its prevention, and measures taken to punish the guilty.

One of a similar nature hath been discovered at Madrid. Ten thousand of the lower classes of that capital and the neighbouring villages marshalled, and conducted by able leaders, had formed the wicked design of surrounding the royal palace, and massacring the ministers, who are extremely obnoxious to the Spanish Jacobins. But very fortunately for the peace of society, the particulars of this republican plot were communicated to the executive power, by some of the conspirators; and the necessary measures were adopted to check and suppress the premeditated insurrection. Some men who have hitherto retained immaculate characters, are deeply involved in this desperate design, and will soon receive the punishment due to their temerity in the Great Square.

On the entry of the British Squadron, after their engagement with the Toulon fleet, into the Gulph of Spezzia, the Genoese Governor reminded the Admiral of the law which forbids the entry or stay of more than five vessels of the line in the ports of the republic: the reply of Admiral Hotham was, that necessity obliged him to enter that port, which he would quit as soon as possible: he added, that he was desirous to put on shore about 300 French sick and wounded prisoners. The Governor, having advised with the Senate on this, notified to the British Admiral, that he would be permitted to land

the above prisoners, but on condition that they should be free the moment they would touch the ground of the republic: this proposition was accepted, and, in consequence, the government communicated the same to M. Villars, minister plenipotentiary of France. The illustrious of 74 guns, and which suffered much in the action, was driven on shore in a violent gale of wind. It was found impossible to get her off; she was therefore abandoned by the crew, her guns and stores taken out, and afterwards burnt.

POLAND.

The Duchy of Courland have signed an act of subjection to Russia. In the assembly, 51 deputies were present; such as opposed it were obliged to go out: it hath been sent to Petersburg. It consists of three articles; the first and third are as follows: 1. We, in behalf of us and our posterity, submit ourselves and these Dukedoms to her Most Glorious Imperial Majesty of all the Russias, Catharine the Second, and to her most high sceptre.— 3. We most humbly implore her Imperial Majesty of all the Russias, to be most graciously pleased to receive this our submission, by six delegates to be sent to Petersburg; and in case of a gracious reception, to tender the oath of fidelity and submission to her Imperial Majesty of all the Russias.

KING OF POLAND.

The measure of this unfortunate monarch's sufferings appears at length complete; lately walking on the terrace before his palace, or rather prison, at Grodno, whether the effect of accident or of despondency, he fell from the terrace: the contusions which he received, in consequence, were violent, and have been productive of a dangerous fever, from which he is not expected to recover. The unfortunate Stanislaus has solicited the release of several Polish patriots; and the letter which his Majesty addressed to the Empress, on this subject, contains the following remarkable passage: "A King, though his sceptre be gone, ought still to serve his nation."

A considerable ferment still subsists in the dismembered Polish provinces, such as to make it necessary to send reinforcements of troops thither.

HOLLAND.

The States General have resolved, at the request of the French representative Alquier, to disavow and suppress entirely the

the resolutions of their High Mightinesses of Sept. 5. 1792, and April 16. 1793, upon the memorials delivered to them on those days, by Lord Auckland on the one part, and the Imperial minister, Count Stahrenberg on the other; because those resolutions and memorials are contrary to the rights of nations: and they were accordingly struck off from the Protocols, as records which are totally repugnant to the friendly and respectful sentiments which the present States General manifest for the great, free, and generous French nation.

The representative of the people at Deventer, has sent orders to General Van Damme, to contradict publicly the rumour of the French army intending to quit the Province of Upper Yssel, and to evacuate it to make room for the Prussians; the said representative declared, that the French republic had given orders to her Generals to form a very respectable line all along the frontiers.

The following is the ultimatum of the French Convention, relative to a peace and union with the United Provinces, being the terms on which it will acknowledge the independence of the French republic. It contains the following articles: 1. The French republic restores all the conquered places and districts in the United Provinces, except Maastricht, Venlo, Breda, and Bergen-op-Zoom, with the territory belonging to these cities. The provinces which form the banks of the Rhine, or West Scheldt, namely, on the right, South Beveland and Walcheren; and on the left, Dutch Flanders, are to remain in the possession of the French, till their fate be determined, which depends on that of the Austrian Netherlands. All districts on this side of the Rhine and Waal are also to be given back; but those which are situated on the other side, are to be occupied by French troops, till it be otherwise determined. 2. The Batavians, as well as the French, are allowed a free navigation of the Scheldt, Rhine, and Meuse, and on all different branches of these rivers, as far as the sea, without paying any toll or duty whatever. 3. The Batavians are to refund to the French republic their share of the expences of the war, which the latter has been forced to carry on against them. The payment of which must be settled on friendly terms, provided the sum of twenty millions be discharged, without delay, in hard cash, or good bills of exchange, drawn on France, or neutral countries. 4. The French republic ac-

knowledges the sovereignty and independence of the Batavians;—and 5. It is ready to conclude with them a treaty of offensive and defensive alliance.—6. The French, as well as the Batavians, are to conclude no peace, nor any treaty, without the consent of both parties.

WEST INDIES.

The British Commanders in the West Indies, having published a proclamation, to inform neutral nations that the island of Gaudaloupe was in a state of blockade, the French commissioners there published two declarations, one addressed to neutral nations, the other to the British commanders in that quarter, full of assertions, of the falsehood of which we can entertain no doubt, charging them with the most dreadful acts of perfidy and cruelty. *Vide State Papers, page 307.*

The activity of these commissioners, threatened with ruin and devastation the whole of the West India possessions, and the most serious apprehensions were entertained in Britain for their safety. A number of banditti, allured by the hopes of plunder, and of negroes, by the specious promise of liberty, flocked to their standard, and committed much devastation among the settlements in the islands of St Vincent and St Lucia.

At Grenada a descent was made, by a party from Guadaloupe, who were joined by a few people of colour. By accident Governor Huine fell into their hands. They were at first a little successful in their designs; but the militia and garrison attacked and routed this banditti; and, on the arrival of a reinforcement of 300 men from Martinico, they again attacked and totally routed the whole, on the 12th of March. No devastation had happened at Grenada, and the negroes had kept steady to their masters.

Several ships of the convoy which left England in February, arrived at Barbadoes before the 29th of March; and, on the arrival of the reinforcement, (the fleet carried out 4700 men) there is no doubt tranquillity would be completely restored, as the partial disturbances seem to have proceeded chiefly, if not wholly, from the intrigues of the French banditti of Gaudaloupe, among the Charibs of St Vincent, and the free Mulattoes of La Bay Quarter, Grenada.

At St Vincent they were completely defeated, by the courage and skill of the British in that quarter, as appears from the Martinico Gazette, March 18th, of which

which the following is an extract:—"The French and Charibs, after laying waste great part of that fine colony, had taken post upon Dorsetshire Hill, over the town of Kingston. Governor Seton having been reinforced, and having assembled and armed a considerable number of the negroes, determined to attack the enemy. Accordingly on the night of the 14th inst. the British force, commanded by Capt. Skinner, of his Majesty's sloop of war, the Zebra; and Capt. Campbell, of the 45th regt. stormed the Charib camp, and gained a complete victory. The Charib King, Chateaugai, being killed, with 20 others, 25 of them wounded, and about 50 more taken prisoners, with two pieces of ordnance, their colours, &c. &c. On our side, Lieut. Hill, of the Zebra, was wounded, 4 seamen killed, and 2 wounded. The negroes unanimously joined the English, and behaved with the greatest ardour in the attack, and are now hourly bringing in prisoners. In Chateaugai's pocket was found a declaration, ordering every one to join him instantly, upon pain of themselves, their women and children, being all murdered, and their race extirpated."

AMERICA.

A treaty of peace and friendship has been concluded between the United States, and the Indians of the Six Nations. It consists of seven articles; the five first describe the boundaries, and agree to allow a free passage to the subjects of each power; it concludes with the following two articles, being the sixth and seventh; and it must give great pleasure to a philanthropic mind to peruse the last article.

VI. In consideration of the peace and friendship hereby established, and of the engagements entered into by the Six Nations, and because the United States desire, with humanity and kindness, to contribute to their comfortable support; and to render the peace and friendship hereby established, strong and perpetual; the United States now deliver to the Six Nations, and the Indians of the other nations residing among and united with them, a quantity of goods of the value of ten thousand dollars. And for the same considerations, and with a view to promote the future welfare of the Six Nations, and their Indian friends aforesaid, the United States will add the sum of three thousand dollars to the one thousand five hundred dollars heretofore allowed them by an article ratified by the President on the 23d day of April 1792; making in the whole four

thousand five hundred dollars, which shall be expended yearly for ever, in purchasing clothing, domestic animals, implements of husbandry, and other utensils suited to their circumstances, and in compensating useful artificers who shall reside with or near them, and be employed for their benefit.—The immediate application of the whole annual allowance now stipulated, to be made by the superintendent appointed by the President for the affairs of the Six Nations, and their Indian friends aforesaid.

VII. Lest the firm peace and friendship now established should be interrupted by the misconduct of individuals, the United States and Six Nations agree, that for injuries done by individuals, on either side, no private revenge or retaliation shall take place: but instead thereof complaint shall be made by the party injured to the other; by the Six Nations or any of them, to the President of the United States, or the Superintendent, or other person appointed by the President; to the principal Chiefs of the Six Nations, or of the nation to which the offender belongs; and such prudent measures shall then be pursued as shall be necessary to preserve our peace and friendship unbroken; until the legislature (or Great Council) of the United States, shall make other equitable provision for the purpose.

EAST INDIES.

A dispatch was received on the 5th inst. over land from Bombay, dated 6th February last, from which the following are correct extracts:

"We forward a Copy of a Calcutta Gazette Extraordinary, dated 7th of November last, and have the honour to acquaint your Hon. Court, that by the paper of the 29th November, General Abercrombie was in possession of Rampore, and Goolum Mahomed, the head Rottilla Chief, was in the General's Camp, negotiating for terms respecting the final settlement of the country, but that nothing decisive had been concluded:

"His Majesty's ship Centurion arrived here on the 29th ult. to rest, having received very considerable damage in a very gallant action, in company with the Diomedé, against two French frigates, an armed ship, and a brig off the Isle of France, in October last.

From the Calcutta Gazette Extraordinary,

Nov. 7, 1794.

We have now an opportunity of giving the following particulars of the action with the

the Rohillas, on the 16th ult. which has been obligingly communicated to us in an extract of a letter from Camp.

"The whole line was ordered to be under arms this morning an hour before day-light.—The General and his staff moved to reconnoitre some miles in front: they saw the enemy forming in full force, and after waiting some time to judge of the probable disposition they would take, rode back to camp to direct the arrangement for action. Our army moved forward in one line; the artillery stationed in the intervals of the corps; the cavalry on the right flank: the charge of the enemy was most daring and gallant, and it is utterly impossible that it could have been surpassed; both lines met and intermingled. The bayonet prevailed, and our army pursued the enemy across the Doojure Millach. The enemy consisted, on a moderate computation, of 25,000 men, about 4000 of whom were cavalry, who directed their whole force against the reserve, and did dreadful execution.—The number of the enemy slain was very great. Our loss in European officers was very afflictive—Major Bolton was shot, after having cut down several of the assailants; his battalion behaved with a degree of steadiness that would have done honour to the best disciplined corps in the world.—The charge on the part of the enemy was peculiarly singular; they formed in a line infinitely beyond the extent of ours, in deep wedges, supposed of fifty deep.

"When the signal of our advancing, which was two guns from the centre of the line, was given, we moved in good order slowly forward, at that time about 1200 yards from the enemy. They moved towards us. When both lines had come within about 500 yards, Golaum's people scattered individually, approached in that extraordinary manner, and contested the point with our bayonets: they appeared to despise our musquetry; and upon every discharge of artillery embraced the ground, instantly rising, and advancing to the charge. Their arms were spears, matchlocks and swords, which latter they employed with destructive effect; and their attack, as, by universal consent, was called the Highland charge. Najeer Khan was killed in the action; Oomer Khan wounded. Both these men had decisive influence in Golaum's councils. Another brother of Golaum's is come in this evening, but he had quitted his brother yesterday. There never was a more justifiable war than this, or at least, there never was grosser provocation given.

"Golaum Mahomed, whilst he affected obedience to the Nabob, proceeded without the boundary of the Rampore districts. He was told, that when he retired within the limits of his father's Jaghire, his story would be heard with attention, and he was given until this evening to comply with that condition. Instead of which, he advanced posts within musquet shot of our picquets, and fired upon a party of cavalry stationed in advance with the picquets. This intelligence determined the action, which commenced on Golaum's part, by opening his artillery at half past nine. Our signal guns were fired at thirty-five minutes after that hour, and the action, at the different stages of it, until the enemy were beaten from the field in every direction, lasted till near eleven o'clock, and, with the time taken up to pursue in order of battle, our army did not reach this place till four or five o'clock. When we arrived on the banks of Drojovur Nullah, Golaum left the greater part, if not the whole, of his guns and camp equipage. The enemy's retreat was so complete, that we could not discover a single horseman when we got to the Nullah. At this time, the Vizier's corps from Bearewelly joined.

"The following list of officers killed and wounded, has been taken from private letters, which we believe to be correct:

Killed—Col. Burnington.—Major Thomas Bolton, commanding the 18th native battalion. —Captains Norman McCleod, and John Mawbey.—Lieuts. J. Z. M. Birch, John Purner, William Hincham, Joseph Richardson, William Rennie, and A. Cummings.—Capt. John Mordaunt, Lieuts. E. Baker, and James Telfer, of artillery.

Wounded—Capts. Bruce, Aid-de-Camp to Col. Burnington, and Edwards.—Lieuts. Odell, lost an arm, McCleod, lost an arm.—Brigade Major Edmund Wills.—Adjutant Lewis Thomas.—Richard Adams.—Lieuts. Jollie and Robertson; Robert Murray and J. P. Pigot, of the cavalry.

GAZETTE INTELLIGENCE.

Admiralty Office, April 18.

Extract of a letter from Captain Sir J. B. Warren, Bart. of his Majesty's ship *La Pomone*, dated off Falmouth, April 24. to Evan Nepean, Esq.

Until the 15th instant nothing material occurred; when a sail having been discovered in the N. E. the *Isle de Rhe* bearing E. N. E. five leagues, I made the signal for a general chase, and at half past eight

eight A. M. the Artois brought her to. She proved to be Le Jean Bart ship-corvette, of 26 guns and 187 men.

On the 16th, having seen several sail a-head, gave chase with the Squadron, and at four P. M. Belleisle bearing N. eight leagues distant, came up with the rear of a convoy. A corvette brig passing us to leeward, exchanged a few shot, which carried away her studding-sails. Finding it impracticable to pursue her, she running close in shore, I stood after the rest, and at five P. M. brought to a brig and a sloop, which, being in ballast, were set on fire. The Galatea also, after exchanging a few shot, brought to a ship-corvette a-head, which proved to be L'Expedition, of 16 guns and 120 men, formerly a packet in our service.

The Artois also captured two sloops laden with fish. The rest of the convoy, with a frigate, standing in between the rocks, for Hedic and Quiberon bay, escaped.

Extract of a letter from the same, dated April 25.

In addition to the list of vessels taken and destroyed by the Squadron under my command, Captain Nagle of the Artois, acquaints me, that, on the evening he fell in with the last convoy off Belleisle, he chased a ship and brig upon the rocks near the island of Hedic, and that they were lost thereon.

Admiralty-Office, May 9.

Extract of a letter from Captain James Cotes, late of his Majesty's ship Thames, dated Gisors, April 9. to the Secretary of the Admiralty.

Thursday, 24th October 1793; saw a sail bearing south; she hoisted a blue flag at the fore top-mast head, as a signal to a brig, as I suppose, that accompanied her, and then bore away before the wind. It came on very thick; upon its clearing up, at a quarter past ten o'clock, we perceived she had hauled her wind, and made sail for us; cleared ship; at half past ten o'clock she fired a gun to windward, and hoisted French national colours. We were soon close, passing on contrary tacks; she fired her bow guns, and then a broadside, when she wore, and an action commenced, which continued until twenty minutes past two P. M. when the ship (which proved to be a French frigate) hauled off to the southward, making all the sail she could, but unfortunately leaving us in a condition unable to follow her.

[After giving a detail of the damages the ship had sustained, leaving her little short of a complete wreck, and entirely unmanageable, he proceeds:]—

Whilst we were thus employed, three sail (large frigates) appeared, making all the sail they could, under English colours; it was impossible for me to alter our position, not being able to haul upon a wind, all our after sail being shot away, and the runners being carried forward, were crossed to serve both as stays and shrouds; and the ships had separated to prevent any such manœuver. Fearing that they might be enemies, as I thought they were, I called the remaining officers together, and asked them, that if they should prove enemies, whether it should answer any purpose engaging in the situation we were in? they were all of opinion, that to engage, with such a superiority of force, could answer no other end, than the destruction of the remaining crew, and that we were cut off from all possibility of an escape; in this situation were we when the headmost passed us, at a considerable distance, (still under English colours) as if to reconnoitre our disabled state; shortly after she wore, and came under our stern, and gave us a broadside. Perceiving it was his intention to engage us in that manner, seeing us entirely deprived of the means of altering our course, I judged it necessary to bring to, and inform him, as the ship had already engaged, we were incapable of further resistance, and consequently had yielded to their superior force. He desired us to send out our boat, I told him it was impossible, as they were all unfit to be put in the water, and if they were, we were unable to hoist them out; he, in consequence, sent his on board of us, during which time the dispatches, together with all papers and letters, that were on board, were sunk.

Thus, Sir, has fallen into the hands of the enemy his Majesty's ship Thames, under my command; but I trust a court-martial will convince their Lordships and the country at large, that, although the misfortune has taken place, it was not until every exertion was found to be of no further avail.

The ship, after some of her crew was sent on board the Carmagnole, was taken in tow by her, and we anchored in Brest road the day following.

Inclosed was a return of the killed and wounded, which amounted to 12 killed; 24 wounded.

Ad-

Admiralty-Office, May 16.

Extract of a letter from Captain Sir Richard Strachan, of his Majesty's ship *Melampus*, dated Grouville Bay, Jersey, May 11. to Evan Nepean, Esq; Secretary of the Admiralty.

I have the honour to acquaint you, for their Lordships information, that Sir Sydney Smith, with the ships under his command, joined me on the 8th inst. at noon. About three o'clock in the morning of the 9th, we discovered thirteen sail coming from the northward along shore. I made the signal to weigh; the squadron weighed and gave chase, the wind being off the land, and the enemy's vessels running along shore to the southward. About six o'clock the *Melampus* got near enough to fire upon the headmost vessels, but they all, except a cutter, which escaped round Cape Carteret (our gun-boats not being arrived at the rendezvous), got close in shore, under a small battery, protected by their armed vessels, a brig and lugger. I made the signal for the boats to assemble around this ship, for the purpose of boarding them, and worked the *Melampus* in to cover the attack, soon followed by the other ships as they came up, firing upon the enemy's battery and gun-vessels in succession. The enemy soon abandoned their vessels, and the boats of the squadron boarded and got them all off, except one small sloop, which was burnt, the tide having left her. About this time the battery ceased to fire. I beg to take this opportunity, to acknowledge the assistance I have received from the zeal and activity of the Captains, under my direction, upon all occasions, and particularly upon the present; and also to observe, that the manner in which the Lieutenants, of the different ships, boarded and brought off the vessels of the enemy, does them infinite honour as officers; the first Lieutenant of the *Melampus* bearing a conspicuous part; and the boats crews, and different ships companies, acted with their usual courage.

Accompanying is a list of the killed and wounded on board the different ships, and also a list of the vessels of war and convoy taken. I have the honour to be, &c.

R. J. STRACHAN.

The return of the killed is two, the wounded fifteen.

The convoy consisted of 11 vessels, from 390 to 45 tons burden, laden mostly with naval stores; and 2 vessels of 3 guns each, 18 pounders.

(End of the Gazette.)

LONDON.

There are samples in town of the only bread eaten in Paris, which nothing short of a famine could compel human beings to subsist on. Two-thirds of it is composed of the chaff of fine cut *straw*; the other is a coarse ground flour, principally from pulse, and the whole mixed up with water, without any leaven whatever.

The greater part of the foreign ministers at Warsaw have paid no attention to the notification made by Russia, that their diplomatic capacities had ceased.—The following are the names of the ambassadors now resident at Warsaw: Mr Gardner, the ambassador from England; M. Letta, the Pope's nuncio; M. de Castreum, Charge d'Affaires from Sweden, who has received positive orders from his Court to remain at Warsaw; Baron de Griesheim, Charge d'Affaires from Holland; M. de Patz, from Saxony; M. de Spenzberger, Secretary to the Imperial Embassy; and M. de Tarrach, and de Biehendorff, Counsellors of Legation to the King of Prussia.

The late naval expedition from Toulon is conjectured, and with much probability, to have been directed against some part of Italy, and that their intention was to land 6000 men at Orbitella and Porto Ercole, two small forts belonging to the kingdom of Naples, and situated between Tuscany and Civita Vecchia. The garrisons were very weak, and the possession of them would have enabled the French to penetrate into the heart of Italy, by the facility with which they might then march to Civita Vecchia, and even to Rome, in less than three days. Several furnaces for red-hot balls were on board the French transports, and all sorts of ammunition necessary for a bombardment and an assault. It is not difficult to predict what would have been the consequences of their arrival, at a moment in which troubles had broken out at Rome, and an important conspiracy had just been discovered at Naples.

The detaching of small squadrons of frigates, to scour the French coast, in succession, hath been attended with the happiest success. By this plan, their provisions and stores from one port to another, have been much annoyed, and many of their ships taken and destroyed. The squadron under the command of Sir J. B. Warren, and Sir R. Strachan, which were on a cruise off the French coast, fortunately met with two convoys of this sort,

fort, which they dispersed after capturing several of them. *Vide L. Gaz. p. 334—6.*

The attempts to assist the royalists in France, have not always been unsuccessful. A number of French officers have been landed, and a magazine has been established in La Vendee of 50,000 stand of arms, which it is supposed, in less than a month, will be in the hands of as many well disciplined troops.

TRIAL OF CAPTAIN MOLLOY.

On the 28th of April, the trial of Captain Anthony Pye Molloy began on board his Majesty's ship *Glory*, in Portsmouth Harbour. After the Judge-Advocate had read the order from the Lords of the Admiralty for bringing Captain Molloy to trial, the following members were then chosen to constitute the Court, and sworn accordingly, viz.

MEMBERS.

Admiral John Peyton, President,
Vice-Admiral Sir Richard King,
Vice-Admiral Charles Buckner,
Rear-Admiral John Colpoys.

CAPTAINS.

Francis Parry, Christopher Parker,
Powel Hamilton, Right Hon. Lord
Alexander Græme, Chs. Fitzgerald,
Andrew Mitchell, C. M. Pole,
Sir Erasmus Gower, Jas. Rich. Dacres.

Moses Greetham, Esq; Judge Advocate.
Aaron Graham, Esq; conducted the defence, assisted by Counsellor Fielding.

Sir Roger Curtis informed the Court, that Admiral, Earl Howe, was very ill, and confined with the gout, so that it was impossible for him to attend as prosecutor on the present occasion.

Sir R. Curtis was allowed to conduct the trial in his stead.

The charges brought against Captain Molloy were, 1st, That Captain Molloy, of his Majesty's ship *Cæsar*, did not, on the 29th of May 1794, cross the enemy's line, in obedience, to the signal of the Admiral;—and 2^d, That on the 1st of June he had not used his utmost endeavours to close with, and defeat the enemy.

After the examination of a number of witnesses adduced by both parties, which prolonged the trial to the 15th of May, the following sentence was pronounced:

"The Court having heard the evidence on the part of the prosecution, and that on behalf of Captain Molloy, and having duly weighed and considered the same, are of opinion—That the charges have been proved against Captain Anthony James Pye Molloy; but that, as it appears to the Court that in the actions of the

29th of May, and the 1st of June, as well as on many former occasions, his personal courage has been unimpeachable; they do adjudge him to be dismissed from the command of his Majesty's ship *Cæsar*."

Six large frigates are now building for Government service, to be constructed of fir timber, to try the experiment of that wood. The keels are mostly laid down at Chatham.

Lord Hervey hath quitted Tuscany in a singular manner. The following is said to be the cause:—Some time ago, the Neapolitan Prince Tricare considered himself insulted by Prince Corsini, President of the Caffe Society, by the latter's extinguishing the candles at the expiration of the hour allotted for play: the Prince Tricare, who was then playing, insisted on an apology, or satisfaction. Lord Hervey took upon himself delivering the challenge to the Prince Corsini, who refused the meeting, and made the Grand Duke acquainted with the particulars: in consequence of which, Lord Hervey received orders to quit the Grand Duke's dominions within three days; but, on application being made, he was granted ten days more for the necessary preparations for his departure.

May 1. At eleven o'clock this forenoon, a fire broke out on board his Majesty's ship *Boyne*, of 98 guns, at Portsmouth. The cause of this melancholy accident has not yet been clearly ascertained. It was first discovered in the after-part of the ship, and is supposed to have proceeded either from a live cartridge from the muskets of the soldiers, who were exercising with small arms on the windward side of the ship, having lodged in the Captain's or Admiral's cabin, and caught something combustible; or from the funnel of the Admiral's cabin having been on fire, and communicated to the deck. The flames burst through the poop before the fire was discovered. Fortunately the greatest part of the powder had been sent on shore three days before; and, upon the first alarm, the cock was turned upon the grand magazine. From the number of boats that went instantly to their assistance, most of the crew were saved, though, from the rapidity of the flames, it is feared some must have perished. All her lower guns were loaded; and, as they became heated, went off. Two men were thus killed on board the *Queen Charlotte*. About two, her cables were burnt, and she went adrift, the fire blazing through every port-hole. The light,

though at noon-day, was awfully grand. At five o'clock the wreck was drifted by the tide further on the Spit, opposite South Sea Castle, when the magazine blew up with a very great explosion. This noble ship, which was only five years old, was completely manned and victualled; there were also a vast number of women and children on board, many of whom must have perished. The Port-Admiral, Sir Peter Parker, went on board the *Royal William*, and made the signal for all the fleet instantly to get under weigh. The wind was very unfavourable, but the orders were executed with so much judgment and alacrity, that all the other ships got out of her way.

2. Joseph Gerald, who was convicted of sedition at Edinburgh, and, in March 1794, removed from the prison there to Newgate, was sent on board the ship *Sovereign*, bound to Botany Bay, pursuant to the sentence passed on him to be transported for fourteen years.

4. At the Royal Academy, the exhibition for the present year opened with 735 paintings, sculptures, and drawings. The smaller productions have the advantage of the larger; among the most conspicuous names are those of Messrs West, Westall, Lawrence, Dance, Sandby, and Farington. Not only the large Saloon, and the Anti-room adjoining, with the *Life Academy* below stairs, but the *Antique Apartment*, and the Council Chamber, were filled.

5. The Whig Club met at the Crown and Anchor Tavern, in the Strand; the Right Hon. C. J. Fox in the chair. Among the many new toasts of the day, the following was received with bursts of applause. It was given by Mr Fox.—“A speedy peace, upon honourable terms, between the King of Great Britain and the French republic.”

Three Spanish cutters, which left Cadiz in 1789, on a voyage of discovery, have lately returned. Their object was to explore the southern coasts of America and the adjacent islands, from the river De la Plata to Cape Horn, and from thence to the islands on the north-west extremity of the new continent. This voyage is expected to determine accurately, whether any passage does exist in the Atlantic, on the north-west, between the degrees of latitude 59, 60, and 61. The three cutters, *La Deconverte*, *L'Aullaieuse*, and *La Sybille*, sailed together between the islands of Mindano and New Guinea, and have passed the traversed

space of 500 leagues to the eastward, they passed the New Hebrides, and visited New Zealand, New Holland, and the Archipelago of the Friendly Islands.

11. The first division of the troops from the continent, arrived at Greenwich, to which place his Majesty went to meet them. A very great concourse of people accompanied them, who congratulated their return with a warmth of acclamation which did honour to their feelings, and most sensibly affected the objects of it. The harrassed appearance of the men may easily be conceived; but, if any thing, the officers had the most forlorn external; several of them were literally out at the elbows! The foot-guards marched for London, and were received on the parade in the Park with all military honours. They consisted of about 2000 men. The other divisions were to be landed at different ports.—The fleet of transports consisted of about 150 sail, and came under convoy of five sail of the line and five frigates, commanded by Admiral Harvey.

It is with pleasure we learn, that, on mustering the British infantry, previous to embarkation on the continent, there was found one-third more than were known to be living, according to the returns which it had been possible to collect since the retreat from Holland. On hearing that the infantry were all to be embarked for England, soldiers came flocking down to the coast from different parts of the country, who were thought to have perished, or to have been taken prisoners. There were in all 20 regiments.

In a Court of Common Council held at Guildhall, the Lord Mayor called their attention to the present high price of provisions, when a member moved, that no corporation or committee-dinners be had for one twelvemonth, which motion was strongly negatived.

The French have again appeared on the coast of Africa, and captured many of our vessels. The captains of four captured ships, Messrs Brown, Clough, Bachup, and Heird, bring the following intelligence respecting the state of the enemy's force in that part of the world: It consists of the *Experiment* of 50 guns, (Commodore) *Felicite* 28, *Mutine* cutter 12, 12 pounders, and — cutter 20 guns; they are attended by the *Harpy*, a ship lately belonging to the Sierra Leone Company, as an hospital ship; the *Princess Royal* and the *Vulture*, two very fine ships, they have converted into ships of war, and have

have destroyed their own two cutters. They have captured, in all, about 50 vessels. They look into every river and cove they come near, and it is very much feared they will do incredible damage.

Sir Frederick Eden is returned from France, where he was sent for the purpose of negotiating an exchange of seamen. The committees at Paris have refused to agree to this measure.

The States General have sent orders to Capt. Orthuis, who commands one of the Dutch men of war detained at Plymouth, not to keep up any kind of correspondence with the Prince of Orange, nor to send to that Prince the weekly reports which his Highness is said to have demanded of that officer.

The late sale of Drury-lane Theatre was for a nett 60,000*l*. The new firm is Messrs Richardson, Kemble, Wesley, and Storace. Mr Sheridan stipulated to the new proprietors, at the execution of the deeds, for the forthcoming of his opera the *Farfingers*, and his comedy *Affiliation*, next season, under heavy penalties for non-performance of this covenant.

10. Admiral Bligh, late of the *Alexander*, landed at Plymouth from Brest, with several other passengers; he appeared to be in tolerable health.

The pitmen belonging to the coalleries in the neighbourhood of Newcastle and Shields, have discovered some symptoms of tumult, under pretence of the high price of provisions; they endeavoured to stop several manufactories in their businesses. A number of the military were called in to prevent any serious consequences, and a number of gentlemen took the oath of constables, and offered their services. The pitmen were prevailed on to disperse peaceably, on the assurance, that enquiry should be made if there was any improper accumulation of grain, and redress given, if such should be found to exist.

17. The women and children belonging to the English troops in garrison at Bergen-op-Zoom, when taken by the French, arrived in town from Holland.

— This day was observed as a grand gala day at Windsor, in honour of the anniversary of the birth of her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales. In the morning, after attending prayers at the private Chapel in the Castle, the King, Prince of Wales, and Duke of York, took an airing on horseback; the Queen, Princess of Wales, Dukes of York, and the Princesses, went abroad in their carriages. At

half-past four o'clock their Majesties, Prince and Princess of Wales, Duke and Dukes of York, Duke of Clarence, and the six Princesses, dined together at the Queen's lodge. In the evening they adjourned to the Queen's house at Frogmore, where they were joined by the Duke of Gloucester, Prince William, and Princess Sophia, the Prince and Princess of Orange, Hereditary Prince and Princess, Prince Frederic, Prince of Hesse, and a number of nobility of both sexes; and the majority belonging to the several households.—The entertainments of the night were a ball and a supper of two services.—The whole in the pavilion, which has been used two or three times before on festive occasions. Their Majesties and the rest of the Royal Family received the usual compliments of the company on the occasion.

19. This being the birth-day of her Majesty, it was observed with great splendour and festivity at Windsor.

EDINBURGH.

April 29. Being the day on which Miss Scott of Scotstarvet came of age, the tenants on her estate in Mid Lothian, with many respectable gentlemen in the neighbourhood, assembled at Hatton, to celebrate the auspicious day. The company were served with a most elegant entertainment prepared for the occasion, when many suitable and loyal toasts were drank. A great concourse of people from all quarters collected round a large bonfire, accompanied with an excellent band of music; and the liquor being freely handed about, the air resounded with the most unbounded acclamations of mirth and festivity. The evening concluded with a beautiful display of fireworks, and every demonstration of joy.—Similar rejoicings took place at Craik. An elegant entertainment was given to the tenants and tenants upon her estates in that neighbourhood, and to the magistrates, and town-council of Craik. At Dalmarnock and Galfston, similar demonstrations of public rejoicing were exhibited.

May 2. The gold medal given by the Hon. Company of Gelfers, was played for over the Links of Leith, and gained by Mr Robert Allan, banker in Edinburgh.

— The ground was marked out for the camp which is to be formed on Musselburgh Links.

5. The synod of Lothian and Tweeddale met, when, after an excellent sermon

mon from 1 Corinthians, iii. 23. by the Rev. Mr James Wilson, minister of Falkirk, the former Moderator, they made choice of the Rev. Mr Alexander Forrester, minister of Linton, to be Moderator for the ensuing half year. There is no public business before them at this term.

6. The last division of this city's quota of sixty naval volunteers marched in high spirits from the rendezvous to Leith, where they were regulated and shipped on board the tender. The laudable exertions of the Lord Provost and Magistrates have, on this occasion, been so well seconded by the true patriotism of their gallant countrymen, that the number required to be raised could have been trebled; and, from the appearance and abilities of those who were selected, we may with safety predict, they will prove able assistants in subduing the enemies of our country, and in crowning with additional glory Old England's wooden walls, the true bulwark of British liberty.

8. The second battalion of the Rothsay and Caithness fencibles, commanded by Sir John Sinclair, was inspected at Forfar; when, in addition to the establishment, which consists of 630 rank and file, a considerable number of supernumeraries, and recruits for the first battalion, were approved of by General Hamilton, who inspected the battalion.

14. This day the Court of Oyer and Terminer met, when David Downie, who was found guilty of High Treason, was brought to the bar. His counsel stated to the Court, his Majesty's most gracious pardon, on condition of his being imprisoned for a year, from the 12th of March last, and then banishing himself from his Majesty's dominions of Great Britain and Ireland. The Lord President addressed the prisoner, and said, he was happy to understand, by a letter he had received from him, that he was now sensible of the pernicious and dangerous tendency of his former practices, and trusted that his future conduct would atone for what was past. The prisoner was then conveyed back to the Castle.

In Aberdeenshire, in the evening of the 14th, a heavy shower of hail and snow came on from N. E. and continued till about ten on Friday; and that evening it began again, and lasted without intermission till Saturday about eleven o'clock. At the same time the frost was so intense, that icicles hung from the houses more than 18 inches in length, and thick in proportion. The roads from Fochabers to Ga-

rioach, by Huntly, were almost impassible from the depth of snow; and vegetation has received a very unlooked-for check.

15. This morning the magistrates and constables of Leith, examined the weight of bread in every baker's shop there, and also in the retail shops, and found, to the honour of the bakers, the whole bread agreeable to the present assize, and not a single loaf deficient in the weight.

The quota of 139 seamen for the port of Dundee was completed in 14 days.

30. About seven o'clock, A. M. in consequence of a misunderstanding which subsisted for a considerable time past, between a Lieut. Graham, of the Dumbartonshire fencibles, and a Mr Campbell of Jamaica, the parties, accompanied by a Mr M'B. as second to the former, and a Mr C. second to the latter, met in a field near the ferry of Erskine, in the county of Renfrew, when, at the second fire from Mr Campbell, Mr Graham unfortunately fell; the ball had penetrated his right temple.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

21. This day the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland met. The Right Hon. the Earl of Leven, his Majesty's Commissioner, attended by several Noblemen and Gentlemen, walked from his lodgings to the High Church (Col. Ferrier's battalion of the Scotch Brigade, and the City guard lining the streets), where he was received by the Magistrates in their robes. The Rev. Dr Robert Arnot, Professor of Divinity in the University of St Andrew's, preached before the Commissioner. After sermon, his Grace went to the Assembly Room, and the members proceeded to chuse a Moderator for the year ensuing, when the Rev. Dr James Meek, Minister of Cambuslang, was unanimously elected. His Grace's commission, and his Majesty's letter and warrant for L. 1000 for propagating the Protestant religion in the Highlands and Islands of Scotland, being read as usual, the Assembly was opened by an elegant speech from the throne, to which a suitable reply was made by the Moderator.

23. A letter from Mr George Cairncross, agent for the Church, containing his resignation of that office, was read, and the Assembly agreed to take it into consideration on the 25th.

The Assembly having agreed to an answer to his Majesty's letter; an address to his Majesty on the nuptials of the Prince of Wales; and an address to his Royal Highness on the same event: these were transmitted, by his Grace the Commissioner,

er, to the Duke of Portland, to be by him presented to his Majesty and the Prince.

The Assembly unanimously enacted, that all the ministers of the Church of Scotland do pray for her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales, and that she be named immediately after the Prince.

25. In considering the reference from the Presbytery of Edinburgh, respecting hair-dressers exercising their occupation on the Sabbath day, the Assembly unanimously approved of the papers laid before them, and appointed the Procurator, and a small committee, to consult the Crown lawyers, on the best method of putting a stop to the evil complained of, and to report.

In consequence of Mr Cairncross' resignation, the Assembly unanimously elected Mr William Murray, jun, writer in Edinburgh, to the office of Agent for the Church; and he took his place accordingly.

23. The Assembly, on reading a paper given in by the Rev. Dr Hill, containing alterations on the overture respecting Chapels of Ease, appointed a Committee to reconsider this affair, and to report to next Assembly.

29. The thanks of the Assembly were given to Sir Harry Moncrieff Wellwood, Bt. Collector of the Widows Fund, for his faithful attention and prudence in the management thereof.

The Assembly appointed a Committee to consider an overture by Mr Skene Keith, respecting the method of carrying on processes against clergymen, when private parties do not come forward to libel them, and to report to next Assembly.

A petition of Mr James Dickson, printer to the Church, was read. The Assembly unanimously complied with the desire thereof, renewing the grant to Mr Dickson of the sole right of printing and publishing the Translations and Paraphrases of Holy Scripture, for fourteen years from the termination of their former grant.

30. The opinion of the Crown lawyers, and the Procurator for the Church, respecting hair-dressers practising their occupation on Sunday, being read, the Assembly enjoined the Presbytery of Edinburgh, to employ every method of religious admonition and discipline to preserve upon the minds of the people within their bounds a due veneration for the Sabbath, &c.

The opinion bears, "That the facts stated in the application to the Presbytery

of Edinburgh, from the barbers and hair-dressers, do not amount to profanation of the Sabbath day, according to the description of that offence contained in the act 1661, chap. 18. which is more precise and particular than any of the other statutes upon the subject. If therefore the practice complained of shall appear to require any correction or amendment, they apprehend this can only be done by religious admonition and instruction; but that there is no proper foundation for a prosecution before any of the courts of law."

On June 1st, after the usual forms, the Assembly was dissolved, and the next one appointed to meet on the 19th of May next.

CIRCUITS.

April 4. The Circuit Court was opened at Stirling this day by the Right Hon. Lord Justice Clerk.—Robert Maxwell, Alexander Boag, Joseph Laird, all coalliers at Kinnaird, and Margaret Ruffel, wife of Joseph Laird, were indicted for the murder of John Morrison baker in Bainsford, and for assaulting and wounding several other persons; but they having failed to appear, sentence of outlawry was pronounced against them.—There was no other criminal business.

On the 8th inst. the Circuit Court was opened at Glasgow by the Right Hon. Lord Justice Clerk and Lord Craig, when John Gibson, schoolmaster at Lanington, was brought to trial on a charge of rape, alledged to have been committed on Janet Wilson, a child of nine years of age. After a trial of six hours, the libel was found *not proven*; whereupon he was dismissed from the bar.—Next day Aulay M'Aulay, from Dumbarton, was put to the bar, charged with the murder of — Murray. With the consent of the Advocate-Depute, the libel was restricted to an arbitrary punishment. After a trial of near six hours, the jury returned a verdict, finding the libel *proven*. He was sentenced to be imprisoned for two months, and thereafter banished Scotland for life.—Gavin Arbuckle, accused of murder or culpable homicide; and James Breckin, accused of robbery, were outlawed for not appearing.

11. The Circuit Court was opened at Ayr by Lord Swinton and Lord Dunfermline. James M'Lean collier, and James M'Lean soldier, were indicted for theft. The former failing to appear, was outlawed; and the latter was recommitted on a new warrant.

17. The Circuit Court was opened at Perth by the Right Hon. the Lord Eskgrove, when Helen Goodwillie, from Bruntisland, accused of child murder, was banished from Scotland for fourteen years.—There was no other business.

22. The Circuit Court was opened at Aberdeen by the Right Hon. Lord Eskgrove, when Isabel Muile, accused of child murder, and William Machray, accused of forgery, were outlawed for not appearing.—Ann Inglis, accused of poisoning Patrick Pirrie, farmer at Mallhercuff, in the parish of Alva, and county of Banff, where she served as housekeeper or upper servant at the time.—The jury found her not guilty, and she was assailed simpliciter from the bar.

23. The Circuit Court was opened at Jedburgh by the Right Hon. Lord Swinton, when George Forsyth, writer in Belfield, in the parish of Eccles, and county of Berwick, was indicted for wilfully and maliciously attempting to set fire to a shed, or out-house, the property of John Marjoribanks, Esq; which was covered with a hay stack, and contained below four cows in the one end, and a quantity of loose hay in the other. Having failed to appear, he was fugitated.—There was no other business before the Court.

28. The Circuit Court was opened at Inverness by the Right Hon. the Lord Abercromby, when Jean Davidson, accused of theft, upon her own petition, with the consent of the Advocate-Depute, was banished from Scotland for life. Janet Campbell, alias Clark, accused of wilful fire-raising and theft; the Jury found the libel not proven, and she was assailed simpliciter, and dismissed from the bar.

APPEAL.

York-Buildings Company v. Mackenzie.—The House of Lords, after a hearing of fifteen days, have determined this question, which is of no less importance to the parties than to the law of the country. Mr Mackenzie, the respondent, had, when common agent in the sale of the appellants' estates, purchased part of them at the upset price, and at what the appellants alleged was under the real value, of which, as common agent, he was, and must have been in the knowledge; and so could not be benefited to the prejudice of his employers, for whose interest he was bound to act. Mr Mackenzie, on the other hand, maintained, that he had done nothing more than had been done by former agents, and that his conduct in that character was perfectly correct.

The Court of Session decreed ultimately in his favour. But the House of Lords, after hearing the opinions of Lord Thurlow and the Lord Chancellor, at great length, reversed the judgement of the Court of Session, and thereby voided the purchase.

THE weather this month has been very severe, the wind being almost constantly from the east, and attended with nipping frosts, which must have been severely felt by persons of weakly habits; it has retarded vegetation, and kept back the small fruit. On the 23d, there was a shower of snow in the morning; and it continued very cold for some days.—Accounts from the country, however, speak favourably of the appearance of the fields, and we hope that next month will make up for the severity of this. Provisions are still high: Beef and mutton 5d. per pound; veal about 4½d; and good lamb 2s. 6d. a quarter. There has been a plentiful supply of fish of all kinds, at reasonable prices.—There is no appearance as yet of any fall in the price of grain, and probably will not, until the harvest commences, which must be very hard upon the labouring poor that have large families.

The English report states, that the genial month of April has fully compensated for the severities of a long winter. Vegetation was never more rapid in this climate, both in the winter and spring crops, from which an early and productive harvest may reasonably be expected. The wheats which have been well rolled, or harrowed, wear, through almost every district of the kingdom, a promising aspect. The old wheats of last year, from the best returns we can collect, are still adequate to our consumption. From this stock the various markets are receiving a gradual, which is certainly the most politic mode of supply; and, in no instance, do we find a disposition in the farmers to keep back their corn with a view to higher prices. Reports of this kind having been mischievously circulated, cannot too generally be contradicted, to prevent the public mind from being irritated by statements so totally devoid of truth. A supply of at least 60,000 quarters of Canadian wheat is expected to arrive by August; eighty sail of vessels being chartered by Government for the freight of this quantity from Quebec, now lying in his Majesty's stores there, at 3s. per bushel. The soft corn being generally got in well, has planted in all parts finely.—The very early

early sown beans and pease are found to have rotted in the ground; but the more regular sowings are a full plant, and free from insects.—The barley lands never worked better for the seed in Norfolk, the Essex roothings, and throughout the western district.—The oats are every where of equal promise. The showery weather has been favourable to the planting of young clovers, which begin to show well. Smithfield still affords a very scanty supply of good meat. Mutton of any age is hardly to be procured; and good beef is nearly as scarce. Some precaution should be taken against the alarming diminution of stock; for the high prices tempt the graziers to force every thing to market a year before its regular course; and even the lambs, usually stocked for weathers, or the flock, are now too generally swept off to supply the pressing demands of the moment. The cyder counties of Hereford, Worcester, Devon, &c. all state a promising bloom. The wool trade has had little or no variation since our last. Live stock of every kind are scarce and dear.

LISTS.

MARRIAGES.

At Winchester, Richard Brinsley Sheridan, Esq; M. P. to Miss Ogle, only daughter of the Dean of Winchester.

At Edinburgh, David Russel, Esq; merchant in Glasgow, to Miss Mary Robertson, daughter of the late James Robertson Barclay, Esq; W. S.

At London, Sir Harry Burrard, Bart. to Miss Neale, daughter of the late Robert Neale, Esq; of Shaw House, Wilts.

At Weybridge, Capt. Mortlock, to Miss Eliza McLaurin, second daughter of the late John McLaurin, Esq; Captain of the Royal Navy.

May 5. At Insh, Mr James Staats Forbes, merchant in Aberdeen, to Miss Jane Jopp, daughter of Mr Alexander Jopp.

12. At Portsmouth, Capt. Donald Cameron, of the Bombay establishment, to Miss Helen Pearson.

17. At London, Dr Maxwell Gartshore, physician in London, to Mrs Murrel, widow of the deceased William Murrel, Esq; merchant, of Charlton, Kent.

19. At London, James Farquhar, Esq; of Doctor's Commons, to Miss Helen Innes, daughter of the late Alexander Innes, Esq; of Cowie.

21. At West Cowes, in the Isle of Wight, Willoughby Lake, Esq; commander of his Majesty's sloop Ratler, to Miss Macbride, daughter of Admiral Macbride.

BIRTHS.

The Rt Hon. Lady Viscountess Conyngham, a son.

May 2. At Edinburgh, Mrs Macdowal Grant, a daughter.

4. At Aberdeen, Mrs Colonel Frazer, a daughter.

11. Mrs Cheape of Pusk, a son.

13. At Moseley, Worcestershire, Mrs Macdonell of Lochgary, a daughter.

14. At Lennel House, Mrs Brydone, a daughter.

15. At his Lordship's seat in Kent, Lady Lewisham, a daughter.

19. At Aden, Mrs Russel, a daughter.

23. At Edinburgh, Mrs Marshall of Hill-cairney, a son.

DEATHS.

At Jamaica, Dr James Murray, physician.

Feb. 6. At Jamaica, Mr Charles Fogo, son of the late Wm Fogo, Esq; of Killorn.

At Coxtown, in the county of Moray, John Gray, by trade a tinker, in the 103d year of his age. He was a soldier in Flanders, in Queen Ann's wars, and was at the battles of Malplaquet and Oudenarde, in the latter of which he was wounded in several parts of his body. He was remarkably stout and healthy a few years ago, and, until a short time before his death, used to walk to Elgin, about three miles, once or twice a week.

At Ratcliff, upon Soar, John Bradly, and Mary his wife. He survived her only a few hours. They were united in wedlock upwards of 60 years, and their ages amounted to near 160. They have left behind them 6 children, and 30 grand-children.

At Northampton, Sarah Law, aged 78, wife of Wm Law, gardener, now in his 80th year. This venerable couple had been married 60 years, and have had 14 children, and 15 great grand-children.

April 1. At Manheim, his Serene Highness the Duke of Deux Ponts.

19. At Twickenham, Lady Perryn, wife of Sir R. Perryn, one of the Barons of the Court of Exchequer.

20. At Honeyholm, Lieut. Col. John Kay, of Glenboig, late of the 12th regt. of foot, in which corps he had served 35 years. He was wounded at the battle of Minden.

20. Wm Campbell of Milntown, in Caithness, aged 85. He left 19 children, 98 grand-children, and 33 great grand-children.

21. At Bowmore, in the island of Islay, Major Donald Campbell, in the 84th year of his age. He was at the battles of Dittengen, Fontenoy, and Culloden, and afterwards served in the East Indies, under Gen. Laurence.

24. At Shrewsbury, the Hon. Mrs Dana, sister of Lord Kinnaid.

At Edinburgh, Miss Ann Fotheringham,

ham, daughter of the late R. Fotheringham, Esq; of Ballendean.

26. At Lismore, Colin Campbell, Esq; of Dunstaffnage.

27. At Kirkwall, John Trail, Esq; of West-nefs.

At Clifton, the Right Hon. the Countess of Rofs.

At London, Dr H. Kennedy, physician to the Prince of Wales, and Director-General of the British hospitals on the continent.

The Rt Hon Lord Sondes, L. L. D.

At Billingham, in Essex, Mr Key, farmer, aged 109. He has left a widow, to whom he has been married upwards of 66 years, 7 children, and 24 grandchildren.

Lately, in the parish of Carsphairn, Marion Muir, in the 103d year of her age. She retained the use of her faculties to the last. She had three sisters, who lived to the ages of 101, 98, and 95.

May 2. At Camberwell Terrace, James Farquharson, Esq;

Major-Gen. John Lind, late Lieut. Col. of the 20th regt. of foot.

5. At Edinburgh, Mr Andrew Forbes, W. S.

6. Miss Isabella Edmonstone, of Corehouse, daughter of the late James Edmonstone, Esq; of Ednam.

7. At Edinburgh, the Rev. Robert Lambe, Vicar of Norham, in Northumberland, aged 84.

— At Kingsdale House, Fifeshire, Miss Margaret Stark, daughter of Mr Stark of Taibes.

9. At Edinburgh, Lady Janet Sinclair, mother of Sir John Sinclair, Bart. M. P.

11. At Ardsinaig, in the isle of Mull, Mrs Maclean of Ardsinaig.

13. At Newton, the Rev. Dr John Main, minister of that parish, in the 67th year of his age, and 37th of his ministry.

15. John Sharp, Esq; of Kirkton.

16. At London, Count Alvensleben, many years minister at this Court from the Electorate of Hanover.

Thomas Sainsbury, Esq; Alderman of the Ward of Billingsgate.

— At Horsham in Sussex, John Aldridge, Esq; member of Parliament for Shoreham.

— At Edinburgh, Mr James Saunders, W. S.

— At Balhousie, John Pattullo, Esq; of Balhousie.

17. At his seat at Sunning Hill, his Grace the Duke of Newcastle, a Major General in the army, and Colonel of the 17th regt. of dragoons. His Grace succeeded to the titles only last year, and is succeeded by his son John, a minor. *Vol. 56. p. 49.*

At his seat in the county of Middlesex, Henry Beaufoy, Esq; member of Parliament for Great Yarmouth, and Sec. to the Board of Controll.

19. At London, James Boswell, Esq; of Auchinleck, author of the History of Corsica,

and Life of Johnson, well known in the literary world, and one of the Faculty of Advocates.

William Drake, jun. Esq; member of Parliament for Agmondesham.

PREFERMENTS.

The Bishop of Killala; to the Bishoprick Elphin.

The honour of Knighthood on John Eamer, and Robert Burnett, Esqrs; Sheriffs of London;—and on Robert Mackreth, Esq;

G. Craufurd, Esq; to be Cashier to the Office of the Paymaster General of the Forces.

Wm Lushington, Esq; M. P. an Alderman of London, in the room of the late Alderman Sainsbury.

Sir Wm Miller, Bart. to be a Lord of Session, in room of Lord Henderland, deceased. Sir William took his seat on the Bench by the title of Lord Glenlee.

Lord Craig to be a Lord of Justiciary.

Robert Dundas Macqueen, Esq; to be Chief Clerk to the Court of Justiciary.

James Orr, Esq; Advocate, to be Commissary of Glasgow.

Sir John Macpherson, Bart. to be Restor, and Alex. Moir, John Paton, James Ligertwood, Esqrs; and the Rev. Dr John Brown, Assessors, of the University and King's College, Aberdeen.

Rev. Dr Porteous, of Glasgow, to be Chaplain to the 4th battalion of the Scots Brigade.

The degree of D. D. is conferred on the Rev. Mr John Mackeod, minister of Harris, by the University and King's College, Aberdeen.

SEQUESTRATIONS.

April 28. Alexander Mein, upholsterer in Kello.

29. William Gibson, merchant, Glasgow.

30. John Papple, surgeon in Gatchouse of Fleet.

May 14. Alexander Lang, wright, Cam-busnethen.

20. Benjamin Graham, vintner, Ayr.

Prices of Grain at Haddington, May 29.

Wheat, 33s. Barley, 27s. 6d. Oats, 19s. Pease, 17s. 6d. Beans, 17s.

Edinburgh, May 29. Oat-meal, 1s. 2½d. Bear-meal, 1s. Pease-meal, 9½d.

PRICES OF STOCKS.

May 13.	May 29.
Bank Stock 160½ ¾	—
3 per cent. red. 66 65½	—
3 per cent. cons. 66 65½	65½ ¾
4 per cent. cons. 79½	79½
India Stock 193½	—
India Bonds 1s. disc.	2s. disc.
Lottery Tickets 11s. 6d. pr.	11s. pr.

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For JUNE 1795.

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EDINBURGH:

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METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

(CONTINUED FROM P. 278.)

THIS disease (Influenza) was therefore as universal throughout Europe and part of Asia, as the cold of the season was universal, which shows us that an epidemical distemper, though even of the inflammatory kind, may be produced by a very cold season, as well as by a very warm one.

What this distemper may have been owing to, I shall not pretend to say; but as it arose in the east of Asia and spread itself so universally, it may perhaps have originated somewhat in the same way, with the distemper mentioned by Mezeray in his *Abrige Chronologique de l'histoire de France*. He tells us, Tom. 3. p. 32. or, as is translated in *Hermippus Redivivus* p. 92. "That in the year 1346, there broke out of the earth, in Cathay, a part of Great Tartary bordering upon China, a certain vapour so prodigiously stinking as to destroy all living creatures. This, like a subterraneous fire, after it once escaped, rolled over 200 leagues of country, devouring even the very trees and stones, and affecting the air in a wonderful manner. From Cathay it passed through Asia and Greece; from thence it crossed over into Africa, and after ravaging that country, it entered Europe in 1348, making such havoc in France, that not so much as a city, village, or single house escaped; and from thence it passed into other countries, so as to reach even the utmost extremities of the north, &c." It reached Scotland in 1349; and prevailed chiefly among the lower class of people, where it sometimes proved fatal in 48 hours*.

A very remarkable convulsion in nature, of this year, falls next to be noticed; but I am sorry I can do it only from news-paper accounts. The London papers of August 19. 1783, quotes the following paragraph from the Paris gazette of August 12th. "A letter from China makes mention of an event which took place last year in that empire, and the following are the heads of the report. On the 22d of May 1782, the sea rose prodigiously high along the coast of Fo-kien; the island of Formosa (distant 30 leagues from the coast,) was laid, and remained for 8 hours under water, and the whole place buried, immense as it was, its inhabitants and buildings, under a heap of rubbish."

The London papers of 21st August, also quote from the Flanders mail, "that about the beginning of December last, new volcanos appeared with dreadful craters, upon the mountains which divide the isle of Formosa east and west. Along with the explosion of these volcanos was a hurricane, attended by a subterraneous motion of the isle, which being moved from E. to W. and having its banks overflowed by the waves of the sea, sunk and disappeared under a deluge of water, so that nothing but the tops of the mountains were seen. This convulsion lasted more than 8 hours with the same motions." Three principal towns and 20 little towns were entirely buried, and upwards of 40,000 inhabitants drowned. All the parts of the land which projected into the sea were separated and thrown into it; and several small islands have disappeared."

There is a disparity in the dates of the above accounts, though they seem to relate to the same event. When confirmed, however, the circumstances of the hurricane attending the irruption and subterraneous motion, may somewhat aid the conjecture, that inflammable, and other airs, generated or extricated from substances in the bowels of the earth, and ignited by electrical fire or otherwise, are among the causes of earthquakes, &c.

It is well known that inflammable, and mephitic air, and other elastic fluids, are frequently generated below ground, which is a fact notorious to miners, &c. Nay, vast quantities of air are produced in the bowels of the earth, and issue from sundry mountains, such as those of Dalmatia mentioned by Abbe Fortis; the caverns in mount Ætna and Vesuvius, called *Ventaroli* by the natives, as observed by Sir William Hamilton; and the old crater of a volcano between Giardine and Messina observed by Dr Brydon; and of mephitic air, from the Grotto del cane, &c. &c.

* Lord Hailes' Annals.

(To be continued.)

T H E S C O T S M A G A Z I N E,

For J U N E 1795.

THE LIFE OF BISHOP ELPHINSTON.

AS long as religion and learning maintain consideration and respect at Aberdeen or Glasgow, those cities will feel a just and laudable pride in recollecting the name and merits of Bishop Elphinston.

John Elphinston, descended from a noble family in Germany, and Margaret Douglas, daughter of the Laird of Drumlanrig, were the parents of William Elphinston, who was born at Glasgow in 1431. He received his education in his native city. His first acquisitions were in classical learning and theology. At the age of twenty-five he entered into the church, and became immediately minister of the parish of St Michael in Glasgow. Conceiving an inclination to the study of the civil and canon law, he was advised, by a respectable relative, to go to the University of Paris, which had long been celebrated for the cultivation of that branch of literature. No churchman in that age, who was ambitious of rising to great ecclesiastical preferments, or of obtaining consequence in the state, could expect to succeed without a competent knowledge of the institutes of the civil and canon law. Although the "*Regiam Majestatem*," the first authentic body of Scottish laws, had great authority in the courts of that kingdom, from the reign of David II. in which they were compiled, the civil law determined a vast number of cases in Elphinston's time. Though studied at present, inasmuch as it comprizes the principles of natural equity, and is founded in good sense, it has for some time been perhaps nowhere admitted without being considerably changed, or qualified; part-

ly by a mixture of feudal laws, or with general or particular customs, and is at present, in most free states, superseded by positive statutes and ordinances, and only allowed an influence in some particular courts of justice. Before the Reformation, which was not established till many years after the decease of Elphinston, that body of ecclesiastical constitutions forming the canon law, and which is derived from the apostles, the primitive fathers, the popes of Rome, and from general councils, continued decisive in all matters relative to the church. The ecclesiastical laws of our own and other countries in Europe, are still frequently grounded upon its maxims, refer often to its authority, and in particular cases adopt its decisions. If this digression hath not been sufficiently relative to our purpose, to need no apology, I shall but lengthen it by making one, and therefore I return immediately to my subject.

Mr Elphinston had resided four years upon his cure at Glasgow, when he quitted it, in order to prosecute his scheme of study in the University of Paris. Such was the proficiency he made there, that, in the space of three years, he was advanced to the Professorship of civil and canon law at Paris; and afterwards at Orleans. He was reputed so profound at these, that the Parliament of Paris often consulted him in cases of intricacy.

Having spent nine years in France, and six of them in a conspicuous and honourable situation, he was urged by his patron, the Bishop of Glasgow, to return to his native country and his relations.

The post of official * of Glasgow was conferred upon him soon after his arrival in Scotland, and a valuable revenue was at that time annexed to it. James III. then upon the throne of that kingdom, being made acquainted with his prudence and ability in the discharge of that office, desired to see him at Edinburgh. By the king's patronage he was soon promoted; being made official of St Andrew's, and one of the Lords of the privy council.

Some misunderstanding having arisen between the King of Scotland and Louis XI. of France, Mr Elphinston was sent to Paris, in a joint commission with the Earl of Buchan and the Bishop of Dunkeld, to answer the matter of complaint brought forward on the part of the French. After some discussion the differences between the two courts were composed. The success of this commission was so much attributed to the wisdom and eloquence of Elphinston, that, immediately upon his return, he was advanced to the bishoprick of Ross; and in the same year translated to the see of Aberdeen.

Richard III. having murdered his two nephews, whose protector he had been chosen, ascended the throne of England in 1483. Reflecting on how slippery a foundation it stood in the blood of his near relatives, and well versed in the lore of worldly wisdom, he naturally recurred to those means, by which it might best be fixed and consolidated. None appeared more plausible than the alliance of a neighbouring monarch: he therefore proposed to enter into negotiation for that purpose with James III.

Although this King held the bloody ambition of Richard in the utmost detestation, yet when he considered, that his own throne frequently tottered amidst the factions of a disaffected nobility, and that the advantages of a treaty, wisely conducted, would be at least reciprocal, he consented to form a commission of distinguished persons, to meet one not less respectable on the part of Richard, at Nottingham. Among the most able of the Scottish Ambassadors was the

Bishop of Aberdeen. The communication of these ministers continued for some time; many debates arose on the terms to be stipulated; but at length, by the skill and address of our prelate, an alliance between the two nations was concluded for three years, on the 29th of September 1484.

To give more strength and consistency to this political friendship, Richard soon after proposed a connection of marriage betwixt his niece, Ann de la Pole, daughter of the Duke of Suffolk, and the Duke of Rothesay, heir apparent to the crown of Scotland. King James, without difficulty, acceded to this offer, and the Bishop of Aberdeen returned to Nottingham, with the other Lords appointed in that commission; where all preliminaries being settled, and the requisite instruments signed, this young lady was stiled Princess of Rothesay; but the field of Bosworth, in 1485, terminated the career of Richard III. and the marriage was never consummated. Shortly after this, our able prelate, according to some accounts, succeeded the Earl of Argyle in the Chancellorship of the kingdom. Bishop Leslie says, his post in the civil department, was that of Lord Privy Seal. Having no documents at command, to determine this point, I must leave it as I found it; but not without venturing a conjecture, that he might perhaps, in succession, have filled both these important offices. Be that as it may, the King reposed the greatest confidence in his integrity and abilities, and in pursuance of his counsel, at the expiration of the treaty of alliance with England, assembled his parliament in 1487. Itinerary judges were now constituted to make the circuit of the whole realm, to restrain oppressors, and to execute justice on malefactors. State criminals under accusation were no longer allowed, when cited to appear on their defence, to come surrounded by numerous bands of friends and dependents. Six proctors at most were to attend them, and if their guilt were proved, they were not, as formerly, to be screened by violence from the jurisdiction of the law.

The Bishop, conformably to the ideas of

* The Bishop's deputy, or Vicar General of his diocese.

of piety which prevailed in those times, and partly indeed to his episcopal character, warmly recommended to the King the reparation of chapels, and of edifices consecrated to monastic devotion, and even the foundation of certain new ones. The chapel royal in the castle of Stirling, was founded in consequence of this advice.

The priory of Coldingham at that period became vacant, and being at the King's disposal, he annexed its revenues to his new chapel, and procured a law in parliament, to prevent any of his subjects from disuniting these benefices.

The family of the Humes complained of the King's proceeding as an infringement of their privilege, and indeed as an alienation of their property; inasmuch as the priory of Coldingham had ever, by their former sovereigns, been conferred upon a Hume, and the tythes and pecuniary emoluments belonging to it were paid out of the estates of that family. James, disinclined to make any concession, persisted in maintaining his arrangement. The Humes, enraged at his pertinacity, applied to their friends and neighbours, the Hepburns, through Lord Hales, their chief and representative, desiring assistance to assert their claim. This was granted, on condition that no person except a Hume or a Hepburn should for the future be advanced to the priory of Coldingham.

Small causes, as we frequently see, may operate to a wide extent. The combination entered into by these two families, bent upon resistance to the King's will in the affair in question, as they were known to be numerous, powerful, and active, proved the centre of attraction to all the malcontents and disaffected persons in the kingdom. This business of the priory furnishing an ostensible pretext to all parties, opportunity soon offered, or was sought for, and the parties rose in rebellion against their sovereign. The Bishop of Aberdeen, upon this occasion, exerted all his powers and influence to bring back the rebels to their duty. But finding, after all his efforts, that he had been vainly preaching loyalty and Christian peace to people resolved

not to hear, and believing affairs of war to be neither within his competence, nor becoming his profession, he quitted the scene of political business, and retired to his diocese.

During this recess from the tumult of violence and rebellion, he compiled his book of canons, adapted, from those of the primitive church, to the ecclesiastical state of Scotland. He reformed such abuses as had crept in amongst his clergy, and attended, with the most exemplary vigilance, to every part of his pastoral province.

Whilst he was absorbed in these employments, intelligence was suddenly brought him, that the King his master had fallen in the field of battle, courageously defending himself, and the rights of his crown, against the Lords of the insurrection, a title given to the chiefs who had united in that rebellion.

A parliament being summoned to meet at Edinburgh in 1488, the Bishop of Aberdeen was obliged to attend it, in order to assist at the coronation of the young prince, who had not then completed the sixteenth year of his age. When that business was finished, the Lords of the insurrection began to suspect, that many of their proceedings might not be entirely conformable to our prelate's principles, or such as the integrity of his character would permit him to approve. They, therefore, to avoid the scrutiny of such eyes, contrived an honourable pretext for his removal, and appointed him ambassador to the Emperor Maximilian, on a proposition of marriage betwixt their young King and Margaret the Emperor's daughter.

However acceptable this matrimonial alliance might have been to the Court of Vienna, it was frustrated by the prior engagement of the Lady to the Prince of Spain.

The Bishop, desirous to compensate for his failure, involuntary as it was, in the object of his German embassy, took the opportunity of his return through Holland to settle several points of difference, which had created animosity between Scotland and the United Provinces; and, in the name of his young sovereign,

vereign, happily concluded a treaty. Thus having rendered a signal and unexpected service to his country, he returned home with honour and eclat.

That agitation of mind naturally attendant on public business, now soon subsiding, our Prelate began again to feel a strong attraction towards the calm retreat of his diocese, whilst his thoughts seemed wholly engaged on promoting the interests of religion and learning.

About the year 1494, he made application to the Pope, Alexander VI. to obtain his bull for founding an University at Aberdeen; which being granted, he built the King's College in the old town of that city in 1500. It was so called, because James IV. took it under his particular patronage. It was endowed with great privileges, said to be much in the spirit of those granted to the Universities of Paris and Bononia. A Doctor, in theology was constituted Principal of the College; Doctors of the canon law, civil jurisprudence, and of medicine, were appointed next in order, for the cultivation of those sciences; a Professor of humanity to instruct the students in grammar and language, and a Sub-principal to institute them in philosophy. The plan of endowment made provision, moreover, for twenty-seven students, a chantor, organist, and sacristan.

The city of Aberdeen was indebted to the munificence of Bishop Elphinston for another great public work; the bridge across the river Dee, which gives name to the town.

That part of his time which remained unconsecrated to devotion, to acts of charity, public and private, and to the business of his diocese, was spent in study. He wrote a book on the lives of the saints, for the use of his clergy, recommending some portion of it to their perusal on each of the festivals of the church. This work is supposed to be entirely lost; a circumstance perhaps not much to be lamented at this time of day. There seems little reason for encouraging men to become saints by profession. As no man can be absolutely perfect, any pretence, or even attempt, to appear so, is sure to be so narrowly watched, that

without better fortune than ought reasonably to be expected, it is likely that discoveries may, in some unguarded moment, be made to the saint's disadvantage: and such is the malice of the world upon these occasions, that the slightest peccadillo in a character of this sort never fails to be magnified infinitely beyond its real dimensions.

The principal literary undertaking of Bishop Elphinston, was the History of Scotland, from its remotest antiquity to his own time. This is still to be found among General Fairfax's manuscripts in the Bodleian Library. It consists of eleven books. The historian follows pretty closely the footsteps of Fordoun, as far as that author has gone; but afterwards enters much more into detail, and writes with greater precision than any of Fordoun's continuators. The Bishop's History ends with the reign of James II. an accomplished prince, who unfortunately lost his life at the siege of Roxburgh, by the splinter of a cannon, in 1460, in the thirtieth year of his age.

Our Prelate continued his labour of learning and piety to a very advanced age, and was still proceeding with some vigour in the good purposes of his heart, when his spirits received a violent shock from the death of James IV. at the battle of Flodden. In consequence of this event, a parliament was immediately assembled at Stirling: the nation fell into the most unsettled state, and nothing could be more embroiled than all its affairs. The Queen was left with two sons; the elder only in the second year of his age. Many of the best and wisest men among the noble and the great, had fallen with their King on that fatal day. Those of the highest pretensions left behind, were most of them young, and without experience. Our venerable Prelate, seeing the distressed condition of his country, quitted his peaceful retirement, with the resolution of contributing his best efforts to restore its prosperity. But his sovereign's death, an event which he was unprepared to expect, with the calamitous effects immediately arising from it, had overwhelmed him with surprize and grief beyond the recovery of his powers:

powers: it is said, indeed, that he was never seen to smile after that unwelcome intelligence. He fell sick in the progress of his journey to Edinburgh, and expired within a week after his arrival, in the 83d year of his age, in 1514. Boethius, in his History of the Bishops of Aberdeen, according to Mr Pennant, says, "He was a person of such eminence, that his contemporaries firmly believed that his death was prefaged by various prodigies, and that supernatural voices were heard at his interment; as if Heaven more peculiarly interested itself in the departure of so great a character."

Nothing particular having been delivered down to us concerning the person, temper, or domestic habits of this illustrious Prelate, I am sorry I have nothing to offer on a subject of such lively gratification in biographical writing.

The several situations in which he successively appeared, were eminently distinguished, as each demanded its proper character, by his knowledge, his learning, his address, his munificence, or his piety; and it seems not too much to say, that his exalted station in the church was adorned by the constant union of them all.

The very considerable acquisitions of

wealth, which his different offices or employments in the Church or the State enabled him to make, were, as we have seen, returned during his life-time, in no scanty measure, to his country in acts of noble liberality, or the most useful charity. He bequeathed ten thousand pounds, which remained in money and effects after his decease, partly for the completion of his bridge over the Dee, and partly for the benefit of his college at Aberdeen.

In such of his writings as have descended to posterity, he has left ample testimonies of his learning, and particularly of his extensive knowledge in the history of his country.

After the various instances of merit which I have adduced in this sketch of our eminent Prelate's life, allow me, in three words, to complete his character by the following eulogy of one who has observed of him, "that there never was a man of greater integrity of life and manners; it having been proverbially affirmed to his honour, that from the time of his entering into holy orders, he was never known to do or to say an unseemly thing."

By J. Lettice.

CHARACTER OF THE LATE SIR WILLIAM JONES.

EXTRACTED FROM THE DISCOURSE DELIVERED AT THE MEETING OF THE ASIATIC SOCIETY IN CALCUTTA.

I SHALL begin with mentioning his wonderful capacity for the acquisition of languages, which has never been excelled. In Greek and Roman literature, his early proficiency was the subject of admiration and applause; and knowledge, of whatever nature, once obtained by him, was ever afterward progressive. The more elegant dialects of modern Europe, the French, the Spanish, and the Italian, he spoke and wrote with the greatest fluency and precision; and the German and Portuguese were familiar to him.

At an early period of life, his application to Oriental literature commenced; he studied the Hebrew with ease and success; and many of the most learned Asiatics have the candour to avow, that his knowledge of Arabic and Persian was as

accurate and extensive as their own: he was also conversant in the Turkish idiom; and the Chinese had even attracted his notice so far as to induce him to learn the radical characters of that language, with a view, perhaps, to farther improvements. It was to be expected, after his arrival in India, that he would eagerly embrace the opportunity of making himself master of the Sanscrit; and the most enlightened professors of the doctrines of Brahma confess with pride, delight, and surprise, that his knowledge of their sacred dialect was most critically correct and profound. The Pandits, who were in the habit of attending him, when I saw them after his death, at a public Durbar, could neither suppress their tears for his loss, nor find terms to express their admiration at the wonder-

ful progress he had made in their sciences.

Before the expiration of his twenty-second year, he had completed his Commentaries on the poetry of the Asiatics, although a considerable time afterward elapsed before their publication; and this work, if no other monument of his labours existed, would at once furnish proofs of his consummate skill in the Oriental dialects; of his proficiency in those of Rome and Greece; of taste and erudition far beyond his years; and of talents and application without example.

But the judgment of Sir William Jones was too discerning to consider language in any other light than as the key of science, and he would have despised the reputation of a mere linguist. Knowledge and truth were the object of all his studies, and his ambition was to be useful to mankind; with these views, he extended his researches to all languages, nations, and times.

Such were the motives that induced him to propose to the government of this country, what he justly denominated a work of national utility and importance, the compilation of a copious digest of Hindu and Mahomedan law, from Sanscrit and Arabic originals, with an offer of his services to superintend the compilation, and with a promise to translate it. He had foreseen, previous to his departure from Europe, that without the aid of such a work, the wise and benevolent intentions of the legislature of Great Britain, in leaving to a certain extent the natives of these provinces in possession of their own laws, could not be completely fulfilled; and his experience, after a short residence in India, confirmed what his sagacity had anticipated, that without principles to refer to, in a language familiar to the judges of the courts, adjudications among the natives must too often be subject to an uncertain and erroneous exposition, or wilful misinterpretation of their laws.

To the superintendence of this work, which was immediately undertaken at his suggestion, he assiduously devoted those hours which he could spare from his professional duties. After tracing the plan

of the digest, he prescribed its arrangement and mode of execution, and selected, from the most learned Hindus and Mahomedans, fit persons for the task of compiling it: flattered by his attention, and encouraged by his applause, the Pandits prosecuted their labours with cheerful zeal, to a satisfactory conclusion. The Molavees have also nearly finished their portion of the work; but we must ever regret, that the promised translation, as well as the meditated preliminary dissertation, have been frustrated by that decree, which so often intercepts the performance of human purposes.

During the course of this compilation, and as auxiliary to it, he was led to study the works of Menu, reputed by the Hindus to be the oldest and holiest of legislators; and finding them to comprise a system of religious and civil duties, and of law in all its branches, so comprehensive and minutely exact, that it might be considered as the institutes of Hindu law, he presented a translation of them to the government of Bengal.

During the same period, deeming no labour excessive or superfluous that tended, in any respect, to promote the welfare or happiness of mankind, he gave the public an English version of the Arabic text of the Sirajiyah, or Mahomedan law of inheritance, with a commentary. He had already published in England a translation of a tract on the same subject by another Mahomedan lawyer, containing, as his own words express, "a lively and elegant Epitome of the law of Inheritance of Zaid."

Without attending to the chronological order of their publication, I shall briefly recapitulate his other performances in Asiatic literature, as far as my knowledge and recollection of them extend.

The vanity and petulance of Anquetil du Person, with his illiberal reflections on some of the learned members of the university of Oxford, extorted from him a letter in the French language, which has been admired for accurate criticism, just satire, and elegant composition. A regard for the literary reputation of his country, induced him to translate from

a Persian original, into French, the life of Nadir Shah, that it might not be carried out of England with a reflection, that no person had been found in the British dominions capable of translating it. The students of Persian literature must ever be grateful to him for a Grammar of that language, in which he has shown the possibility of combining taste and elegance with the precision of a grammarian; and every admirer of Arabic poetry, must acknowledge his obligations to him for an English version of the seven celebrated poems, so well known by the name of Moallakat, from the distinction to which their excellence had entitled them, of being suspended in the Temple of Mecca. I should scarcely think it of importance to mention, that he did not disdain the office of editor of a Sanscrit and Persian work, if it did not afford me an opportunity of adding, that the latter was published at his own expence, and was sold for the benefit of insolvent debtors. A similar application was made of the produce of Sirajiyah.

Of his lighter productions, the elegant amusements of his leisure hours, comprehending Hymns on the Hindu mythology, poems, consisting chiefly of translations from the Asiatic languages, and the version of Sacoontala, an ancient Indian drama, it would be unbecoming to speak in a style of importance, which he did not himself annex to them.

The pursuits of our late president in Oriental literature, which, from their extent, might appear to have occupied all his time, neither precluded his attention to professional studies, nor to science in general. Among his publications in Europe, in polite literature, exclusive of various compositions in prose and verse, I find a translation of the Speeches of Isæus, with a learned comment; and in law, an Essay on the Law of Bailments. Upon the subject of this last work, I cannot deny myself the gratification of quoting the sentiments of a celebrated historian: "Sir William Jones has given an ingenious and rational essay on the Law of Bailments. He is, perhaps, the only lawyer equally conversant with the Year-books of Westminster, the Com-

mentaries of Ulpian, the Attic Pleadings of Isæus, and the sentences of Arabian and Persian Cadhis."

His professional studies did not commence before his twentieth year; and I have his own authority for asserting, that the first book of English jurisprudence which he ever studied, was Fortescue's Essay, in Praise of the Laws of England.

Of the ability and conscientious integrity with which he discharged the functions of a magistrate, and the duties of a judge of the supreme court of judicature in this settlement, the public voice and public regret bear ample and merited testimony.

His addresses to the jurors are not less distinguished for philanthropy and liberality of sentiment, than for just expostitions of the law, perspicuity, and elegance of diction; and his oratory was as captivating as his arguments were convincing.

In an epilogue to his Commentaries on Asiatic poetry, he bids farewell to polite literature, without relinquishing his affection for it; and concludes with an intimation of his intention to study law, expressed in a wish, which we now know to have been prophetic.

Mihi sit oro, non inutilis toga,
Nec indiferta lingua, nec turpis manus!

I have already enumerated attainments and works, which, from their diversity and extent, seem far beyond the capacity of the most enlarged minds; but the catalogue may yet be augmented. To a proficiency in the languages of Greece, Rome, and Asia, he added the knowledge of the philosophy of those countries, and of every thing curious and valuable that had been taught in them. The doctrines of the academy, the lyceum, or the portico, were not more familiar to him than the tenets of the Vedas, the mysticism of the Sais, or the religion of the ancient Persians; and while, with a kindred genius, he perused with rapture the heroic, lyric, or moral compositions of the most renowned poets of Greece, Rome, and Asia, he could turn with equal delight and knowledge to the sublime speculations and mathematical calculations of Barrow and Newton.

With

With them also he professed his conviction of the truth of the Christian religion; and he justly deemed it no inconsiderable advantage, that his researches had corroborated the multiplied evidence of revelation, by confirming the mosaic account of the primitive world.

There were, in truth, few sciences in which he had not acquired considerable proficiency; in most, his knowledge was profound. The theory of music was familiar to him; nor had he neglected to make himself acquainted with the interesting discoveries lately made in chymistry; and I have heard him assert, that his admiration of the structure of the human frame had induced him to attend, for a season, to a course of anatomical lectures, delivered by his friend, the celebrated Hunter.

His last and favourite pursuit was the study of botany, which he originally began under the confinement of a severe and lingering disorder, which, with most minds, would have proved a disqualification from any application. It constituted the principal amusement of his leisure hours. In the arrangements of Linnæus, he discovered system, truth, and science, which never failed to captivate and engage his attention; and, from the proofs which he has exhibited of his progress in botany, we may conclude that he would have extended the discoveries to that science. The last composition which he read in this society, was a description of select Indian plants; and I hope the executors will allow us to fulfil his intention of publishing it as a number in our Researches.

It cannot be deemed useless or superfluous, to enquire by what arts or method he was enabled to attain to a degree of knowledge almost universal, and apparently beyond the powers of man, during a life little exceeding forty-seven years.

The faculties of his mind, by nature

vigorous, were improved by constant exercise; and his memory, by habitual practice, had acquired a capacity of retaining whatever had once been impressed upon it. To an unextinguished ardour for universal knowledge, he joined a perseverance in the pursuit of it, which subdued all obstacles; his studies began with the dawn, and during the intermissions of professional duties, were continued throughout the day; reflection and meditation strengthened and confirmed what industry and investigation had accumulated.—It was a fixed principle with him, from which he never voluntarily deviated, not to be deterred by any difficulties that were surmountable, from prosecuting, to a successful termination, what he had once deliberately undertaken.

But what appears to me more particularly to have enabled him to employ his talents, so much to his own and the public advantage, was the regular allotment of his time, and a scrupulous adherence to the distribution which he had fixed; hence all his studies were pursued without interruption or confusion.

Of the private and social virtues of our lamented president, our hearts are the best records. To you who knew him, it cannot be necessary for me to expatiate on the independence of his integrity, his humanity, probity, or benevolence, which every living creature participated; on the affability of his conversation and manners, or his modest, unassuming deportment: nor need I remark, that he was totally free from pedantry, as well as from arrogance and self-sufficiency; which sometimes accompany and disgrace the greatest abilities. His presence was the delight of every society, which his conversation exhilarated and improved; and the public have not only to lament the loss of his talents and abilities, but that of his example.

By Sir John Shore, Bart.

ANECDOTES OF ILLUSTRIOUS PERSONS.

QUEEN MARY.

THIS Princess looked upon idleness as the great corrupter of human nature, and believed, that if the mind had no em-

ployment given it, it would create some of the worst to itself; and she thought, that any thing that might amuse and divert, without leaving a dreg and impression behind it, ought to fill up those va-

cant

cant hours that were not claimed by devotion or business. "When her eyes," says Bishop Burnet, "were endangered by reading too much, she found out the amusement of work; and in all those hours that were not given to better employments, she wrought with her own hands, and that sometimes with so constant a diligence, as if she had been to earn her bread by it. Her example soon wrought on not only those that belonged to her, but the whole town, to follow it; so that it was become as much the fashion to work, as it had been to be idle."

King William has been supposed not to have been a very kind and tender husband to his excellent Queen. He was, however, much affected by her death, and said, "she had never once given him any reason to be displeased with her, during the course of their marriage." After his death, a locket, containing some hair of Queen Mary, was found hanging near his heart.

GEORGE I.

Mr Tolland in a pamphlet, written in the year 1705, gives the following character of this excellent Prince:

"He is a middle-sized, well proportioned man, of a genteel address, and good appearance. He is not much addicted to any diversion except hunting. He is reserved, speaks little, but judiciously. He understands our constitution the best of any foreigner I ever knew; and though he is well versed in the art of war, and of invincible courage, having often exposed his person to great dangers in Hungary, in the Morea, on the Rhine, and in Flanders, yet he is naturally of very peaceful inclinations. He is a perfect man of business, exactly regular in the economy of his revenues, reads all dispatches himself at first-hand, and writes most of his own letters. I need give no more particular proof of his frugality in laying out the public money, than that all the expences of his court (as to eating, drinking, fire and candles, and the like) are duly paid every Saturday night. The officers of his army re-

ceive their pay every month, as likewise his envoys in every part of Europe; and all the officers of his household, with the rest that are on the civil list, are cleared off every half-year."

This prince understood English so ill, that the only method of communication between him and one of his ministers, who could not speak French, was in bad Latin. On coming to the crown of England, he told his ministers, that as he knew very little of the constitution and customs of England, he should put himself entirely in their hands, and be governed by them: "Then, added he, you become completely answerable for every thing that I do."

This wise prince knew too well the sacrifices of their opinion to that of the Sovereign, which ministers are but too apt to make, in order to preserve their situations; and he had too much honour to tempt them by their own selfishness and desire of aggrandizement, and too much magnanimity to permit that they, and perhaps the country itself, should suffer in consequence of his interposition in a manner unwarranted by the constitution, which, with great wisdom, takes off all responsibility for measures of government from the Sovereign, and places it upon the ministers. A German nobleman was one day congratulating this Monarch on his being Sovereign of this kingdom and of Hanover. "Rather," said he, "congratulate me on having such a subject in one, as Newton; and such a subject in the other, as Leibnitz."

GEORGE II.

WHEN this Prince was desired to sign the death-warrant for Dr Cameron, he said, in the true spirit of mercy that has ever distinguished his illustrious house, "Surely, there has been too much blood already spilt upon this occasion!"

This prince seemed to have none of that love of individual and distinct property which has marked the character of many sovereigns. His Majesty came one day to Richmond gardens, and finding the gates of them locked, while some de-

decently-dressed persons were standing on the outside, called for the head-gardener in a great passion, and told him to open the door immediately: "My subjects, added he, sir, walk where they please."

The same gardener complaining to

him one day, that the company in Richmond gardens had taken up some of the flower-roots and shrubs that were planted there, his only reply was, shaking his cane at him, "Plant more then, you blockhead you."

ORIGINAL LETTERS OF CHARLES I.

THE following letters of this accomplished Prince, are copied from the originals in the British Museum.

"STEENIE, (a)

"I send you herewith letters to my sister and brother (I place them so, because I think the gray meare is the better horse). As for newes, I can say but littel yet, Ireland being the onlie egg we have yet sitten upon, and having a thicke shell, wee have not yet hatched it.

* * * * *

"This is all I have to say to thee at this time; but that I shall ever say and thinke that I am, and ever will be, your faithful, loving, constant friende,

CHARLES."

"*Superscribed, for yourself.*"

"STEENIE,

"I writt to you by Ned Clarke, that I thought I would heve cause anuf in short tyme to put away the Monsfers*, either by attempting to steal away my wyfe, or by making plots amongst my owen subjects. I cannot say certainlie whether it was intended, but I am sure it is hindered. For the other thought, I have good grounds to believe it, and am still hunting after it, yet seeing daily the maliciousness of the Monsfers, by making and fomenting discontents in my wyfe, I could tarrie no longer from adverticing of you, that I meane to seeke for no other grounds to casier my Monsfers, having for this purpose sent you this other letter, that you may, if you think good, advertise the Queen Mother† with my intention. So I rest, your faithfull, constant, loving friende.

* Meaning his wife's French servants and dependants.

† Mary of Medicis, widow of Henry IV.

(a) Lord Buckingham.

"STEENIE,

"I have received your letter by Dic Greane; this is my answer: I command you to send all the French away ‡ tomorrow out of the towne; if you can, by fayre means, (but slike not long in disputing) otherways force them away lyke so manie wyld beastes, untill ye have shipped them; and so the devil goe with them. Let me heare no answer, but of the performance of my command. So I rest,

Your faithful, constant,
loving friende,

CHARLES R.

"*Oaking, the 7th of August 1626.*"

‡ Howell, in his "Letters," dated March 15, 1626, says, "The French, that came over with her Majesty, for their petulancies and some misdemeanours, and imposing some odd penances upon the Queen, are all cashiered this week. It was a thing suddenly dene; for about one of the clock, as they were at dinner, my Lord Conway and Sir Thomas Edmondes came with an order from the King, that they must instantly away to Somerset-houfe, for there were barges and coaches staving for them, and there they should have all their wages paid to them to a penny, and so they must be content to quit the kingdom. This sudden, undreamed-of order, struck an astonishment into them all, both men and women; and running to complain to the Queen, his Majesty had taken her before into his bed-chamber, and locked the door upon them, till he had told her how matters stood. The Queen fell into a violent passion, broke the glasse-windows, and tore her hair; but she was cooled afterwards.—Just such a destiny happened in France some years since, to the Queen's Spanishe servants there, who were all dismissed in like manner for some miscarriages. The like was done in Spain to the French; therefore, *'tis a new thing.*"

DIALOGUES OF THE DEAD.

CONTINUED FROM P. 293.

DIALOGUE III.

Mercury, Socrates, and a Modern Philosopher.

Mercury. COME hither, Socrates; I wish to introduce you to a modern British philosopher.

Socrates. Although I never made great pretensions to philosophy myself, I have always reckoned the acquaintance of true philosophers a most valuable acquisition, and left the world without regret, in the hope of enjoying in these regions the company and conversation of the wise men of antiquity. Where is the person, pray, with whom you meant to make me acquainted?

Mer. Look toward the Styx. Do you see a tall fat man, very splendidly dressed, coming this way, with a little hat under his arm? He is the Philosopher.

Soc. That, from his dress, I should hardly have concluded. But I do not blame him for complying with the fashion of his age and country, as far as might be requisite to prevent the appearance of singularity. No: I shall love and esteem him as a philosopher, that is as a friend to truth and virtue: the shape of his coat, or the twist of his periwig, do not affect my opinion. And of what science has he extended the boundaries? With what new discovery has he enriched mankind? Or has he been successful in illustrating the doctrines of morality established by others? His countrymen, I am told, have of late made considerable advances in the knowledge of what was little known in my time, the properties of matter, and the laws of astronomy: has he employed himself in that way?

Mer. I know not that he has.

Soc. He may, no doubt, have enquired into the nature of the human mind; strengthened, by new arguments, the cause of virtue, or established on a firmer foundation the liberties of his church?

Mer. I am afraid he has not enlarged the philosophy of the human mind by new observations, or by the advancement of truth; nay, I doubt whether he believed that there is such a thing as mind in the universe.

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Soc. A geometrician perhaps?

Mer. I have not heard him spoken of as such.

Soc. Many sciences may have been brought to perfection since I left my native planet, and much wonderful discovery actually been made. Pray tell me, good Mercury, in what respect he has extended knowledge, or confirmed belief?

Mer. Truly, I am at a loss to say, in what he has confirmed belief; unless you call a confirmation of belief his endeavours to make mankind doubt of every thing; of the existence of God, of spirit, of matter, and even themselves.

Soc. So; I find the gentleman is only a sceptic. That is a character, with which the world was not unacquainted in my days. But I wonder that the Britons, who have rid their country of a far less pernicious animal, the wolf, would suffer a sceptic to burrow among them. And do you call such a person a philosopher, Mercury?

Mer. I only call him what he has been called by others. You have had occasion to prescribe, before now, for scepticism; and I should think it a favour, if you would purge this poor soul of a part, at least, of the corruption he has brought upon himself. He might, perhaps, think it a favour too; for if he be not purified in that way, he must in another less agreeable. But he is almost come up to us. Now, my good old Grecian, arm yourself with all your philosophy, set in order your arguments, prepare your illustrations, sharpen your logical weapons; call forth the pleantry of your wit, the fire of your imagination, the impetuosity of your eloquence, the keenness of your—

Soc. Softly, my friend, you know I was never distinguished as a declaimer: I have always thought it sufficient to convince a man, without either deafening or frightening him. I would rather allure than compel; for there is in human nature a strong propensity to resist violence, and not a less strong one to yield to gentle persuasion.

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Mer.

Mer. Shall I then introduce him to you as the renowned Socrates, the champion of virtue, come, not to force, but to sooth him into the truth? Do you think that an obstinate mind, which will not yield to a greater power, may be subdued by a less?

Soc. Mention neither my name nor my character. I would rather on this, as on former occasions, appear a plain man than a philosopher, and seem more to favour scepticism than to oppose it: for so he will hear me without apprehension or uneasiness; and I may give my opinion of some of his tenets, without being suspected of any design either to confute or to ridicule them.

Mer. Well: you shall be obeyed. But he is here. Great and learned sir, I beg leave to introduce to you this friend of mine, a plain man, who pretends not to philosophy or literature, but has with some attention read your Essays. Friend (*turning to Socrates*) this is the extraordinary person whom you have so often expressed a desire to see: this is the philosopher, whose writings are so much admired in Europe, Asia, Africa, and America; whom many read, few understand, and all are convinced by.

Soc. I am happy in being presented to so great a person. That many read his writings, and that few understand them, I can readily suppose: but give me leave to doubt, whether by them any one was ever convinced.

Modern Philosopher. 'Sdeath, sir! nobody convinced by my philosophical writings! What do you mean?

Soc. Far be it from me, sir, to say that. God forbid—no, I am wrong, I ask your pardon, sir,—chance forbid—pshaw! I am wrong again. Necessity forbid—or nothing forbid, that I should affirm any thing, or nothing so positively. I only said, that I *doubted* whether any body was ever convinced by them. And let me tell you, sir, that you are a particular sort of a gentleman, and that your principles very ill agree with your practice, if you do not very much doubt the same thing.

M. Phil. O, sir, I thought you wished me to talk in the language of common

life. Why, philosophically speaking, you are in the right; I doubt whether my writings ever did convince: I doubt whether they were ever published or printed: O yes, without doubt, sir, I doubt very much——

Soc. But surely, now, that theory of yours cannot be well founded. Is it possible that you should, with serious confidence, doubt whether your writings ever gave conviction, or ever appeared in print?

M. Phil. But I tell you, sir, that I doubt of it, with as great certainty, as I believe—no; I mean as I doubt, my own existence.

Soc. You firmly believe that you doubt it?

M. Phil. Yes, sir; and any one who has read my Essays will firmly, if he is a real philosopher, believe that he doubts the same thing.

Soc. And pray, do you think it more favours the principle of universal scepticism to believe that you doubt, than to believe that you do not doubt?

M. Phil. I tell you, that you know nothing of the matter. And to be sure I do doubt, whether my belief in my doubts be real or not. This I must do according to my principles: for I have said, *ipse dixi*, that a true philosopher is doubtful of his doubts, as well as of his convictions.

Soc. You do not, by your principles, believe any thing, do you?

M. Phil. By no means: as a philosopher I believe nothing certainly; and have said, that he who believes any thing certainly, is a fool. The phrase, you may think, has not the highest polish of Parisian civility; but, of my *friends*, not one ever objected to it.

Soc. You seemed to think, that confirmed doubt implies belief, implies your believing that you are doubtful.

M. Phil. Yes, I allow that.

Soc. Then you can neither believe any thing, nor doubt any thing: as the former supposes belief directly, and the latter by implication. So that your mind can never be employed on any thought at all; for, if it were, that would imply something either of belief or of doubt with

with respect to the thought, or with respect to the manner of your thinking it. But you allow, that doubt implies believing that you are doubtful. Therefore you cannot think without believing, and as, according to your principles, you cannot believe, so neither, according to your principles, can you think.

M. Phil. I tell you, old gentleman, you know nothing of the matter; and that you are—no, that I doubt whether you are not, one of the most pertinacious, impertinent, ill bred—

Mer. Pardon my interrupting you, good sir. But I must now take the liberty to inform you, that you are speaking to one nearly equal, perhaps, in philosophy, even to yourself. I must also tell you, as you are a stranger to our customs, that it will not be for your interest to maintain any doctrine *here* which you do not believe: for, if such notions cannot be driven out by the conversation of Socrates, it may be tried whether they will resist—

M. Phil. Socrates, sir, is a person for whom I must be understood to have great respect: It is fashionable in the best company to speak of him respectfully. When I was in Paris, they called me (and my friends politely re-echoed the words) *Le Socrate moderne*.

Mer. Very likely: but that is not to the present purpose. Proceed, if you please, in the argument with Socrates.

M. Phil. I deny not that from what he has said, it appears plain enough, that if mind did exist, and could employ itself in thinking, the first principles of investigation must be founded in belief. But as I deny the existence of mind, and consequently of thought, it is not necessary for me to allow, that his reasoning affects my theory. The mind, although it must believe if it think; yet, if it do not think, may as well doubt. Such is my doctrine: and I am proud to declare, that while I was on earth, there were some who studied, and many who embraced it.

Soc. That I am willing to believe. Even in your house I doubt not that you must have had many disciples. Every chair in your parlour would have a smat-

tering at least of knowledge in human nature: and the table on which you wrote your Essays might discuss a point of scepticism not much less accurately than yourself.

M. Phil. Fie, Socrates; it is beneath the dignity of a philosopher to talk so absurdly. What a jumble of inconsistencies you have thrown together? Did I ever hint, or could I ever believe, that a table or chair could reason like myself; or suppose a piece of insensible matter to be endowed with human faculties?

Soc. Before I give you an answer, allow me to ask you a plain question with regard to *nothing*; that idea, or rather word, which you seem to be fond of. Is it *nothing*, with respect to matter, for example, destitute of the qualities of magnitude and solidity, which are essential to matter? And, with regard to mind, is it not destitute of all the qualities of mind?

M. Phil. I do not well understand these questions; but I admit, at once, that a non-entity cannot possess qualities.

Soc. And what is your idea of *difference*? Would you call two things different, which both possess the same qualities?

M. Phil. By no means. When two things are spoken of as different, it must be meant, that one of them possesses some quality which the other does not possess.

Soc. Well: if you and your table be different, must not one of the two have some quality or qualities that the other has not? And since *nothing* cannot possess any quality; and since both you and your table are (by your theory) *nothing*; neither of the two can possess any quality. So that when you deny the existence of matter and spirit, you in fact allow, that the same thing, at the same time, does possess qualities, and does not possess qualities. And you will find, that this is not the only instance of such absurdity in sceptical reasoning: you will find, that in almost all the principles of your system, as far as it is sceptical, similar contradictions are implied.

M. Phil. There does appear to be a little absurdity in supposing, that spirit and matter do not exist; as they are evidently different, and therefore must possess qualities. But—

Soc. And you seemed to allow that,

if the soul exist, universal scepticism is impossible, because this implies a necessary want of all thought; which is inconsistent with the nature of the soul.

M. Phil. Perhaps, from what has been said, the existence of the soul, and the impossibility of universal scepticism, might appear sufficiently certain to the common herd of mankind. But you are not aware, my good sir, that I hold one tenet which totally destroys the force of every argument. I hold, that the senses and the memory are fallacious; and that, by consequence, one cannot be sure of the reality of what one perceives or remembers: so that we ought not, by any reasoning, to be convinced, as we are apt both to misunderstand and to forget it.

Soc. It is strange if you do not see that, in this respect, your own arguments are liable to the same objection with those of your opponents. But, passing this; what reason have you to think that the senses are deceitful?

M. Phil. Let me answer you by another question. Have not mankind, in general, agreed to call the faculty perceiving, the object perceived, and the act of perception, by one and the same name? Thereby indicating, that those three are, according to popular opinion, really the same thing. Now the *faculty perceiving* is in what we call the soul or mind: as when one says, my *sight* is weak; so likewise must the *thing perceived* be: as when one says, I see a strange *sight*: and therefore the senses give notice of no things external to the mind, but of such things only as are contained by it, or within it.

Soc. And can you really think, that men in general, when they see a river or a mountain, believe it to exist only in their own mind? Bring me one man of common sense who thinks so, and I shall submit to your opinion. But you will not find, that mankind never employ the same word to denote things, which they believe to be totally different.—When you look at London from Highgate-hill, have you not a view of London?

M. Phil. Yes.

Soc. And when you look at a perspective representation of London, have you not a *view* of London?

M. Phil. No doubt.

Soc. Does it follow, that London and the perspective representation of it are the same thing; or that, while you have the drawing in your pocket, you have the city in your pocket too?

M. Phil. No: I own there is some reason in what you say.—But though I were to admit, that the senses are not deceitful, which no sceptical philosopher ever did or can admit, I must still adhere to the fallacious nature of memory; which is alone sufficient to overturn every argument: for if we are not certain that the premises are as our memory represents them, how can we be sure of our conclusion?

Soc. Please to answer me a question or two. If a thousand men were to observe the same thing at the same time, and every one of the thousand, separately examined, to give the same account of it: would it be a proof of the accuracy of their observation, or of its inaccuracy?

M. Phil. Of its accuracy.

Soc. If a thousand men were to remember the same thing, with the same circumstances, would it be a proof of the exactness, or of the deceitfulness, of memory?

M. Phil. Of its exactness.

Soc. And among the many thousands who have read and attended to history, is there, do you think, any person of a sound mind, who would differ from the rest in his remembrance of the most material and undisputed events that historians record? Would any one, for example, affirm, that Julius Cæsar was not stabbed by conspirators, but hanged for sheep-stealing: that William the first conquered, not England, but New Zealand: that the Romans bombarded Carthage with two-and-forty pounders; and that Scipio shot Hannibal with a rifle-barrel gun, as he was getting into an air balloon? And if the memories of men were fallacious, and of course constantly changing, could their remembrances of the events of history so exactly coincide?

M. Phil. Socrates, I will hear you no longer: your arguments become troublesome; and if you persist in this unphilosophical way of reasoning, we must part.

M. Phil.

Mer. Perhaps you will not find it so easy, as you may imagine, to get out of the reach of Socrates and common-sense. Remember where you are: Paris and Versailles are a great way off. Believe me, it will be for your interest here, whatever it might have been in the world you have left, to listen to the truth, and yield when you are convinced by it. Obstinacy and scepticism are of no account in these regions.

M. Phil. This matter I find begins to grow somewhat serious. If you oblige me to say what I think, I fear I must give up the deceitfulness of memory as well as of sense.

Soc. Take the trouble to recollect what has been said in this conversation, and has received your assent. We have seen that neither the senses nor the memory can, with any propriety, be called fallacious; and that therefore every argument which reason approved, and continues to approve, may be reckoned a just one. You allowed, that spirit and matter are possessed of qualities, and consequently of existence; and that, the existence of mind being admitted, universal scepticism is impossible.

M. Phil. Your arguments seem to have something in them. And I own I was sorry to see your doctrine advanced, to the detriment both of my fame and of my bookseller, even before I left the other world.

Soc. You left the other world! I will undertake to prove, according to your own mode of reasoning, that you are there still.

M. Phil. I heartily wish you could. How would you prove that, pray?

Soc. I could prove it, from the consideration that you are at present in the shades below.

M. Phil. You have certainly not only forgotten your philosophy, old gentleman, but lost your wits. Why, that would be proving a proposition from a principle directly contradictory to it.

Soc. And is this contradiction more glaring than to deduce *universal scepticism* from any principle of *belief* whatever. — Let the principle be what it will, either that spirit and matter do, or do not, exist; still belief is implied: and to prove, from a principle believed, that we can believe

nothing, is not, in my opinion, less ridiculous, than to prove, that you are in the other world, because you are in this. You allowed, that spirit and matter have existence, and that consequently universal scepticism is impossible: you now see, that this must be thought an impossibility, even by one who could be mad enough to believe that spirit and matter do not exist.

M. Phil. I fear my system must fall to pieces. But is it not pity to overturn a scheme so friendly to the elegancies of fashionable life, and which renders the mind of man so light and easy, by relieving it from all apprehensions of future existence?

Soc. You still forget where you are: you cannot, it seems, even in this world, keep clear of the licentious jargon to which you were so long accustomed to in the other. As to the tendency of your doctrines, and of the inferences that may be fairly drawn from them, no person capable of serious thought can for a moment believe them to be beneficial to mankind; you yourself will be of this opinion soon, if you are not so already. All love to God, to our neighbour, and even to ourselves, they would extinguish; for who can love that which he does not believe to exist? From no sort of wickedness, that man may wish to commit, would they deter: for they teach, that reason ought to be the servant, or rather the slave of passion; and that the impulses of passion, being the necessary effects of necessary causes, are irresistible, and therefore need not be resisted; and there is no good reason for distinguishing moral virtue from intellectual ability: in other words, that men are under no stronger obligations to be just than to be eloquent, and that to have a weak memory is as bad a thing as to pick a pocket. But I scorn to enter into the detail of your paradoxes. I shall only say, that they are not adapted to the head or heart of any one who is not both a profligate and a fool: and that you, by endeavouring to subvert every thing that has been believed concerning *mind*, have done such a service to philosophy, as a prince would to his people in attempting to destroy all the restraints of government, and, consequently, all the protection.

HISTORICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE PARTICULARS RESPECTING THE INHABITANTS OF THE KINGDOM OF CANARA, ON THE COAST OF MALABAR.

(CONCLUDED FROM P. 299.)

THE *cobrâ de capello* is, in a singular manner, charmed by music, rearing its head, and expanding its hood to the shrill sound of any wind instrument; and many people get a livelihood by carrying a parcel of them about in baskets, and making them dance to music for the entertainment of any curious person. The snakes, thus shown, are perfectly harmless, and may be safely handled by any person; it is said their impotence proceeds from a stone being removed from under their tongue, that supplied their teeth with venom: these stones were formerly, and indeed are still, highly prized as antidotes against the poison of their former possessor. They are in size, shape, and appearance, not unlike a tamarind stone, and may be found genuine, if, by immersing them in water, small bubbles continue to arise from them. Whether or not they are found in the serpent's head, or have any virtue as an antidote, we do not determine; but the facts are universally known and admitted. Tavernier, in his *Indian Travels*, page 155, has a tolerable good portrait of the *cobrâ de capello*, and he there mentions these stones.

It is not uncommon for people who frequently lose fowls, or any kind of poultry, to send, suspecting the thief, to a snake shower, who by piping about the premises, will presently call forth the *cobrâ de capello*, if there be one, and with all imaginable *sang froid* seize it and put it in his basket, desiring no recompence but the snake for his pains. This species is held in high veneration by both Hindoos and Mahomedans, and submits only to those its superior in size; for these creatures seem to be measured by their magnitude, and if it were, for the reason before given, it would be rational enough; but this does not appear to be the motive; for the people who cherish these strange companions, have not the smallest apprehension of danger. Old fakcers, or superannuated Hindoos, retired from the bustle of the world, fre-

quently nourish, in or about their huts, one of these monstrous snakes, which becomes quite domesticated, and is supposed by its doating master to be the guardian genius of his life and fortunes.

Accidents frequently happening from the bite of this snake, it must be a great gratification to the person that discovers the means of preserving the lives of his fellow-creatures, who may have the misfortune to be bitten, and snatching them from the jaws of death by a method so simple, that every person is capable of procuring and applying it. This has lately been discovered in any volatile alkali spirit, which has been proved by a variety of cases, to be a specific in counter-acting the effect of this poison on the system, which it would appear to do by stimulating the fibres, and preserving the irritability, more than in resisting the disease of the poison.

Eau de luce, answers as well as the pure caustic alkali spirit, if, allowing for the essential oils, in its composition, that tend to diminish its powers, a larger quantity is administered; and so long as that retains its milky white colour, when diluted, it is sufficiently efficacious.

So immediate are the effects of this specific, that if it is given soon after the subject is bitten, in a few minutes a cure will be effected; at any period, if the medicine can be swallowed, the mortal effect will be prevented. From fifty to sixty drops, or nearly a tea-spoonful, in a sufficient quantity of water, is a dose, and if given immediately after the poison is received, its effects will be prevented; if at a considerable time after, the dose must be repeated, until the effect is produced. If some of the caustic alkali be applied on a pledget to the wound, it will heal the sooner.

As well as against the bite of this snake, the volatile alkali appears to act as a repellent to the venom of other kinds, and may possibly be found equally efficacious against most animal poisons: at any rate, the experiment is worthy of a trial

trial. This specific was first made known by Mr Williams, of Calcutta, in the Asiatic Researches, whence most of these particulars are borrowed, Vol. II. page 323. Instances of successful treatment have also occurred in Bombay, and one has come particularly under our notice: indeed the medicine was never known to fail. As oil is frequently administered as a remedy in the bite of snakes, it may not be unnecessary to caution against the use of it with the volatile alkali, as it blunts the stimulating quality, and renders it useless.

There are in Canara, and we believe all over India, the cent'pied, whose bite or sting, like the scorpion, is painful, but not dangerous. The practice of cauterizing is in vogue, mostly in rheumatic complaints, and sometimes in fevers. Phlebotomy is, we believe, all over India, a part of a barber's business; it is generally done in the foot with a razor. We have before noticed the Guinea-worm being more frequent in this country than any other that we can speak of*. No other complaint occurs to us as prevalent among the Canareese.

Architecture appears the only science in which the Canareese have made any considerable advancement. Some of their pagodas are judiciously constructed, and elegantly ornamented; and by the accounts of the famed city of Annagoondy, their excellency in this art would seem with reason to claim an acknowledgment. That city is, however, un-

rivalled by any modern execution. The troubles of their country, of late years, when it has almost always been the seat of war, will plead an excuse for the inhabitants, in not having turned their thoughts to the softer employments of peace and tranquillity.

Refinement in music bespeaks a degree of civilization that cannot be expected in a people situated like the Canareese, often changing masters, always subject to a foreign yoke, and labouring under the disadvantage of frequent strife and troubles, general and domestic. Their music is indeed barbarous. Their wind instruments resemble the bagpipe, in very unskilful hands; which, with a three stringed violen-like thing, tinkling cymbals, and a kind of drum, compose their concert, and produce horrible discord.

Poetry, like music, flourishes only among a quiet people, under a free and settled government. This temperate climate, blessed with beautiful women, beautiful prospects, and a serene sky, should take the lead in amatory and pastoral poetries; but so it is, from the causes already stated, and the indolent turn of the men, the muses are entire strangers, and Canara's copper-coloured beauties must remain unsung.

Where neither music nor poetry exist to harmonize the soul, the polished attentions of gallantry are of course unknown. Here the unfeeling Canareese sees, without emotion, the lovely partner of his bed toiling all day unassisted in every species of domestic drudgery; and having prepared his meal, he eats by himself in sulky silence, and leaves her to her solitary repast. If they live on the produce of a garden, the labour of cultivation falls to her share: he sits at home, and, stupified with opium, deigns not, when she returns from her work, one smile of approbation, or one cheering word, to lighten the labour of the day. On a journey, he mounts a bullock; she, with a child in her arms, pants after him to drive it; while he, regardless of her fatigue, conceives it not his duty to ease her of the additional load, the produce of the only passion he appears capable of feeling. Were it not his ha-

* When the party arrived at Hurry Hal, Mr Little was confined to his bed by that singular disorder, the Guinea-worm, in India called the Naroo, which had attacked his legs very severely; this is a common complaint in the upper country; more so, it seems, than near the sea, where, however, it is well known. The barbers of this country are expert at extracting them, by raising the skin with a razor, before it is broken by the worm, and pulling it out; but in this treatment they are apt to break, when they shortly appear in a different place, with additional pain and inconvenience. The easiest and most expeditious cure, is a green aloe leaf, split and applied as hot as possible to the parts, and taking internally half an ounce of burned garlic daily: in three or four days the worm will die in the flesh, and a cure be speedily effected.

ving enough of the animal in him to excite an observance of wedded rites, the Canareese might be supposed not susceptible of emotion in the presence of beauty, and marrying from motives of ease and convenience, as void of choice, whether his wife were handsome or not.

The females are, we think, lower in stature than the generality of Asiatics, are remarkable for the symmetry of their persons, and have a delicate animation in the features of the face, that renders them more than usually attractive and interesting. Black hair, and an eye "black as the raven-tintured robe of night," are universal throughout Asia; and if the fair of Canara do not boast pre-eminence in the former, to the latter they assert that claim; and their complexion being fairer and clearer than most others, the contrasted blackness of the eye is more conspicuous, which seems to swim in a delicious langour of superior brilliancy.

It is suspected they are not particularly constant in connubial connexions: this failing, however, if admitted, would not bear severe condemnation, were we to consider, that the tie by which they are united is feeble, not being drawn close by the interest of the heart, and must be easily loosened by attention and flattery, gratifications to which they are strangers; their novelty will therefore the more powerfully enforce them; and, almost destitute of the restraints of education or instruction, those prejudices will be of little weight, opposed to the impulse of the constitution. It is, however, allowed, that when removed from the degrading indifference of their sloth-

ful superiors, and placed in situations becoming their sex, they are fully sensible of kindness and attention, and none more susceptible of the benign emotions of grateful affection.

The custom of blackening their teeth with antimony, which is prevalent among the female Canareese, will not for a long time, indeed never, appear a beauty in the eye of a European; it will, doubtless, require a long residence among them, ere he will be at all reconciled to a practice so apparently unnatural. That the custom is in so much repute is greatly to be lamented, as the females who have not complied with it, are as much to be admired for the beautiful enamel of their teeth, as those in any part of India. It is not, however, the taste or blame of the younger ones, as the ceremony generally takes place, when the unfortunate victim to this barbarous custom is at a very early age. We have had opportunities of remonstrating with the parents on the folly of it, but with very little effect. The argument they use, is, that it preserves the teeth; and truly it may be a just one; for we have frequently seen the sable rows of old matrons quite perfect and good; it is, moreover, thought a beauty.

The men again are in the opposite extreme; as by the immoderate quantity of chana they chew with their beetle, the enamel is corroded, and their teeth are brought to premature decay; so that a man with good teeth is as rare to be seen as a woman with bad.

From Moor's Narrative of the Operations of Captain Little's Detachment.

ACCOUNT OF THE MONKS OF ST BERNARD.

THE convent belonging to this religious order is situated on a mountain, at the entrance of the Alps, commanding the passage, which is very narrow, and rendered famous in history, by the ancient inhabitants disputing this very pass with Hannibal, in his march across these mountains to invade Italy.

That elevated spirit of charity, which has multiplied poor-houses, and propaga-

ted hospitals all over Christendom, houses of benevolence, such as the Romans, in their highest refinements, so little knew that they have no appropriated word in their language to signify either, proceeding in the same career of humanity, has settled a convent at Martigny, dedicated to St Bernard, so extending its own appellation to the hill itself, and calculated for the relief of wretched travellers.

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This has now turned the whole town of the Gauls and Romans into an inn, a hospital, an infirmary for them. The monks of this convent assist travellers with a care and a cordiality that do infinite honour to the institution and to themselves, that sweep away at once all our protestant prejudices against monks, and exhibit *these* to us as the most beneficent beings of our race.

There are ordinarily between twenty and thirty monks belonging to the convent; eight of them are usually dispersed among the Alpine parish churches that are under their patronage; and ten or twelve are constantly resident here, being such as, from their age and health, are able to bear the keen atmosphere of the mountain. The few others who can no longer bear it, are permitted to reside with the aged provost of the whole in a house which belongs to the convent, and is situated at Martigny below. The monks of the mountain are employed in a manner of which British protestanism, removed from the sight of such institutions, and naturally warped with its own prejudices, has no conception: in the prosecution of their private studies, in the instruction of their novices, in the education of some scholars who are sent to board and lodge with them, and in managing the temporal œconomy of the whole. They have a prior, the deputy of the provost, and governor of the convent in his absence; a sacristan, who takes care of their chapels, and whom we have equally among ourselves, but have degraded into a mere sexton; a cellarer, serving as purveyor, comptroller of the kitchen, and managing all the exterior concerns of the monastery; a clavandier, who keeps the keys, and dispenses the articles wanted to the monks and to the travellers; and an infirmier, who takes care of the sick in the apartment appropriated to them.—The cellarer keeps twenty horses constantly employed during the summer, in fetching the magazines of flour, bread, cheese, liquors, and dried fruits, for themselves and their guests; or forage for the milch cows, and fattening cattle, during the winter; their fire-wood, of which they expend a very great quantity, is

brought them on the backs of mules, from a distance of four leagues, and by a steep that path is practicable only for six months in the whole year. Then, before the winter sets in, they send down their horses for the season to a farm which they have on the northern side of the Rhone.

But it is peculiarly pleasing to a tender mind, to note the useful solicitude of these amiable monks, on such days as the pass is most frequented, in personally receiving, warming, and recovering travellers that are exhausted by their excess of fatigue, or indisposed from the severity of the air. With equal eagerness they attend their own countrymen and a foreigner. They make no distinction of state, of sex, or of religion; and ask no questions concerning the nation or the creed of the wretched. Their wants or their sufferings are what primarily entitle them to their care. In winter, and in spring, their solicitude has a larger scope of activity, and takes a wider range of attention. From that very time, nearly, in which Hannibal carried an army over Great St Bernard, and at which the Romans reckoned the general winter of Italy to commence, from the 1st of November through the winter, to the 1st of May, a trusty Alpine servant, who as an Alpine is denominated a Maronnier, and one or two dogs of an extraordinary size with him, are constantly engaged in going to meet travellers, a considerable way down the descent toward the Vallais.

These dogs possess an instinct and receive a training, which fit them to be peculiarly useful in their employment. They point out the road to the guide and the travellers, through fogs, tempests, and snows; they have also the sagacity to discover travellers that have wandered out of the way, have floundered in the drifts of snow, and are lying wearied, exhausted upon them. But what forms a wonderful addition of kindness, the monks often go themselves with the guide in order to see assistance more promptly administered to the unfortunate, and to act occasionally as friends to the soul equally with the body. Even when the guide is not sufficient of himself to save

the unhappy traveller from perishing, they run to his assistance themselves, support him with their own arms, lead him with their own hands, and sometimes carry him up to their convent upon their own shoulders. They are often obliged to use a kind of friendly violence to him, when he is benumbed by the cold or worn out by fatigue. He then insists upon being left to rest, or even to sleep for a moment upon the snow; the torpid influence of the cold is stealing upon him, renders all motion unpleasant, and is gently carrying the sleep of death from the extremities to the heart. The monks know this; and the very thing which he dislikes, they know to be the only means of saving him. They are therefore compelled to shake the traveller in his deadly doze, and to drag him by force from his fatal bed of slumber. They thus expose themselves to all the severities of the weather, in order to save others. They necessarily suffer much in the work. At times, when the quantity of snow upon the ground prevents them from walking fast, and so their bodies are not properly warmed with their own motion, their extremities would congeal with the cold before they perceived their numbness; they are therefore obliged to carry short thick staves with them armed at the ends with iron, and to strike their hands and feet with them continually.

They even stretch their exertions of humanity beyond all this. About three miles below the convent, on the road of Hannibal's ascent, they have built a small vaulted room, called the hospital. This is intended for the casual refreshment of travellers benumbed and unable to reach the convent. The trusty Maronnier visits it frequently, in order to meet the traveller; but goes principally at the approach of night, and on his return leaves some bread, cheese, and wine behind. This man even sallies out extraordinarily, when a storm is just over, with his stock of wine and meat, takes his way to the building, and assists all that he finds distressed. The monks themselves also may be frequently seen on the tops of their rocks, watching to do offices of humanity. When the new snow is deep

on the ground, they appear making roads through it, and preventing fatal accidents by charitable vigilance.

But notwithstanding all these glorious exertions of humanity, upon the hill which Hannibal traversed so late as the beginning of winter and the falling of the snows, scarcely a winter passes in which some traveller is not brought to the convent with his limbs frozen into absolute inactivity.

The traveller is sometimes overwhelmed at once, and plunged into the body of a mountainous snow-ball. When he is not very deep, the dogs discover him by the scent; but when any is missing, whom their sagacity cannot penetrate far enough to discover, the monks engage in a laborious office themselves. They range upon the snow, and sound it with long poles. The resistance, which they feel at the end, tells them decisively, whether it is a rock or a body that they strike. If it is a body, they instantly clear away the snow over it, and bring the person to air and life again. They have been the means of rescuing many, in this way, from the very jaws of death. The amazing sweep of destruction which these globes of snow frequently carry with them, may be sufficiently estimated from one of them that fell upon a party of Swiss soldiers marching over the Alps, and buried no less than sixty of them in its vast bulk: but to be more particular, as particularity is the soul of description to a being formed like man; and to shew the dangers more strikingly to which Hannibal and his men were exposed, I will relate an anecdote of what happened lately, on the very pass over Great St Bernard. In the year 1781, some travellers attempted to pass the mountain when the snows had fallen. They could not be induced to stay, by the obliging monks, more wary than they concerning the weather, and more experienced about the road. These finding their efforts to detain them unavailing, ordered their servants to prepare for conducting them along the pass. The travellers, however, without waiting for their guides, took the road from the convent towards Italy, and went along the side

side of the lake about nine in the morning. In such a road, and in such a season as that, travellers should always keep themselves close to each other, to be more in a state of resistance against the snow-balls, and to be more capable of lending or receiving aid in struggling out of the snows: but this precaution was totally neglected by the travellers, in their impatience to push on; and they marched in a file, one after the other, with a considerable interval between some of them. In this disposition, and when they had but just wished each other a happy journey, a snow-ball flew with the rapidity of lightning from one of the pikes on their right, and burst in an instant destruction upon their heads. At the noise which this made, the prior of the convent opened hastily his window, threw his eye in a glance along the

road, and seeing no appearance of the travellers, at once took in the whole calamity. He immediately gave an alarm to the house, the inhabitants all assembled, the long poles were taken in their hands, and they rushed out in a hurry, unchecked by the danger of being lost themselves. What an affecting spectacle does this exhibit to us; men who encounter the greatest difficulties, who fear not even death itself, in order to save the dying. With very great difficulty, these good fathers had the happiness to recover from the snows the greatest part of the travellers. These were carried to the convent and brought back to life, by the care that was taken of them. Three only perished, and their bodies were not found till two months afterward, when the snows melted.

NEW AND CURIOUS PARTICULARS OF THE CUSTOMS AND MANNERS OF THE CHINESE.

BY CAPTAIN MACKINTOSH, OF THE HINDOSTAN EAST INDIAMAN.

THE Chinese cannot import slaves in their own vessels, which are never employed but in their domestic commerce; and he must be afflicted with the most credulous ignorance, who believes that they import them in foreign bottoms. If, therefore, there are any slaves in China, they must be natives of the country; and, among them, it is well known, that there is no class of people who are in that degrading situation.

Certain classes of criminals are punished with servitude for a stated period, or for life, according to the nature of their offences; and they are employed in the more laborious parts of the public works. But if this is slavery, the unhappy convicts, who heave ballast on the Thames, are slaves. There is a custom, indeed, in China, respecting this class of criminals, that does not prevail in England, which is, their being hired for any service they are capable of performing: and this frequently happens, as these convicts may be had at a cheaper rate than ordinary labourers. This regulation, however, has one good effect, that it exonerates government from the expence of maintaining such unhappy persons, without lessening

the rigour or disgrace of the punishment. But I re-assert, that slavery, by which I mean the power which one man obtains over another, by purchase or inheritance, as in our West India islands, is not known in China. Indeed some of the Chinese in the interior parts of the country, were, with difficulty, made to comprehend the nature of such a character as a slave; and when I illustrated the matter, by explaining the situation of a negro boy, called Benjamin, whom Sir George Staunton had purchased at Batavia, they expressed the strongest marks of disgust and abhorrence. This conversation took place at Jchol, in Tartary. But, at Canton, where the communication with Europeans gives the merchants a knowledge of what is passing in our quarter of the globe, poor Benjamin was the cause of some observations on his condition, that astonished me when I heard, and will, I believe, surprise the reader when he peruses them. The boy being in a shop with me in the suburbs of Canton, some people who had never before seen a black, were very curious in making enquiries concerning him; when the merchant, to whom the warehouse belonged, expressed his surprise, in

broken English, that the British nation should suffer a traffic so disgraceful to that humanity which they were so ready to profess: and on my informing him that our parliament intended to abolish it, he surprised me with the following extraordinary answer, which I give in his own words: "Aye, aye, black man, in English country, have got one first chop, good mandarin Willforce, that have done much good for allau blackie man, much long time: allau man makie chin, chin hee, because he have got more first chop tink, than much English merchant-men; because he merchant-man tinkee for catch money, no tinkee for poor blackie man: Josh, no like so fashion." The meaning of these expressions is as follows: "Aye, in England, the black men have got an advocate and friend, Mr Wilberforce, who has, for a considerable time, been doing them service; and all good people, as well as the blacks, adore the character of a gentleman, whose thoughts have been directed to meliorate the condition of those men; and not like our West India planters or merchants, who, for the love of gain, would prolong the misery of so large a portion of his fellow-creatures as the African slaves. But God cannot approve of such a practice."

That some general knowledge of the politics of Europe may be obtained by the mandarins and merchants in the port of Canton, might be naturally expected, from their continual communication with the natives of almost every European country; and as many of them understand the European languages, they may, perhaps, sometimes read the Gazettes that are published in our quarter of the globe. But that the question of the slave trade, as agitated in the British parliament, should be known in the suburbs of Canton, may surprise some of my readers as it astonished me. Nor will it be unpleasing to Mr Wilberforce to be informed, that, for the active zeal which he displayed in behalf of the nations of Africa, in the senate of the first city of Europe, he should receive the eulogium of a Chinese merchant beneath the walls of an Asiatic city.

There are frequent festivals in China,

and we saw at Macao, the principal of them which celebrates the beginning of the new year. According to the Chinese calendar, it commences on the second day of our month of February, and is observed with great joy and gladness throughout the whole empire, and by an entire suspension of all business. Of any religious ceremonies that usher in the dawn of the year, I cannot speak, as all the distinctions of the season which appeared to us, consisted of feasting by day, and fire-works by night. This festival is prolonged, by those who can afford it, for several days: and they, whose circumstances confine their joy to one day, take so much of it, that they generally feel its effects on the next.

Of the manner in which they keep or observe their ordinary holidays, I shall give the following account:

In the first place they purchase provisions, according to their situation and capacity, which are dressed, and placed before a small idol, fixed on an altar, with a curtain before it: and such an altar, in some form or other, every Chinese has in his habitation, whether it be on the land, or on the water, in a house, or a junk. This repast, with bread and fruit, and three small cups of wine, spirits, and vinegar, are, after a threefold obeisance from the people of the house to the idol, carried to the front of their dwelling: there they kneel and pray, with great fervour, for several minutes; and after frequently beating their heads on the ground, they rise, and throw the contents of the three cups to the right and left of them. They then take a bundle of small pieces of gilt paper, which they set on fire, and hold over the meat. That is succeeded by strings of small crackers, hanging to the end of a cane, which are lighted and made to crack over the meat. The repast is then placed before the idol, or Josh, as it is called, (a term which means a deity) and after a repetition of obeisance, they conclude with a joyous dinner, exhilarated by plenty of spirits, which are always boiled in small pewter or copper vessels before they are taken.

On the 1st of March it is usual, according to ancient custom, for dramatic

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pieces to be performed on stages in the principal street of the different towns throughout the empire, for the amusement of the poor people, who are not able to purchase those pleasures. This beneficent act continues for a succession of several days, at the expence of the emperor; so that every morning and evening, during this period, the lower classes of his subjects enjoy a favourite pleasure without cost, and bless the hand that bestows it on them.

Of the knowledge of medicine among the Chinese I can say no more, than that I was witness, in one instance, to a skilful application of it, in the case of John Stewart, a servant of Captain Mackintosh, who, on our return from Jelol, had been seized with the dysentery, which increased so much on the road, that at Waunchoyeng, there were no hopes entertained of his being able to leave that place. Whether it arose from the desire of the patient, or was suggested by any person in the suite, I know not, but a Chinese physician was called to his assistance; when the man's case was explained to him by Mr Plumb, in the presence of Sir George Staunton. The physician remained a considerable time with his patient, and sent him a medicine, which removed the complaint, and restored him to health.

The people are, in general, of an healthy appearance: it is very rare, indeed, to see persons marked with the smallpox; and, except in the sea-ports of Macao and Canton, several of the disorders unfortunately so frequent in Europe, are not known in China.

The caxe is the only current coin in China: any other species of money is absolutely forbidden, and is made of a white metal of about the size of our farthing, with a small square hole driven through the middle, for the purpose of running them on a string to be composed into candereens and maces: but although the term candereen and mace are employed to certify a certain quantity of caxes, there are no coins in the country which bear that specific value; so that, in fact, they are only imaginary denominations, like our pounds, &c.

The comparative estimation of the caxe with British money cannot be ascertained with any degree of accuracy, as it bears no sterling value even in that country; every province having its particular caxe, which is not current in any other. In the province of Pekin, a Spanish dollar will produce, in exchange, from five hundred to five hundred and eighty caxes, according to the weight of the dollar, which the Chinese prove by a small steel-yard like ours in England, though they sometimes employ scales. In the province of Hoang-tchew the dollar obtains from seven hundred to seven hundred and fifty caxes; in other places it will find a still more various exchange.

I cannot conclude, without paying a tribute of respectful veneration to the great and illustrious, the wise and beneficent sovereign of China; who, in a long reign of near sixty years, has, by the general voice of his people, never ceased to watch over, and increase their happiness and prosperity. Of the manner in which he administers justice, and gives protection to the meanest of his subjects, the following anecdote, which I heard frequently in the country, is an affecting example:

A merchant of the city of Nankin had, with equal industry and integrity, acquired a considerable fortune, which awakened the rapacious spirit of the viceroy of that province: on the pretence, therefore, of its being too rapidly accumulated, he gave some intimations of his design to make a seizure of it. The merchant, who had a numerous family, hoped to baffle the oppressive avarice that menaced him, by dividing his possessions among his children; and depending upon them for support.

But the spirit of injustice, when strengthened by power, is not easily thwarted in its designs; the viceroy, therefore, sent the children to the army, seized on their property, and left the father to beg his bread. His tears and humble petitions were fruitless; the tyrannical officers; this vile viceroy of a beneficent sovereign, disdained to bestow the smallest relief on the man he had reduced to ruin; so that, exasperated by the oppression of

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the minister, the merchant, at length, determined to throw himself at the feet of the sovereign, to obtain redress, or die in his presence.

With this design he begged his way to Peking; and, having surmounted all the difficulties of a long and painful journey, he at length arrived at the imperial residence; and, having prepared a petition that contained a faithful statement of his injuries, he waited with patience in an outer court, till the emperor should pass to attend the council. But the poverty of his appearance had almost frustrated his hopes; and the attendant mandarins were about to chastise his intrusion, when the attention of the emperor was attracted by the bustle which the poor man's resistance occasioned: at this moment he held forth a paper, which his imperial majesty ordered to be brought to his palanquin; and, having perused its contents, commanded the petitioner to follow him.

It so happened, that the viceroy of

Nankin was attending his annual duty in the council: the emperor, therefore, charged him with the crime stated in the poor man's petition, and commanded him to make his defence; but, conscious of his guilt, and amazed at the unexpected discovery, his agitations, his looks, and his silence, condemned him. The emperor then addressed the assembled council on the subject of the viceroy's crime, and concluded his harangue, with ordering the head of his tyrannical officer to be instantly brought him on the point of a sabre. The command was obeyed; and while the poor old man was wondering on his knees, at the extraordinary event of the moment, the emperor addressed him in the following manner: look, said he, on the awful bleeding example before you, and as I now appoint you his successor, and name you viceroy of the province of Nankin, let his fate instruct you to fulfil the duties of your high and important office with justice and moderation.

AN ALLEGORICAL VISION.

IN a dream, I thought myself on a wide extended plain. At my left appeared a steep and rugged mountain, on the top of which stood a temple. The path on my right led into a valley, so beautiful and flourishing, that I conceived a strong desire to enter it. The distant sounds of various instruments, wafted to my ears by ambrosial gales, heightened the beauties of the place, and excited in my breast the most pleasing sensations. While I thus attentively listened to the sounds of melody, a female form issued from the valley, and directed her steps towards the place where I stood. As she approached me, I perceived she was most exquisitely beautiful. A robe of roseate hue, in careless negligence, covered her graceful form; the transparency of which displayed the symmetry of her limbs, and heightened the beauty of those charms it was intended to conceal. Her mein was bold and assuming; her unguarded eye spoke pleasure and delight; and her whole deportment was free and unrestrained. With an air of bewitching fondness, she threw

her alabaster arms around me; and, with a magic voice, thus addressed me—

"Is happiness, fair youth, the treasure which thou seekest? then, fearless, follow wheresoever I lead. Attend my steps, and thou shalt undisturbed range through regions of ineffable delight. No care shall interrupt thy joys; no pain shall reach thy heart; but peace, content, and happiness be ever thine." Charmed by her accents, and by her matchless form subdued, I prepared to follow the beauteous phantom—when a voice, from some unseen object, arrested my steps; and, turning to learn from whence the sound proceeded, I beheld a nymph arrayed in a snow-white vest, with an air of unaffected modesty, and majestic step, approaching from the mountain.

"Pause, frail mortal," said the fair stranger, with severe and awful dignity, "and, ere to the allurements of Pleasure though resignest thyself, hearken to the voice of Virtue. Wouldst thou attain the summit of thy wishes? wouldst really reach the blest abode of happiness?"

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know, that the path by which thou must ascend, is steep and rugged, and only to be maintained by pain, by toil, and by perseverance. The timorous and indolent, the base and pusillanimous, in vain attempt to gain the bright reward, which Virtue, on the good, the generous, and the brave, alone bestows."

"Hearest thou, sweet youth," said the syren Pleasure, "what dangers, toils, and perils, thou must undergo, to reach the ideal pleasures of this austere dame! Heed not her precepts, but follow me. In my arms repose thy weary form, and lull thy cares to rest. The flowery paths through which I will conduct thy easy steps harbour no dangers, conceal no perils, to interrupt thy pleasing progress, nor dash with bitterness the current of thy joys. With me dwell bliss, delight, and everlasting pleasure."

"Yet stay, mistaken youth," indignant Virtue cried: "and hear my friendly admonitions. Within yon smiling valley, tempting to the view of inexperienced youth, dwells guilt, disease, and pain. There myriads of thy wayward race, won by the false blandishments of Pleasure, drink of the cup of wretchedness; and view, with fond lingering regret, this deep and rugged rock, which once, like thee, they thinned for fancied joys, and imaginary bliss." Then, waving a rod which she held in her hand, the valley expanded to my view, and exhibited a

group of wretched objects, composed of either sex, whose emaciated forms, and ghastly looks, portrayed the misery into which intemperance had plunged them.

Struck with horror at the sight, I turned to my guide; and, falling in her arms, implored her protection from the artifices of Pleasure. With transport the heavenly maid clasped me to her swelling breast; and, as I gazed on her face, new beauties rose to view; and that severity of aspect, which at first struck my soul with dread and awe, was now softened by a pleasing smile.

The veil of error, thus drawn from my eyes by the hand of sage Experience, the syren Pleasure, the bewitching beauty, whose dazzling charms misled my understanding, appeared in her native form. The sparkling lustre of her eye was extinguished, the crimson of her cheek was faded, every charm was vanished, and all that appeared beautiful was now turned to foul deformity.

This sudden transformation impressed more forcibly on my mind the dangers I had escaped; and, turning to address my guardian genius, with the effort I awoke, and the vision vanished: but left an impression, which I will cherish, against the insinuations of vice, however specious the appearances under which they may court attention.

By Mr Bacon.

STATE PAPERS.

CONVENTION between his Britannic Majesty and the Emperor of Germany.

THE Emperor and the King of Great Britain being equally convinced of the necessity of acting with vigour and energy against the common enemy, in order to procure, to their respective dominions, a safe and honourable peace, and to preserve Europe from the danger with which it is threatened; their Imperial and Britannic Majesties have thought proper to concert together, upon the measures to be adopted for the next campaign, and to agree, for this purpose, on such stipulations as may best conduce to the salutary object of their intentions already

mentioned. With this view, their Majesties have appointed their respective Plenipotentiaries; that is to say, his Imperial Majesty, his Privy Councillor actual, and Minister for Foreign Affairs, Baron de Thugut, Commander of the Order of St Stephen; and his Britannic Majesty, Sir Morton Eden, Knight of the Bath, one of his Majesty's most Honourable Privy Council, and his Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at the Court of Vienna; who, after having communicated to each other their respective full powers, have agreed upon the following articles:—

Article I. In order to assist the efforts which

which his Imperial Majesty is desirous of making, and to facilitate to him the means of bringing forward the resources of his dominions, in the defence of the common cause, his Britannic Majesty engages, to propose to his Parliament, to guarantee the regular payment of the half-yearly dividends, on the sum of L. 4,600,000 Sterling, which is, or is to be raised, on account of his Imperial Majesty, on the terms, and in the manner already specified, in two engagements or octrois; his Imperial Majesty solemnly engaging, to his Britannic Majesty, that he will make due provision for the regular discharge of the payments which shall become due, in consequence of the said loans, so as that those payments shall never fall as a burthen on the finances of Great Britain.

II. In return for the stipulation contained in the preceding article, and by the means of the said loan of L. 4,600,000 Sterling, assured by the guarantee of Great Britain, his Imperial Majesty shall employ, in his different armies, in the ensuing campaign, a number of troops, which shall not only amount at least to 200,000 effective men, but which his Imperial Majesty will exert himself, as much as possible, to augment even above that number; which troops shall act against the common enemy, according to the dispositions agreed upon by a secret article, forming a part of this convention.

III. The Emperor will see with pleasure the appointment of general officers, or other persons of confidence, to be present with his armies, on the part of his Britannic Majesty, to whom all the necessary communication and information will be furnished, with respect to the state and strength of the armies, and the number of troops of which they may consist; and if, in order to facilitate and promote the correspondence and communication between the armies of the two Courts, his Imperial Majesty shall think proper to send an officer, or other person, on his part, to the English armies, they shall, in like manner, receive from the Generals of his Britannic Majesty, all such marks of confidence as are most analogous to the intimate union so happily subsisting between the two Courts.

IV. It is expressly agreed, that the said loan is to rest on the security of all the revenues of all the different hereditary dominions of his Imperial Majesty. All the necessary measures shall be taken on the part of his Imperial Majesty, in each of the said dominions, respectively,

to give full and legal effect and validity to the said loan, and to the engagements for regular payment of the half-yearly dividends, which shall fall due in consequence thereof; so that if, at any time, there should happen, from whatever cause, to be any delay in any of the payments, after the period of their falling due, the holders of the securities granted, or to be granted, on the part of his Imperial Majesty, for the said loan, may sue the receivers, or treasurers of his Imperial Majesty's revenues, in any of his said dominions respectively, at the option of such holders; and may recover from them, or any of them, by due course of law, the full amount of such payments having so fallen due, in the same manner, as any private individuals are admitted, in the said dominions respectively, to prosecute and recover their just rights, against other private persons.

V. If it should ever happen that, contrary to all expectations, any part of the dividends due on the said loans, should, in consequence of the failure of the payments stipulated to be made by his Imperial Majesty, be paid by the British government, it is agreed, that such payments shall be made at the Bank of England, and only on the delivery of tallies or certificates of the dividends so respectively paid; and every such tally or certificate, so delivered up, shall be a valid and legal security, so as to enable the holder thereof, to sue any of the receivers, or treasurers of his Imperial Majesty's revenues, in any of his dominions aforesaid, at the option of such holder; and to recover from them, or any of them, the full amount of the sum, expressed in such tally or certificate, with interest thereon, at the rate of five per cent. per annum, to be reckoned from the date of the payment made by the British government. And whereas, it is provided, in the terms agreed upon, for raising the said loans, that, as a collateral security for the said loans, there shall be deposited in the Bank of England, mortgage actions of the Bank Vienna, for a sum, in the proportion of four to three of the loan to be so raised; it is further agreed, that the Governor and Company of the said Bank shall, in case of any such payment, as aforesaid, being made by the British government, be authorised to withdraw from the said deposit such a quantity of the said actions, as shall be required to make up at least the proportion of four pounds for every three which shall be so paid by the British

tish government, to be by the said government either used as a security or claim upon the Bank of Vienna, until re-payment of the said sum, and of the interest due thereon, or negotiated at the time to such extent as may be necessary in order to effect such reimbursement, according as to the said government may seem most eligible; and that the quantity of actions so withdrawn, shall be deducted from, or set off against any quantity, which, according to the terms of the said loan, might thereafter be to be withdrawn from the said deposit, in proportion to the gradual redemption of the bonds, and the payment of the annuities, as is specified in the conditions of the said loan.

VI. And whereas, certain advances have been made by the British government to his Imperial Majesty, on account and by way of loan; it is agreed that the same shall be repaid at London, in the course of the present year, in exchange for the receipts given by the Generals commanding in chief the Imperial army, and conformable to the sums contained in the said receipts. The said advances shall be reimbursed at latest, in two equal parts, in the months of November and December, so that the total shall be reimbursed before the expiration of the present year.

VII. The present convention shall be ratified on each side, without any delay, and the exchange of the ratifications, expedited in due form, shall be made within the space of one month at latest.

In witness whereof, we, the undersigned, being furnished with the full powers of their Imperial and British Majesties, have in their names signed the present act, and have thereto set the seal of our arms.

(L. S.) LE BON DE THUGUT.

(L. S.) MORTEN EDEN.

Done at Vienna, the 4th day of May, 1795.

DECLARATION of his Majesty the King of Prussia to the Most Serene and Illustrious Co-States of the Empire, relative to the treaty of peace concluded with the French Republic on the 5th of April 1795.

HIS Majesty the King of Prussia, &c. now sees himself in the happy situation to announce to his Most Serene and Illustrious Co-States of the Empire an event, the happy consequences of which concern also very intimately the whole Germanic country. The eventful war, which spread, long enough for suffering humanity, death and devastation, to so wide an extent, has now found its termination on his part.

A happy conclusion of peace has been signed

between his Majesty and the French Republic, on April 5. 1795, at Basle, and afterwards mutually ratified: It affords again tranquillity and undisturbed welfare to the Prussian territories, opens at the same time to all the States of the Empire a beaten road to attain in like manner the blessings of peace, and gives already at this moment protection and security to a great part of Germany against the horrors and ravages of war.—With just confidence in the assent and approbation of the whole Germanic Empire, the King's Majesty does therefore not delay to manifest with candour his motives, his sentiments, and wishes, with regard to this treaty.

His Majesty is fairly convinced and conscious, that if his motives have been principally dictated by the concurrence of imperious circumstances, his sentiments have always been pure, his intentions always well meaning, as well in this point as in the whole course of the great concern which occupies Europe. He can with satisfaction leave it to his observing contemporaries, and to judging posterity, to show, that during the whole course of this war, his interest has not been indirect nor selfish; that, without any regard to his own advantage and benefit, he could share in the deliverance and defence of distressed Germany, only from a pure zeal for the public weal, and from refined patriotism.

To this generous and common end, the King indeed has not only fulfilled in the faithfullest and completest manner, his engagements as a Confederate and State of the Empire, but much beyond this mark. He made, with unprecedented exertion, all the sacrifices which the resources of the Prussian dominions would allow: He has fought, during three bloody campaigns, with a chosen and great army, an enemy equally formidable by power and the fortune of war, in some measure at a great distance from the Prussian territories, on a foreign and mostly exhausted soil, amidst the most exorbitant dearth of all necessaries, amidst the most cumbersome obstacles of all kinds, and an immense efflux of money from his territories; in order to check the torrent of the enterprises of this enemy from the Germanic Empire, he has done all that depended on him, exhausted all, and exerted his whole power to gain the hard-earned merit of having been, in the most perilous crisis, the protector and deliverer of Germany. The future German generations will own with gratitude, that they chiefly were the Prussian armies which saved, with expedition and energy, the Empire from that first irruption with which General Custine surprised it terribly, and in its very heart, while it was still unprepared, and had not yet declared war; that they were Prussians who drove the enemy from the anterior territories of the Empire, after they had penetrated into them with superior numbers; that they were chiefly

chiefly Prussians who re-captured Mentz and Frankfort, and re-united and shielded Germany, already torn; that those armies covered, during the three campaigns, like an unshakable bulwark, the greatest part of the river Rhine, while, on the right and left, disaster upon disaster fell upon the arms of the allies; that after, by the continuance of the misfortunes of the allies, the United Netherlands were also lost, and the defenceless northern part of the Empire stood open to the enemy, they hastened where the danger threatened most imminently, saved and protected, besides the King's Westphalian provinces, the whole circle of that name, and all the countries behind it.

And in this service of the common country, so much Prussian blood was shed, and such enormous sums of money expended from the Prussian States, at a time while the King was partly involved in another war, and obliged to defend, with the rest of his military force, the distant provinces of his monarchy against the insurrection and incursions of the neighbouring Poles.

But it was plain to every observer of the political forces and relations of a State, that that war, carried on on both sides with such high-spirited prowess; that so depopulating, so destructive, so extremely expensive, and in every respect so melancholy a war, especially on account of its distance from the Prussian territories, must in process of time uncommonly affect their forces, and ultimately render impossible the continuance of a foreign conflict of this kind.

His Majesty has without reserve, and several times, signified this to his High Confederates and Co-States of the Empire. This happened particularly in the beginning of last year, when he was obliged to inform the Germanic Empire, that it was become impossible for him to bear any further the burden of a war, till then carried on from his own resources, singly and without support, and that the Empire, unless the greatest part of his troops should retreat from the field, and abandon it to its own defence and fate, ought to take charge of the maintenance of those troops. The propositions made for this purpose, met almost every where in the Empire with indifference, apathy, and disapprobation; a reception which, in truth, corresponded but little with the well-meaning views of the King, with his protection, so essential to the Empire, and which necessarily induced the King to resolve, even then, to act up according to his declaration.

At the same period offers of subsidy were made to the King on the part of the Court of Great Britain, which tended to remove the cause of that resolution, and to give to him the means of continuing the war. His participation in it, till now, has but too much been the disinterested result of a faithful solicitude for all his connections and engagements, and

of an honest zeal to counteract, as much as possible, the wide spreading ravages of the faction which then reigned in France, and of her horrors, which had risen to the highest degree; too much the pure work of genial patriotic devotion to the common Germanic country, and of a profound and anxious desire to prop up, with all his might, its impaired constitution, and its transient prosperity; his Majesty listened to the proposals of Great Britain, and the distressed Empire continued to enjoy the protection of the Prussian arms.

Had the King chosen at that period, by virtue of his previous declarations, to abandon the Empire to itself, and to its feeble means of defence, its melancholy fate would perhaps ere now been decided. At that epoch, when there was not the least streak of the dawn of peace to be seen, when nothing but misfortunes rushed like storms every where upon the German frontiers and its interior districts, and an anxious perplexity foreboded, that after the sad catastrophe of all the countries of the empire on the other side of the Rhine, the fate of the Imperial Royal Netherlands, which were defended with the utmost vigour, and nevertheless conquered, and the fate of the United Provinces, which were then more and more threatened with danger, would also be the fate of the more defenceless and major part of Germany.

The King, however, remained the defender of the Germanic empire in its most critical minute; his army marched soon to the most threatened part, the open north of Germany, and saved it likewise from the enemy, who was advancing with superiority, and accustomed to victory.

But this lasting sacrifice, this march of a numerous army to Westphalia, and the very difficult and expensive mode of supporting it, in a country partly so sterile in corn, partly so exhausted, became the last possible effort of the resources of Prussia in this war. After a constant and almost infinite efflux of money from the Prussian dominions during three years; after three years unremitting war; after the incessant fatigues and decrease of troops; after the Prussian provinces on the other side of the Rhine had fallen into the hands of the enemy; after the trying influence of these circumstances upon the population, the subsistence, and prosperity of the remaining provinces, the continuation of the war, at his Majesty's sole expence, became an absolute impossibility.

And from what other quarter could his Majesty find resources and ease, if even the Empire objected to the maintenance of the Prussian troops who fought for its defence?—Even while those troops were in danger in exhausted Westphalia, of having to combat the most terrible foe—want, while all the neighbouring and backward countries longed at the same time

for

for their protection and guard, all these States would by no means consent unanimously to grant a free exportation for the army, still less to establish magazines for it at their own expence.—Even the extraordinary and enormous expences which the King incurred by the recapture of Mentz *, and other similar exploits, where the Prussian army alone, performed with vigour and effect, what it belonged to the army of the Empire alone to have performed, are not yet refunded to him, though the chest of war of the Empire exists entirely for paying such expences; though such considerable supplies in Roman months have been repeatedly voted by the States of the Empire; though his Majesty has already so often and urgently made his incontestible demands, and is willing to discontinue from it the Roman months, or supplies to be paid by his territories to the Empire.

And upon what co-operation in the war, on the part of others, can his Majesty depend in future, especially since, by the defection of the United Netherlands, the mass of the forces which have to combat the enemy of the Empire, has been so considerably lessened, and just the weakest part of Germany has been opened to that enemy, to force his way into the heart of it? Every where, alas! are the melancholy omens of a lasting disgrace to the allied arms, which cannot even excite any fair hopes for the future. Every where, and from all sides, appears the deepest exhaustion, the natural result of such uncommon efforts. His Imperial Majesty himself, upon whom rests the principal conduct of the war, owing to a manifold, urgent, and immediate interest, already about the middle of last year, concealed it no farther from the Germanic Empire, that, without a speedy and sufficient supply in men and money, he would not be able to save it. And what remained then to be expected of the Empire itself, which was afterwards, while the danger increased, more and more left to itself, and to the weakness of its diminishing means of defence, that it resolved to raise the latter to the quinrupic contingent of the armament of the Empire, but of which no farther effect could be hoped, than there had been hitherto of the triple contingent, since so many countries of the Empire, by the force of the French arms, were deprived of all kind of co-operation, while most of the States of the Empire were exhausted, partly by the disasters and expences of the war, partly too weak themselves, and not prepared; and since experience has but too much taught us, not only in the present, but in every former war of the Germanic Empire, that the military constitution of Germany bears too many blemishes of a whole composed of so many

ny parts, and is not every where sufficiently efficacious without the assistance of other powers.

All considerations on these, and many other relations, became certainly the more urgent and inviting, as, at the termination of the last unsuccessful campaign, the crisis threatened, on one side, to reach the most dangerous point; but, on the other, there began to rise in France, from the ruins of the precipitated system of terror, a more solid government of moderation and temperance, and the wise sentiment of its being in want of peace. At this period there could be but one wish, but one longing desire in Germany.

If, after three bloody campaigns, fertile in death and devastation, the resources of the war were entirely drained, and all hopes of its further continuance vanished; if it became powerfully manifest, that the Almighty hand of Providence had given to the torrent of the hostile exploits at once so decisive a turn, and that all farther attempts to resist it would prove fruitless; if the enemy himself is not disinclined to embrace the offer of peace, and all hopes appear of obtaining it sooner than by an obstinate continuance of the war, did there still remain any choice? Could a wise and humane Prince then wish to see the horrors of the war spread still farther, without measure, and to no purpose? Were not the Provinces, already overwhelmed with misery, sufficiently ravaged? Was not suffering humanity bent sufficiently low?

His Majesty opened, therefore, his whole heart to the just wish of soon restoring tranquillity and peace to the Prussian dominions, and, if possible, to the whole Germanic Empire. The latter likewise felt and manifested almost universally the same wish, and had begun already a formal deliberation upon the means of gaining such an important end. At the same time, whole circles of the Empire, and several of the first Germanic Princes, applied to his Majesty with the request, to help, in concert with his Imperial Majesty, to procure to the Empire an armistice, and afterwards a peace.—By the patriotic zeal of several States, solicitous of their own welfare and that of the Empire, the well-known advice of the Empire soon followed, in which it declared, with dignity and consistency, its wish of peace, and desired of the Supreme Chief of the Empire, an introduction to an attempt of obtaining peace, and a concert with the King for his Majesty's co-operation.

However, this introduction of his Imperial Majesty being the main point to which the good offices of the King's Majesty could only approach as secondary, followed as little as a proper concert with his Majesty. On the other hand, all the proceedings have been entered upon, to make all the Illustrious States furnish their contingents for the campaign of the present year to the army of the Empire, however

* According to the most moderate official accounts delivered to the Diet, the expences of the recapture of Mentz amount to 2,053,961 six dollars, 11 grosb and 2 pennings.

weak and hopeless it may further prove; and there appeared constantly the sad prospect, as if the Empire, notwithstanding its pacific inclination so solemnly manifested, should remain farther involved in this unfortunate war.

But the King's Majesty, who has already, in a combat of three years, made the utmost efforts for the Empire, and the most enormous sacrifices, cannot add to these impossibilities. His Majesty cannot wholly sacrifice himself, and leave his dominions entirely a prey to destruction, for the sake of participating only in a further experiment of the war, the result of which, were it even as favourable as possible, would still be inferior to a present negotiation of peace. All considerations of domestic and foreign relations, as likewise the sacred duties which his Majesty owes to the prosperity of his provinces, to his subjects longing for peace and tranquillity, and to the happiness of his own royal bosom, summon him most urgently to renounce forthwith a war, whose further issue must only prove ruin past redemption.

The King could not, therefore, forego the opportunity of opening and carrying on negotiations of peace between his own and a French Plenipotentiary in the city of Basle; his Majesty's beneficent views have been blest with an happy issue; and his Majesty may now enjoy the patriotic and paternal satisfaction of having restored, by the treaty of peace with the French republic, tranquillity, and new and undisturbed prosperity, to his dominions.

But his Majesty has consulted in this weighty transaction, with the purest patriotic care, as much as possible, the common weal of the Germanic Empire. His Majesty has by no means been able to procure and negotiate for it immediately a formal and effective peace; because his Majesty wanted, in this point, the main preliminary introduction, and the concert, not having ensued on the supreme head of the Empire, a direct and definite authorization on the part of the Empire, a legitimation sufficient in the eyes of the French government, and a more exact knowledge of the special conditions of peace, desired and rendered applicable on every part. Meanwhile his Majesty, duly considering the melancholy situation of the Germanic Empire, after the repeated requests addressed to him by several illustrious States, has done every thing which could depend on him, to pave, as much as possible, the way by which the whole Empire, and all the separate States, might obtain soon the accomplishment of so just a desire.

For this purpose, a favourable stipulation is expressly contained in his Majesty's treaty with the French republic, for all those States of the Empire who shall, within the space of three months, make proposals of peace to the republic, and in whose behalf his Majesty shall exert himself. At the same time, and by virtue of a separate agreement, a certain line of neu-

trality has already been fixed for all Northern Germany, which shall put a stop to the war-like operations on all sides, and afford perfect safety and tranquillity to all the countries situated behind it, whether they belong to Prussia or to the Empire, on condition of their abstaining, directly or indirectly, from all acts of hostility. At the same time, the liberation of all the prisoners of war taken on the part of the French, being troops of the Empire, which were stationed in the field with his Majesty's army, was likewise stipulated.

These are the advantages which his Majesty can offer at present to his illustrious Co-states of the Empire. His Majesty flatters himself, that it will not fail to make a due impression upon them all, especially the general utility of the former point. By it is held forth to them all, the hand of peace and reconciliation, and will they disdain it untried?

His Majesty likewise declares, in a solemn manner, that he will take upon him, with sincere and cordial readiness, the patriotic task, to grant, in the most effective manner, his support to all those who shall immediately address to France their wishes of peace, and to strengthen, in all points, the French republic, in the best manner, in her favourable pacific disposition.

His Majesty will deem himself very fortunate, his most fervent wishes will be fulfilled, and his manifold sacrifices, made hitherto for the common weal, will obtain the fairest reward, if these events, and this occurrence, do not miss to spread speedily again the blessing of peace; if the horrors and ravages of so calamitous a war be soon entirely removed from the whole Germanic territory; and if peace and tranquillity be again given to the good Germanic citizen for the happy exercise of his peaceful duties; if even the remaining nations of Europe should soon let such bloody divisions be succeeded by reconciliation, in order to be again able to obtain the sole and grand end of all governments, in the tranquillity and prosperity of their citizens.

But what course soever these momentous affairs may take, and should adverse fate have doomed the Empire to a further prosecution of the war, his Majesty can only make this express and definite declaration, that he sees himself obliged, by his treaty, to renounce completely all further participation in the war, and all co-operation by furnishing contingents, or furnishing the usual supplies of the Roman months, and to keep up the strictest and most punctual neutrality.—His Majesty, it is but too true, has performed, in the fullest measure, his duties as a State of the Empire, which he will always acknowledge, and never retract from, by the enormous sacrifices in the three last campaigns; and his Majesty has unequally exerted himself to a higher pitch than should have been required of him for many years to come,

come, than all the illustrious States have indeed hitherto done; his Majesty is therefore, in this respect, in pure conviction, superior to every apprehension of reproach.

His Majesty carries with him, upon the whole, the consolatory and remunerating conviction, to have really contributed to a degree of physical impossibility to the welfare of the Germanic Empire, and to the preservation and security of its constitution and tranquillity, all he could indeed contribute, as well by a most vigorous prosecution of the war during three years, as likewise by having paved the road to peace with patriotic solicitude. To gain by this road, the end of the present struggle, tranquillity and safety, to profit for this purpose by the favourable prospects already open by the proffered support of the King, and the moderate and equitable sentiments and principles of the French republic—all this his Majesty must leave with confidence to the enlightened approbation of his Most Serene and Illustrious Co-States of the Empire themselves.

Berlin, May 1. 1795.

RESCRIPT of the Emperor, presented by the Imperial Minister to the States of the Germanic Empire, in Diet assembled at Ratisbon, on the 4th May 1795.

THE Ministers of his Imperial Majesty are charged to declare, in the name of his Majesty, the Emperor and King, to the Euvoyes representing the several Princes and States of the Holy Roman Empire, that his Majesty is ready to enter into negotiations with the French Republic. His Majesty, without being too mindful of his own interest, will consult thereby the real welfare of the empire, and make it his sole care to procure to the empire an acceptable, solid, and permanent peace. But his Imperial Majesty has also, at the same time, the just confidence in all his Co-States of the empire, that they will co-operate, with all their power, to accomplish this desirable end, and not enter into separate negotiations with the French Republic. His Imperial Majesty expects, however, the speediest declarations on this subject, and the Imperial Con-commissioner will soon present a declaration from the Emperor and King, explanatory of the sentiments of his Imperial Majesty. In other respects, his Imperial Majesty cannot conceal, that the separate treaty of peace concluded on the part of his Prussian Majesty, even in his quality of a Prince and Co-State of the empire, has been most unexpected to him.

TREATY of Alliance, Offensive and Defensive, concluded between the Republic of France and the Republic of the United Provinces.

ART. I. THE republic of France ac-

knowledges and guarantees the independence of the republic of the United Provinces, as also the abolition of the Stadtholdership.

II. There shall be a lasting peace, amity, and good understanding, between the republics.

III. There shall also be an alliance, offensive and defensive, against all the enemies of the respective republics during the present war.

IV. There shall also be a lasting alliance, offensive and defensive, against Great Britain.

V. No treaty shall be entered into with Great Britain, without the consent of the two republics.

VI. The French republic shall make no peace with any power whatever, without comprising in it the republic of the United Provinces.

VII. The republic of the United Provinces shall furnish, for the present campaign, twelve ships of the line and eighteen frigates, for the North Sea and the Baltic.

VIII. The republic of the United Provinces shall furnish, for the present campaign, half the number of troops which the republic shall have on foot.

IX. All the forces employed in actual service, shall be under the command of French Generals. The arrangements for the campaign shall be made in concert: the States General may send a deputy, who shall sit and have a deliberative voice in the committee of public safety at Paris.

X. All arsenals and ammunition, belonging to the republic of the United Provinces, shall be restored.

XI. From the ratification of the present treaty, restitution shall be made of all the countries, and places belonging to the United Provinces, with the exceptions contained in the following article.

XII. Dutch Flanders, and the right side of the Hondt, Maestricht, Venlo, and their dependencies, shall be reserved by the French republic, as indemnities.

XIII. A French garrison shall be admitted in peace and war into the town of Flushing, until other arrangements shall have been decided.

XIV. The Port of Flushing shall be open to the two republics, conformably to the rules laid down in the separate articles attached to this treaty.

XV. In case of hostilities on the side of the Rhine, or of Zealand, French garrisons shall be admitted into Breda, Boisdue, and Bergen-op-zeem.

XIV.

XVI. At the epoch of a general peace, cession shall be made to the United Provinces of a portion of territory, equivalent in extent to the cession contained in the 12th Article, and in a position most convenient to the republic of the United Provinces.

XVII. Until the general peace, such a number of troops shall be stationed in the necessary places as shall be deemed adequate to the defence of them.

XVIII. The navigation of the Scheldt and the Hondt shall be open to the two republics; French and Dutch vessels shall be indiscriminately admitted under the same conditions.

XIX. The French republic gives up, to the republic of the United Provinces, all the unmoveable effects belonging to the House of Orange, and all the moveable property not already disposed of.

XX. As an indemnification for the expences of the war, the republic of the United Provinces shall pay to the republic of France, one hundred millions of livres, either in specie, or in bills upon Foreign powers, as shall be agreed upon.

XXI. The French republic shall use their good offices with Foreign powers, in favour of the United Provinces, in order that they may obtain the payment of the sums due to them before the war.

XXII. No asylum shall be given by the republic of the United provinces to the French emigrants; and no asylum shall be given by the republic of France to the Orange emigrants.

XXIII. The present treaty shall be ratified within two decades, or sooner if possible.

REVIEW OF NEW BOOKS.

The Prophecies of Richard Brothers.

THE doctrine of a Millenium, or a future paradisaical state of the earth, is both consolatory and animating; and, when divested of cabalistic numbers, and allegorical decorations, probable even in the eye of philosophy; it must always, therefore, have many advocates. Sundry attempts have been made to discover the commencement of this pleasing period; but these have, in general, been given with diffidence and modesty. Lately, however, Richard Brothers, a native of Placentia in Newfoundland, has dubbed himself a prophet, and opened up the mysteries of the Apocalypse, applying them to the events of the present times, and also predicting the near approach of the reign of the saints. It is very remarkable, that, in the 18th century, a poor lunatic should have so many followers and abettors. Even the business of the national assembly is interrupted, and Mr Halhed, in truly ingenious and elegant speeches, supports the ravings of this deluded fanatic. On these accounts, we judge it proper to insert a specimen of the writings of our modern prophet, now very properly confined by order of the Officers of State.

Petition to the Parliament of Great Britain.

"HEAR what the Lord God additionally says to me by revelation, and commands me to write: France, seeing England left alone, deserted by all her allies, will require, as the conditions of peace—an ac-

knowledge of the republic, a restoration of the colonies, and the ships taken away from Toulon. For a short time he will permit England, as he will Russia and Germany, to succeed in the acquisition of delusive conquest, but it is the better—the more effectually, and more imperceptibly to human foresight, to accomplish his judgment on her, according to the prophecy of Daniel, and Revelation of St John; after that short time is expired, which is nearly so now, new enemies will rise up, some warring against her openly, others privately; all will prevail, until she that sits now as a queen among the nations is, according to the vision of God in my first book, without a covering on her head, worn thread-bare—and rent in many places.

Will England continue this war any longer against a people that has the judgment of God in their favour? Will she, by a continuance of the present war against France, enter into another for the safety of Hanover against the Emperor of Germany, who will be rendered invincible for a time, as a scourge to fulfil the recorded judgments of God? Will she continue this war any longer for her destruction, that she may enter into a fresh one with America to hasten it? Is the King of England so regardless of his own life, and the preservation of his family, as to involve them with himself in certain misery and death, by a longer continuance of this war? Is the government, the parliament, the clergy and people, so insatiable

sible to the blessings of peace and the happiness of fortune, as to prefer the absolute certainty of losing all they possess, and being destroyed themselves, to support a war which, in its consequences, to fulfil the judgment of God is designed, shall throw down for ever the English monarchy; and from the confusion it will make throughout the country, involve almost every family of wealth in beggary and death!

Are you, William Pitt, to whom I wrote in May and June 1792, informing you of the consequences of this war to your country, when the war was not intended, so insensible to your own preservation and the benefit of your brother, as to continue any longer a war, that will involve both you and him in certain death. What I acquainted you with in 1792, and often since, was made known to me by visions and revelations from the Lord God. The death of Louis XVI. and the removal of the English crown from the King's head to a level with the ground, according to the seventh chapter of Daniel; the fall of the Queen's palace, and the destruction of the Tower; your own removal from administration, and afterwards death, were among the things which I informed you of would most certainly come to pass as the evil consequences of this delusive war. My account to you then of futurity concluded with these words—"The visions are established, and the things mentioned most certain and true."

When I informed you that England would enter into this war, and the consequences which would, in despite of all your efforts, flow from it, you despised me; for at that time the war was not intended; and to tell of evils that would most certainly ensue from a thing, when the thing they were to proceed from was not designed, were to you the effects of folly and deceit.

My knowledge of future things is given me from God; therefore what I wrote was true.—A little time longer, and England will be so much entangled as not to be able to go forward without feeling the pains of that colonial conquest which is to be the cause of her death; nor to retire, without falling under that foreign blow, which will break the empire in pieces, and throw herself down on the ground; from whence she is never to rise up any more.

Neither evil can be prevented, and both will take place to fulfil the judgment of God, according to the prophecy of Daniel and Revelation of St John; unless what I

write is believed to be true, and the advice I give is strictly followed. Fleets and armies are great things to talk of, because terrible to destroy mankind; but, when opposed by the power of heaven, they become weak, they lose their force and terror; for most of those in Europe are destined for the rocks and flames. They are permitted to conquer a little for a short time now, but it is, like Russia and Germany, to hasten that dreadful fall of human government which will soon take place in the world: for they ever have been in the hand of God, the very instruments to effect what Princes designed them to prevent.

On the 12th of the month called May, 1792, I wrote to the King, Minister of state, and Speaker of the commons, that no person should be able to say hereafter my conduct was irregular, or in the least disrespectful; to inform them that I was commanded by the Lord God to go the parliament-house on the seventeenth following, and acquaint the members, for their own personal safety, and general benefit of the country, that the time of the world was come to fulfil the seventh chapter of the prophecy of Daniel, and some of the judgments of God in the Revelation; that the death of Louis XVI. and the revolution in France for the perpetual destruction of its monarchy, was decreed in the scriptures of truth, and would, against all human opposition, most surely take place. To inform them that the war just going to be commenced by Prussia and Austria against France, was the very war alluded to by St John, in the nineteenth chapter of the Revelation, which God called a war against himself; because it went to oppose his decrees, and because it would be an effort of kings to overthrow his unalterable judgment. I was commanded to advise them, as I was the King and Minister of state, not to join in the war, or encourage it on any account whatever. To inform them of the approaching fall of monarchy in Europe; the great distress this war would be productive of to all nations, but particularly to those that engaged in it: and likewise to inform them of their own sudden fall into the jaws of the earth by a pre-determined earthquake, according to the judgment of God in chapter xvi. verse 16, 17, 18, and 19, of the Revelation; and lastly, to entreat them to acknowledge this gracious communication from God for their length of life and blessing, by an obedience to his good advice.

When

When at the door, on the seventeenth, I informed the Speaker, by a letter, that I waited, and was ready to communicate all that I was commanded. In a few minutes after, a messenger returned with my own letter, who treated me, in such a public place particularly, with unfeeling contempt and incivility. The Lord God spoke to me instantly on being ordered to go about my business, and said—Get away, get away from this place; be under no concern, it was not you that was despised and ordered away, but me in your person that sent you.

Soon after my return home, I was in a vision, and saw a large measuring-rod move through the streets in great haste, and strike many of the houses as it passed, marking them for their approaching fall. After this, I was made to look towards the treasury, while the Lord God pronounced, at the same time—All that side shall fall. In an instant, the whole place was covered with thick darkness, it seemed to be everlasting darkness; darkness that should never be removed: and again he pronounced, in quick words, as if displeased—The whole shall fall.

The information, as will be plainly seen from the date, which I gave to the King and Minister of state, with what I was commanded to offer to the parliament, was not only before the present war with France was entered into, but also some length of time before ever it was intended; therefore no person can say with justice, that either my conduct, in obeying the positive commands of God, or my endeavours to preserve peace—to preserve this country from the many evils it has now to encounter with, according to the determined judgment of unerring prophecy, originated from weak ideas, or political motives. No, my knowledge is given from God; I see all things now as they truly are, and know their consequences to change them to what they really will be hereafter."

An Enquiry into the Duties of Men in the higher and middle Classes of Society in Great Britain, resulting from their respective Stations, Professions, and Employments. By Thomas Gisborne, M. A. 4to. 1l. 1s. boards. *White.*

THE Author thus describes the duty of a barrister:

"By attending to the nature of the situation in which a barrister stands, it will be easy to discern what kinds of arguments he may, conscientiously, bring forward,

in support of the cause which he has undertaken. He is avowedly the advocate of a particular side of the question. The judges, the jury, the parties involved in the dispute, the whole audience before whom he pleads, the public whose interest is always concerned in the final decision, consider him as acting in that capacity. They expect to hear from him every adjudged case, every fact, every direct or analogical argument, founded on precedent or on fact, which he is persuaded, ought to have an influence propitious to his cause on the scale of legal justice. They expect more from him. They know that it pertains to his character to reflect, that the Court may determine, and rightly determine, in his favour, on grounds which, previously to the trial, he might regard as not entitling him to success. They expect him, therefore, to produce every train of legal reasoning, though to his own mind it may appear inconclusive, which, he hopes, may yet be declared satisfactory by an able and impartial tribunal. They expect him to take advantage of informalities and errors in the proceedings of his adversaries, as far as he is authorized by law and custom. They expect him to press, to strengthen, and to decorate his own cause, and to invalidate the efforts of his opponents, by manly and honest eloquence.

"In adopting a line of conduct corresponding to these expectations, he is guiltless of injustice and deceit. The weapons which he uses are recognized by the rules of fair and honourable war; and he has a right to handle them as effectually as he is able. But he has no right to have recourse to arms which integrity would blush to employ, and which are proscribed by the established mode of forensic hostilities. He is not at liberty to assert any false proposition; nor to urge as a fact, what he knows never to have taken place; nor to advance as a principle of law, what he is conscious that statutes and legal usages contradict. Practices of this kind are of so scandalous a nature, that he who should indulge himself in them would not only prove himself devoid of uprightness of heart, but would be held to have departed from the professional point of honour, and would fall into merited and universal disgrace.

"There are, however, other deviations from the line of duty, which occur not unfrequently at the bar; and are of too indeterminate a kind to be accurately specified, and expressly prohibited by general

general rules. They of course escape, except in very flagrant cases, the open reprehension of the Court, and the public censure of the profession. Each individual barrister is left to secure himself from the danger, by purity of intention and sensibility of conscience. The following observations relate to some of the practices in question.

"As the barrister, when pleading in court, ought to shun, with the utmost solicitude, the appearance of being urged on by malice or personal inveteracy; of being induced to engage in the business, not from a desire to substantiate right and promote the public good, but from eagerness to hunt down a private enemy; so he ought to secure his breast, with unremitting vigilance, from the intrusion of bitterness and malevolence towards the opposite party. Whether, therefore, the cause in which he is concerned leads him to attack or to defend; whether he contends for the maintenance of rights enjoyed, or for the recovery of such as are withheld; for the vindication of innocence; for the reparation of injuries; or for the punishment of crimes; let him resolve from the outset to preserve a temper unruffled by provocations, and to regulate his thoughts, his words, and his whole conduct, by the christian precept, of doing to others as, under similar circumstances, he might justly expect them to do to him. If actuated by this principle, he will beware of being so carried away by the rapidity of his own motion, so heated in action, so thrown off his guard, as to lose his composure and self-possession; and to state facts, to advance arguments, to practise arts, and give way to emotions, which, in his cooler and more collected moments, he would condemn. He will uniformly act with candour towards the client of his antagonists; he will not endeavour to excite unjust prejudices against him; nor avail himself of those which may already have been excited. He will be anxious to separate the question of law from that of character, in all cases in which they are not necessarily connected: and even where they are blended together, far from loading the man against whom he demands a verdict, with calumnious obloquy and ungenerous reproaches; he will not seek to depreciate, nor hesitate to avow, the merits which the object of his attack may possess. He will not represent the cause which he supports, or the sentence which he requires, as more important than he believes them to be to the public welfare.

He will spontaneously undeceive the Court, if he should discover them to entertain conceptions of the matter before them in any respect erroneous, though he should foresee that his ingenuousness would be disadvantageous to his cause. If his proofs rest on presumptions and probabilities alone, he will not contrive indirectly to convey an impression, that he is arguing from acknowledged facts; nor will he boldly pronounce a mass of circumstantial evidence entitled to a degree of weight which he is convinced it ought not to obtain. He will reflect that exaggeration, however it may have been defined by the masters of rhetoric, generally proves, according to modern usage, but another name for falsehood. He will not pay court to the foibles, nor avail himself of the prepossessions of the judge. He will not strive to impose on the ignorance of the jury*, nor entrap them into the service of his client, by practising on their partiality for himself. In relating transactions to them, he will study to lay every particular before them with fairness and perspicuity; and in such a manner as he deems most likely to put them into possession of the true nature of the case. In addressing them, while he avails himself of his powers of oratory to raise in their breasts a sympathetic concern for the person whom he defends, and to place his claim before them in the most attractive garb with which sincerity will permit him to invest it; he will not attempt to pervert their judgment by leading them to view the subject merely through the dazzling medium of their passions.

"Towards the evidences produced, whether on behalf of the plaintiff or of the defendant, he will conduct himself according to the principles of fair dealing. He will admonish all of them, with equal impartiality and solicitude, of the sacredness of an oath. He will not represent those who come forward in support of his client as entitled to be believed, when he discovers that they are unworthy of confidence; he will not defame the witnesses of the adverse party; nor, by suggesting illiberal suspicions, and resorting to unreasonable cavils, strive to rob their testimony of the credit which it deserves. He will not overawe their timidity by brow-beating and menaces, nor impose on their simplicity by sophistry and cunning. He will not

* The conduct of some counsel, in this respect, is as highly to their honour, as that of others is said to be disgraceful and unjust.

seek, by oblique artifice, to lead the evidences on either side to affirm facts, of the certainty of which they are doubtful; nor insidiously labour to extract from their words a sense foreign to their intentions. He will abhor the idea of drawing those who appear against him into seeming contradictions and perjury, when he perceives their meaning to be honest, and their story in reality consistent.

"It is happily ordered by Providence, that, in the common course of human events, the paths of duty and policy are found ultimately to coincide. The number of examples by which this general proposition is illustrated, may be increased by referring to what takes place at the bar. The indulgence of unwarrantable practices is proved by experience to be generally inauspicious to the very cause which they are intended to assist; and finally ruinous to the character of the man who is accustomed to recur to them."

If this publication get a place in the libraries of those for whom it is chiefly intended, and be consulted frequently in the course of business, it will serve to amend both the heart and the manners, as it brings home the duties of men to their understandings and bosoms.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

LONDON.

Hiero: on the Condition of Royalty: a conversation from the Greek of Xenophon. By the Translator of Antoninus' Meditations. 12mo. 2s. 6d. sewed. *Robinsons*.

Transactions of a Society for the Improvement of Medical and Chirurgical Knowledge. Illustrated with copperplates. 8vo. 7s. 6d. boards. *Johnson*.

The Antiquities of Athens, measured and delineated by James Stuart, F. R. S. and F. S. A. and Nicholas Revett, Painters and Architect. vol. 3. folio. imperial paper. 5l. 10s. boards. *Taylor*.

Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society of London, for the year 1794. Part II. 4to. 8s. sewed. *Eloesley*.

The Magnetic Atlas, or Variation Charts of the whole Terrestrial Globe; comprising a system of the variation and dip of the needle, by which, the observations being truly made, the Longitude may be ascertained. By John Churchman. 4to. 1l. 1s. boards. *Serwell*.

Sermons preached before the University of Cambridge. By James Fawcett, B. D. Fellow of St John's College, and Lady Margaret's Preacher. 8vo. 6s. boards. *Cadell & Davies*.

Letters to Alexander. Written between the years 1777 and 1783. 2 vols. Crown 8vo. 6s. sewed. *Baker*.

Reasons why Terms of Peace should be offered to the French Nation. Addressed to the inhabitants of Great Britain, through the medium of their representatives in Parliament. 8vo. 2s. *Allen & West*.

A Calculation on the Commencement of the Millennium, with observations on the pamphlets intitled "Sound Argument," &c. and the "Age of Credulity." Together with a speech delivered in the House of Commons, 31st March 1795, respecting the confinement of Brothers the Prophet. By Nathaniel Brassey Halhed, M. P. To which is added, an original Letter written by Brothers, in 1790, to P. Stephens, Esq; and also a Paper, pointing out those parts of Brother's prophecies that have been already fulfilled. 8vo. 1s. 6d. *Crosby*.

Occasional Remarks: Addressed to N. B. Halhed, Esq; in answer to his late pamphlet intitled "A Calculation of the Commencement of the Millennium, &c." With cursory observations on that gentleman's speech in the House of Commons, respecting the pretended prophecies of Richard Brothers. By George Horne, D. D. Author of *Sound Argument*, &c. 8vo. 1s. 6d. *Boosey*.

An Answer to Dr Horne's Second Pamphlet, intitled, "Occasional Remarks," &c. By N. B. Halhed, M. P. 8vo. 6d. *Crosby*.

Poetae Sententiosi Latini; Dhe Sententious Poets: Publius, dhe Syrrian; C. D. Laberius, dhe Roman Knight; L. A. Senneca, dhe Philosopher; D. Cato, dhe Moralist; also, from Ausonius, dhe Sayings of the Seven Greek Sages; arranged, and translated into correspondent English Measure. By James Elphinstone. 12mo. 2s. 6d. sewed. *Richardson*.

Observations on Mr Stedman's History of the American War. By Lieut. Gen. Sir Henry Clinton, K. B. 4to. 2s. *Debrett*.

EDINBURGH.

Essays on Philosophical Subjects. By the late Adam Smith, L. L. D. Fellow of the Royal Societies of London and Edinburgh. To which is prefixed, an Account of the Life and Writings of the Author, by Dugald Stewart, F. R. S. E. 4to. *Greech*.

The Elements of Medicine of John Brown, M. D. 2 vols. 8vo. 12s. *Mudie & Son*.

The Man of Real Sensibility; or the History of George Ellison. 1s. 6d. *Sheriffs*.

A Journey made in the Summer of 1794, through Holland, and the Western Frontier of Germany, with a return down the Rhine. To which are added, Observations during a Tour to the Lakes of Lancashire, Westmoreland, and Cumberland. By Ann Radcliffe. 4to. 1l. 1s. boards. *Bell & Bradfute*.

Promenade au Tour de la Grand Bretagne, Précédé de quelques Détails sur la Campagne du Duc de Brunswick, par un Officier Français Emigré. 5s. sewed. *Manners & Millar*.

The Traveller's Companion through the City of Edinburgh and Suburbs. 3s. 6d. bound. *Kinnaird*.

POETRY.

O D E

FOR HIS MAJESTY'S BIRTH DAY.

BY HENRY JAMES PYE, ESQ. POET LAUREAT.

NOT from the trumpet's brazen throat,
 Be now the martial measure blown;
 Mild Concord breaths a softer note,
 To greet a triumph all her own:
 Wasted on Pleasure's downy wings,
 A nearer joy than conquest brings,
 Now soothes the Royal Parent's breast;
 By rosy wreaths of Hymen bound,
 A Nation's fervent vows are crown'd,
 A much lov'd Son is blest.

While crowds, on this returning morn,
 Their willing homage pay,
 And shouts of heartfelt gladness born,
 O'ercome the Muse's lay;
 Amid the Pæan's choral sound,
 While dying Faction's shrieks are drown'd,
 O Sovereign of a people's choice!
 Hear, in that people's general voice,
 The noblest praise that waits a Throne;
 Their surest guard, thy patriot zeal,
 Thy public care, their strength they feel,
 Thy happiness their own.

O Royal Youth! a King's, a Parent's pride,
 A Nation's future hope!—again the tongue
 That join'd the choir, what time by Isis' side
 Her tuneful Sons thy birth auspicious sung,
 Now hails, fulfill'd by Hymen's hallow'd flame,
 The warmest wish Affection's voice could frame;
 For say, can Fame, can Fortune know,
 Such genuine raptures to bestow,
 As from the smiles of wedded Love arise,
 When heav'nly Virtue beams from blushing
 Beauty's eyes?

Ne'er may the rapid Hours that wing
 O'er Time's unbounded field their ceaseless
 flight,
 To grateful Britain's Monarch bring
 A tribute of less pure delight:
 Ne'er may the song of Duty sooth' his ear,
 With strains of weaker joy, or transports less
 sincere.

ON THE PR. OF WALES' MARRIAGE.

BY THE REV. J. T. LANGHORNE, L. L. B.

Virginibus puerisque canto.

HOR.

WITHIN their icy walls fast bound,
 In some dark cavern of the northern main,
 Lash'd by the bellowing surge around,
 May Æolus each ruder blast detain.
 From parent Elbe's deep winding tide,
 On halcyon wings let gentle gales
 Auspicious fill the swelling sails,
 That waft to Britain's shore the Royal Bride.
 What Music floats along the skies?
 The sea-nymphs' tuneful notes arise,

And Tritons to their writhed conchs apply
 The warbling strains of minstrelsy,
 While mermaids' voices swell the air,
 And chaunt the virtues of the chosen Fair.

Come, gentle Maid, and with thee bring
 The balmy fragrance of the spring.
 May Britain's fair its influence prove,
 That tunes the genial soul to love:
 Now when the dreary winter's o'er,
 And chilling blasts are heard no more,
 Love, Peace, and Joy, thy fairy steps attend,
 And from each adverse storm our breasts de-
 fend.

But hark! o'er Albion's distant shore,
 The far resounding cannons roar
 Proclaims the Princess come;
 And now with undiminish'd rays
 The hymeneal torches blaze
 Within the sacred dome.

Another Caroline is George's bride,
 At once Britannia's hope, Britannia's pride.

Virgins, the festive wreaths prepare;
 With roseate garlands deck your hair:
 The clarionets aloud the dance proclaim:
 In pleasure's maze, his silken threads
 Love in ambush slyly spreads:
 And the graces of the Fair

The unsuspecting heart ensnare,
 While rosy Cupids fan the rising flame.

Let the sparkling glass go round;
 Mirth and wine and joy abound;
 Hail the bright auspicious hour
 George acknowledg'd Hymen's power!
 Blessings crown th' auspicious day!
 Io, Hymen! come away!

Ye Druids sage! that yet remain
 On Cambria's cliffs or Cambria's plain,
 No Edward now your laurel tears,
 Or ruthless spoils your hoary hairs.
 Invoke the Genii from above
 To guard the pair, and bless their love.
 A smiling progeny be given,
 The first, best gift of bounteous heaven:
 To strains sublimer wake the hallow'd lyre,
 Touch'd by the meanest of the Thespian quire.

THE KISS:

AN EPIGRAM.

PR'YTHEE, Celia, tell me why
 You let your Damons heave the sigh,
 And look so woe-begone;
 Since when you grant the lovely kiss,
 You share with them the envy'd bliss,
 And cannot kiss alone.

Then take advice, more courteous be,
 And learn the sweets of sympathy,
 Which lighten ev'ry care;
 For though time hobbles in his pace,
 He'll soon o'ertake that pretty face,
 And leave you to despair.

• The Society of Welsh Bards.

3 E 2

AD-

ADDRESS TO SUMMER.

BY MISS ANNA MARIA PORTER.

COME, blue-ey'd daughter of the bright-hair'd
sun!

And with fleet footsteps chase the loitering
spring

Across the wide fields of the radiant sky;
Come in thy varied robe of russet green,
Thy naked bosom swelling on the air,
To catch a cooling kiss from love-sick gales;

Thy flush'd cheek shaded by a lucid veil
Form'd of such clouds as on the blue vault float,
When with a despot's state, hot noon-day reigns:
Thy rosy lips breathing all Hybla's balm,

And shining in the beaming light of day;
Thine eyes of living fire, dissolving closed
In soft voluptuous languishment, and each
Cerulean orb, swimming in brilliant dew;

While o'er thy bloomy neck, and shoulders bare,
Wild fly thy tresses clad in radiant gold!
Come, with thy graceful form all loose array'd,
In robes more fine than dark Arachne's woof,

Or filmy gossamer, or silken flower!
Come, and with all thy bashful-blushing beams,
Weave the rich mantle of resplendent June!

Unfold the glowing blossoms of the rose,
And cast the woodbine's rich ambrosia round!

Wake all the air to melody, and shed
Thro' every bower, romantic dell, or glade,

The musky balm, the nectar of thy breath—
Ah! in thy reign, how sweet the breezy wood,

The shady bank due-dropping, and the sound
Of bickering waters, and of soft cascades?

How sweet the wild thyme on the boundless
downs,

And drowsy humming of the woodland bee?
How sweet the evening walk beneath the
lime,

The beech umbrageous, and the poplar pale,
To taste the humid honey of the flowers;

To catch the fanning of the west-wind's wing,
To view bright Venus ope her silver eye,

And glimmer thro' the foliage of the trees?
Ye often tasted pleasures! How my soul

Beats, burns, and trembles for those joys a-
gain—

O! haste then, lovely season, speed the hours,
Which on the laughing spring attendant wait,

And roll o'er radiant clouds, thy blazing car!—
But, oh! if in thy train thou dost not bring

Those who before gave all yon prospects
charms,

Lent fragrance to the shrubs, and cloth'd the
earth

In one wide blush of sweetly mingling hues,
Then come not near me, but in pilgrim's weeds,

Quench all the bloom, that gilds thy virgin
cheek,

And turn its warm tints to a paler dye;
Be pale and joyless, hide thy sunny eyes

In tears dejected, and with leaden foot,
Slow tread the cheerless earth: I want no
flowers,

No cooling breezes, nor no evening walks,
If those I love share not the bliss with me!

FOR THE SCOTS MAGAZINE.

VERSES TO MRS SIDDONS,

ON HER LATE APPEARANCE AT EDINBURGH.

LONG! Long! has vice distained the Mo-
ral page,

And trod in lawless triumph o'er the Stage.
Long gaudy Folly has displayed her charms,

And lur'd the crowd into her tinsel'd arms!
Bid empty Fustian, and bid Pomp appear,

To sooth each sense, and charm the grossest ear.
Till thou, Oh! Siddons, cam'st to burst the spell,

And call back Nature from her lonely cell.
Thine was the magic! thine the happy art,

To search the softer channels of the heart:
Steal the big drops, that own thee as they flow,

And teach us all the luxury of woe!

Oh! can thy power, by language be express'd?
Proclaimed thy boundless empire o'er the breast.

Can all the Poet's, all the Painter's skill,
Describe the Passions bending to thy will?

No! Let the silent tear bedew the cheek;
For words the secret anguish cannot speak!

Let not the bursting breast, o'ercharged with
grief,

Betake to sorrowing accents for relief:
For sweet's the woe, that gentle Siddons sends,

It calms the bosom, and the heart amends.
Edinburgh, June 6. 1795. J. G.

FOR THE SCOTS MAGAZINE.

AN ELEGY.

THOU ling'ring star, with less'ning ray,
That lov'st to greet the early morn;

Again thou usher'st in the day,
My Mary from my heart was torn!

Oh Mary dear! departed shade!
Where is thy place of blissful rest?

See'st thou thy Lover lowly laid,
Hear'st thou the sighs that rend his breast?

That sacred hour, can I forget,
Can I forget the hallow'd grove,

When by the winding Ayr we met,
To live one day of parting love.

Eternity can not efface,
Those records dear of transports past;

Thy image at one last embrace,
Ah! little thought we 'twas our last.

Ayr gurgling, kiss'd his pebbled shore;
O'er hung with wild woods, thick'ning green.

The fragrant birch, and hawthorn bow'r,
Twin'd amorous round the raptur'd scene.

The flowers in humid brightness dress'd,
The birds sung love on every spray;

Till soon, too soon, the glowing west
Proclaim'd the speed of winged day.

Still o'er these scenes my memory wakes,
And fondly broods with miser care;

Time but th' impression stronger makes,
As streams their channels deeper wear.

My Mary, dear departed shade!
Where is thy place of heavenly rest?

See'st thou thy Lover lowly laid?
Hear'st thou the groans that rend his breast?

HOUSE OF LORDS.

RECALL OF EARL FITZWILLIAM.

May 8. *The Duke of Norfolk* prefaced his motion respecting the situation of the above Nobleman, as hastily recalled from the government of Ireland, at a very critical and momentous period, with a speech of some length. The Noble Duke said, the question which would present itself for their Lordships' decision would be, whether (on a supposition that the clerks in office had faithfully transmitted papers of state), the Noble Earl, who was Viceroy of Ireland, had violated the high trust reposed in him during his administration, in trying measures contrary to the interests of his Sovereign; or whether ministers had abused the ear of his Majesty, by instilling pernicious counsels, and thereby endangering the safety of the empire, by effecting the recall of the Noble Earl? His Grace said, he had lived in habits of friendship with the Noble Earl; that he knew his virtues well, and believed them ever directed to his country's good. On the grounds, then, of his general character, and from those letters which were gone abroad, and which, although bearing no authorative stamp, yet were understood to be genuine, he would make a few observations; and first, on the repeal of certain laws which were enacted against the Roman Catholics in that kingdom, to which nothing but the strongest State-necessity could give countenance. He deemed the emancipation of the Roman Catholics of Ireland highly needful, and the measures taken highly salutary to the country. The Noble Earl went to Ireland in December, at a time when the exigencies of the State were very great; when large supplies were much wanted, and when it was essentially necessary that all parts of the empire should act in temper and concert. On the Noble Earl's arrival, the greatest indulgences were held up to the Irish, and, in return, the largest and most cheerful supply ever granted by that country was obtained. Amidst this public satisfaction from high-fed hopes the Viceroy is suddenly recalled, the cup of joy is dashed from their lips, and the bitterness of complaint succeeds in its place. We may be beaten at sea, and our loss be repaired; we may be repulsed by land, and recover our ground; but a gash once made in the union of the sister kingdom may open a breach to ruin and separation. This then was a subject that called upon

the inquisitorial power of Parliament for interference, and such as he deemed in justice should be now made. The Noble Duke's motion was for "An address to his Majesty, praying that he would order to be laid before the House, copies of such letters as passed between the Secretaries of State's office and Earl Fitzwilliam, when Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, relative to the motives and reasons for the recall of that Nobleman, in the midst of a most important session of Parliament, and when the public supplies were granted with unexampled unanimity."

Earl Fitzwilliam appealed to the feelings of their Lordships, whether, independent of public grounds, his situation must be irksome and unpleasant in the extreme, in having his character attacked without giving him an opportunity of vindicating it: their Lordships' honour was implicated in the attack of a member of their body; to their candour and protection he submitted the whole, and threw himself at the feet of the House for redress.

The Earl of Mansfield said, no man was more entitled, he was well assured, to attention, than the Noble Earl, (Fitzwilliam) who had ever preserved a life of spotless integrity. The removal of the Noble Earl can imply no blame, much less an impeachment on his character. It had been conducted with all the delicacy due to his situation, so as to leave no charge or ground to enter on an enquiry. He entreated the attention of their Lordships minutely to this real state of things, and begged that they would further attend the fatal consequences, in future negotiations, should this disclosure once be admitted. Ministers and the Noble Earl happen to disagree on material points; but this difference of opinion implies no blame, no criminality; nor did he know what final determination could be obtained, even if the papers were upon the table. The question must then turn on which is the wiser opinion of the two—Ministers, or the Noble Earl's. What says the Parliament of Ireland? When a proposition for an enquiry into the causes of the Noble Earl's dismissal was made, it was rejected by a great majority. On the whole, he relied upon the general constitutional principles, which, if true in general, apply in every case; the motion was not warranted by the occasion; the measure was bad, and replete with mischief; as such he would oppose it.

The Earl of Meira said, he revered every

ry thing which, in its consequences, was productive of union and harmony, when they secured prosperity; but he would avoid them when they tended to lull us into danger. The question then at last came to this: Is the present state of the Irish nation to be attributed to the recall of the Viceroy? He believed, and was convinced, it arose from no other cause. It was true, they did not find any tumults had followed, no riots had arisen, no excesses were committed; but he feared the more on that account; he feared the silent and rooted disgust which must ensue, would be more to be dreaded in its consequences, than any sudden explosion of their anger, shewing itself on the moment. When they found the English government oppressed them, they would turn their eyes to other quarters, from which they might hope redress. The noble Earl who had been recalled, was now told that he was not disgraced, and that nothing was due to his character, which it was said was unimpeached. From the character of the Noble Earl he should have supposed, that all he had done had been done in consequence of the agreement between him and his colleagues, even though he had not stated it. All that was asked for, in the present moment, was those papers which every Noble Lord was in possession of, and of which no one doubted the authenticity. It was therefore only required, that they should receive the sanction of authority, by being laid upon the table of that House.

Lord Westmoreland, after a short exordium, proceeded to comment upon Lord Fitzwilliam's letter. He first read that passage which stated, that Mr Beresford was greater than the Lord Lieutenant, and able to controul the measures of Government. When he had the honour of being his Majesty's Representative in that country, he did not find any such thing: a more loyal, patriotic, and disinterested man never existed; he possessed influence, it was true; yet all that influence he ever directed to the service of his country. The Chancellor Fitzgibbon, the most able lawyer and unbiassed Judge, who had constantly supported this country; who had been a most faithful servant to the Crown, and had preserved his attachment to this kingdom, even when the whole Irish nation seemed ready to revolt, yet even him, nothing short of positive stipulations in his favour, had been able to save. The next in succession, Mr Wolfe, an able and meritorious servant of the

Crown, was ignominiously dismissed; and the Solicitor General shared the same fate. He then went into a very minute and able recapitulation of his conduct; he contrasted it with that of Earl Fitzwilliam in Ireland; and claimed to himself the merit of decreasing the opposition, and increasing unanimity in the Parliament of that nation, and in the country in general. He answered the insinuation, that ministry here had kept back their displeasure till a vote of supply had been obtained, by recurring to the dates of several transactions during Lord Fitzwilliam's Viceroyships.—He concluded with delivering his opinion on the Catholic question. The Catholics, he believed, were very grateful for the benefits they had lately received, and they enjoyed every thing they could desire in their individual capacity. When he returned home, he thought it his duty to state to his Majesty the evil effects which, in his opinion, would flow from the measure proposed to be pursued.—Mr Pitt assured him, that such a measure as a complete emancipation was not in contemplation, and that Lord Fitzwilliam had positive instructions to that point. His Lordship reprobated strongly the adoption of such a measure; every gentleman of property in Ireland, he said, deprecated the measure, though they perhaps might accord to it as an act of policy.

Earl Fitzwilliam admitted what had fallen from Lord Westmoreland, in respect to what passed in 1793, where an equal right was given; but he said this, in a considerable measure, went to that great purpose, which was generally understood to be the great object in Ireland—that of destroying the distinctions between the Catholics and the Protestants. His idea, when he took upon him the Government of Ireland, was to tranquillize the people of that country—to restore to them their rights and privileges, and to emancipate them from the remaining bonds which fettered their general freedom of civil and religious liberties. His wish, at that awful period, was to strengthen the hands of Government in Ireland; and as a stimulative to so desirable a purpose, to gain over the Catholic community of the country. On this principle the supplies, as to the largeness of the sum, were granted, hitherto unknown in that country. In respect to the subject of removals, he certainly had a right to say, that those who had succeeded to the employments of those dismissed, were characters equally

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honourable, and equally steadfast to the interests of Ireland as their predecessors.

Lord Grenville considered the present business as a call upon their Lordships to decide, whether the oath of a Member of the Cabinet Council could be dispensed with; and whether he should be justifiable in proclaiming what hitherto it had been deemed criminal to publish. The result of the motion, if it was carried in the affirmative, must be the subversion of one part of the constitution, which was—the right of the Crown to dismiss any of its officers, appointed during pleasure, without assigning a cause for so doing. On this ground, and on this ground only, he should oppose the motion made by the noble Duke. He therefore declined all argument on what had appeared to their Lordships either in a verbal or a written shape. When the House divided, there were

For the motion 21 Proxies 4—25

Against it 83 — 17—100

Majority 75.

MILITIA DRAFTING BILL.

22. *The Earl of Radnor* objected to the principle of this measure, as injurious to the militia service. He thought the drafting artificers from this body for the train, must greatly weaken the former constitutional force, and that the Colonels must be hurt by it.

Earl Spencer said, no man wished more favourably to the militia service than he did, but he did not think the present measure would injure it in the least; but that the naval force, as well as the train of artillery, would be benefited by it.

The Marquis of Buckingham stated his objections to the bill at some length. He said it would deprive the militia of above 5000 of its best soldiers, at a period when it was almost impossible to supply the deficiency.

Lord Mulgrave justified the principle of the bill with great ability; his sentiments were those of the Noble Marquis, who spoke early on the occasion. He said, that if every seaman could be drawn from the militia for the use of the navy, it was “a consummation devoutly to be wished.”

When the House divided, the numbers were,

For the bill,	23
Against it,	6
Majority,	—17.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THE KING'S MESSAGE.

May 14. The order of the day for taking the King's message into consideration, being called for,

Mr Hufsey moved, that the seventeen reports, relative to the woods, forests, and all lands belonging to the Crown, be laid before the House, and that the same be referred to this committee.

Mr Pitt said, he thought the motion of the hon. gentleman (*Mr Hufsey*) had no manner of bearing on the business before the House, as there was no necessary connection whatever between the forest and Crown lands, and the settlement of the Prince's establishment.

Mr Hufsey insisted on the propriety of his motion, and moved, That the act of the 1st of Anne, chapter the seventh, to prevent the alienation of Crown lands, and assist the civil list, where it might be found insufficient, be now read.

The same being read accordingly by the Clerk at the table,

Mr Hufsey stated, that such was the sense of the country one hundred years ago, in respect to the aid of the civil list, as what had been read had manifestly such a tendency. The sale of those forests, he insisted, was a proper object for the House to take into consideration, before it went into a committee, as from the seventeen reports, relative to them, it would be found that 400,000l. would arise.

Mr Pitt assured the hon. gentleman (*Mr Hufsey*) that, for his part, he had not the smallest objection to letting the Crown lands, &c. go to the benefit of the public; but as he could not possibly see any natural or necessary connection between the hon. gentleman's motion and the King's message, he would oppose it.

Mr Hufsey withdrew his motion, and the King's message being read by the Clerk at the table,

Mr Pitt rose and observed, that two objects had been already submitted to the House; namely, the settlement of the Prince's Household, and the liquidation of his debts. Could one be separated from the other, no difference would be found in the House in respect to the general principle on it. He came with alacrity to the first, but with the utmost regret and anxiety to the second. But if it be the part of the country to support the hereditary monarchy in suitable dignity, he hoped the House would, as far as possible, contribute to alleviate the distress to which the heir of such monarchy is subject, if his affairs are not properly arranged. He then gave a statement of the proposed establishment. The sum intended to be submitted to the House for the annual support of the Prince's establishment was 125,000l. and a moderate advance of a sum for

for the completion of Carlton House, &c. There was also another object; namely, an adequate jointure for her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales. Whatever sum might be voted for the above purposes, it was notwithstanding necessary that the present incumbrances under which the Prince labours should be taken off his back; he wished, therefore, the House to consider of the propriety of the plan by which he would propose to effect this. The present establishment of the Prince is 60,000*l.* per annum, and the revenues of the Duchy of Cornwall; but we must look to the allowance granted to other Princes of Wales. One hundred thousand pounds were granted to his grandfather, together with the Duchy of Cornwall, and the same sum to his great-grandfather, eighty years ago. The sum, therefore, of 125,000*l.* exclusive of the Duchy of Cornwall, taking all this into consideration, cannot be deemed extravagant, as, in reality, it is not more than he would have obtained in those days. He would also propose, that the sum of 28,000*l.* be granted towards jewels for the Princess. With respect to the jointure of the Princess, which he proposed to be 50,000*l.* he would not trouble the House. He before mentioned, he said, that the amount of the debts, as far as could be collected, amounted to between 600,000*l.* and 700,000*l.* There were, however, other debts in which the Prince himself was not the principal, wherein he was sponsor for his illustrious brothers. These, he said, would not be a burden to the people, provided, in consequence of the arrangement, the liquidation was to arise from the Duchy of Cornwall, and his settled establishment conjointly. As to the mode of settling this point, he would also throw himself on the House; but, however, he had thought the appointment of a secret committee would be absolutely necessary for the true adjustment of the debts, both as to their nature and extent; but, upon more mature deliberation, he was apprehensive, as a secret committee must terminate with the session, that they might not be able to get through the detail of them. He therefore would suggest, whether it might not be found more expedient to appoint commissioners to examine, with the utmost accuracy and minuteness, into them. If there was a variety of examinations, a detailed enquiry was absolutely necessary, and nothing but a commission, acting under the sanction of parliament, for examining into the nature

and amount, upon oath, of the debts, would come at a thorough knowledge of them. Here then was the outline of the plan that had offered itself to him, and he would submit it to their candid deliberation. With this view, therefore, he would propose, that the Duchy of Cornwall, amounting to 13,000*l.* per annum, and 25,000*l.* vested in commissioners, should be alienated for this purpose; and, in the space of twenty-seven years, the debt would be liquidated. Should the Prince die before the expiration of that time, an adequate sum was to be taken from the revenue of the Crown for the same purpose: this, he wished to have it understood, to become a burden on the consolidated fund. It was, however, for the committee to judge, whether the bulk of the public interest was not interested in their decision. Future errors on the side of the Prince, he acknowledged, ought to be guarded against, and some measures ought therefore to be adopted on that head.—General assurances on this score, he had none to offer to the House; but, notwithstanding, some steps ought to be taken to ensure future regularity in the concerns of the Prince. He should therefore propose, that any misapplication in the officers of the Prince's household be regulated by persons appointed for the purpose; and that every demand be brought forward, and payments made at regular and stated times. Having therefore prevented misapplication in domestic arrangement, and the accumulation of debt, he would propose, that Carlton House be forever vested in the Crown, and the furniture as *Hierloom* to the same. Such an outline of the plan for the arrangement of the Prince's affairs would, he trusted, meet the approbation of the House and country; but he would avoid pressing any thing further on the House except the current establishment of the Prince.—He then moved, "That a sum not exceeding 65,000*l.* be granted to his Majesty, from the consolidated fund, towards the establishment."

Mr Grey said, that the motion offered for the concurrence of the House, was of such a nature, that it was scarcely possible for any one who held a seat there, with a due regard to his duty, to hear it without strict attention and serious concern: he, for his part, could not refrain from answering what had fallen from the right hon. gentleman; for, however divided they might be on general political topics, all must, on this occasion, feel the

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sentiments that must necessarily arise in good minds upon it, and feeling them, should not shrink from, but meet the question face to face. It was indeed, as the right hon. gentleman had truly said, a case pregnant with difficulty, for it involved so many most important considerations, of so opposite a nature, that they directly clashed with each other. Mr Grey said, he wished to come to a consideration of the subject on the simple resolution proposed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer; but the House, on a deliberate view of it, would see that that resolution contained in it, in fact, the whole offensive matter—the liquidation of the Prince's debts. The right hon. gentleman seemed willing to have considered abstractedly, as if there was no debt in the case, what sum it would be fit to grant; had gone back to former periods for precedents to establish the quantum of the grant, and had stated to the House the respective incomes of two Princes of Wales; and, by comparing their establishments, and the value of money at those respective periods, with those of the present day, had endeavoured to prove, that in voting 125,000*l.* the House would consult the due proportion to be observed in his Royal Highness's establishment. But was the comparative estimate of the right hon. gentleman fair, he demanded? by no means: the establishment of the late Prince of Wales was, for many years after his marriage, only 50,000*l.* and yet there was no application for payment of debts, nor for increase of establishment till his family had increased largely; let that then be compared with the present, and it would be found to fall infinitely short of the proportion fixed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer. Again, on the other hand, if 100,000*l.* was barely enough for the late Prince, it proved too much; for it proved, joined with a comparative consideration of what had been enjoyed by the Prince himself, that there was, on the score of proportion, ground for a much larger sum than 125,000*l.*—And here Mr Grey reminded the House, that when, in 1787, the debts of his Royal Highness were discharged, and his establishment increased to 73,000*l.* a-year, it was then stated by the right hon. gentleman, that that provision was so ample, no doubt could be entertained that the Prince would have it in his power to move in his high rank with appropriate dignity and splendour. He granted, that an additional allowance should certainly be made, in consideration of the marriage of his Royal Highness,

but an addition of no less than 65,000*l.* or double what had been allowed before the year 1787, he could by no means think necessary to agree to—It was out of all proportion, and unfit for the House to grant. He would therefore move, that the establishment should not exceed 100,000*l.* for since that was the establishment of a former Prince of Wales, he would agree to it, and must say it was a most liberal allowance. As to the *incumbrances*, Mr Grey said, he could not, regarding his duty, help speaking freely—as he had a considerable share in the former discharge of them, he felt it strongly to be his duty to resist the discharge of them again. In his opinion, the best measure the House could adopt to compel to the exercise of prudence, and save the public, was for the House to give what income they could with discretion, and mark their disapprobation of the debts by a direct refusal to pay them. Great inconvenience he knew must result from it—he lamented it; but, as the right hon. gentleman well said, they had only to choose two evils. He, for his part, wished to place the Prince in such a situation, forgetting the opinions of the people, by correcting his errors, and making reparation. By retiring and making a composition with his creditors, he was more likely to acquire real respect than by this measure. Upon the whole, he declared, that as he was the friend of monarchy, so he would cheerfully give what was necessary to the support of its real and useful splendor; but that which was given for purposes of a different kind, like that in France, went to the overthrow and not to the support of monarchy. For all these reasons, he moved to amend the resolution, by substituting 40,000*l.* in place of 65,000*l.*

Mr Lambton said, his duty and affection to the Prince, and his duty to the public, disposed him to vote for the original motion, as best for all purposes; best for the nation, best for the Prince, and best for his creditors. With his hon. friend Mr Grey, he entirely differed—his motion went to injure the Prince, and should, if followed up in its true spirit, be succeeded by a bill to exile his Royal Highness from the metropolis. The House, however, would agree with him, that it was necessary to the heir apparent to keep up his rank with those noblemen, of whom he was the head.

Mr Curwen said, these were times when every man should speak out, and he thought it would have been becoming in his Majesty

jesty to pay at least a part of those debts, and not heap every burden on an already over-burdened people; he was a friend to the branches of the constitution; but that branch which held the prerogative of making war, should, in reason, feel the first effects of it.

Mr Fox believed, that on this or any other occasion, he was as ready to give way as any other member, although he did not consider it consistent with his duty to sit silent upon a question of such general importance. In the sentiments he had to deliver, perhaps, he should not please one person concerned, yet notwithstanding, he should not relax in the conscientious discharge of that duty he was bound to perform. His Majesty, he was assured, was above considering improperly any thing stated in that House, although what he was about to state, he was aware, would neither be agreeable to the Court or to the Prince: nor should he, perhaps concur even with any of his friends in that House, or with the majority of the members present, or the public at large. The right hon. gentleman (Mr Pitt) he remarked, had produced but one question, which comprehended the whole of the important business under discussion. He therefore took a view of the general subject, before he specifically examined the question itself. Much had been said upon the precedents of former Princes, on which he should also offer a few words. It might be necessary to look to the provisions made at former periods in sanction of that now proposed; but for his own part, he thought they were not of the most creditable nature, either to the country or the House of Brunswick. He particularly noticed that in 1715, which, as his hon. friend had ingeniously observed, was merely, and unfortunately, treated as a party question: For George II. when Prince of Wales, 50,000*l.* was deemed ample provision, and how much more was allowed to Frederick, the father of his present Majesty? 50,000*l.* was deemed ample provision for him too, for many years, although he had a family of four children, and consequently an increased household; yet afterwards this was suddenly doubled, and 100,000*l.* was granted. The fact was, that at one time he agreed in politics with the ministers of the day, and at another he did not. These were times, Mr Fox declared, when every man should speak plain, and he called upon the House to witness, that what he said was truth. From the conduct of the

House and the people at large, he did not mean to revive a supposition, that such were the conditions of the present plan, and to avoid all personality, he surveyed them on a general and large, but comprehensive scale. To him there was no particular, but an hypothetical Prince of Wales. Ministers thought, that 60,000*l.* would be a sufficient provision for a Prince of Wales of twenty-five years of age. He thought otherwise; for he was not about to live upon a reduced and retired plan, but in a state of splendour becoming his high birth and situation. Look at the address on this occasion. It appears to have been cautiously expressed, for it particularly mentions, that it is to reinstate him in his household and establishment. The King's Chancellor of the Exchequer was more called upon than any other person to attend to the management of this income, because he it was, that had decisively assured the House, that 60,000*l.* with the revenue of the Duchy of Cornwall, amounting in all to 73,000*l.* would be ample and complete provision. Now, allowing the difference occasioned in expences and establishment by marriage, would it make so great an alteration in the expences of a Prince, as in a lower situation? If 73,000*l.* were judged sufficient in Carlton House when single, is it necessary that 138,000*l.* should be granted because he is married?—or in other words, that the Prince of Wales should double his household? He had never considered the Prince of Wales but as heir apparent, and as such he then considered him; wherefore he said, he certainly should vote for the 125,000*l.*—He concurred with the right hon. gentleman in this allowance, because he had never thought 73,000*l.* sufficient, and would rather have voted 100,000*l.* formerly: whereby he reckoned 25,000*l.* as a fit increase for his marriage. But the business did not end here. His debts were computed at 620,000*l.* The right hon. gentleman stated, that the Prince could have no comfort until his affairs were more accommodated. Mr Fox was afraid it was too true; but, on the one hand, are we sure, that he will circumscribe himself hereafter? On the other hand, the minister acts well, and certainly has well advised; but unless there was a previous resolution of his Royal Highness, to set apart some stipulation, whereby the debts might be discharged in reasonable time, there can be little hope his means will be effectual. The best mode for this extinction

tion would be, in his opinion, by an ample sinking fund on the part of his Royal Highness. The plan of the right hon. gentleman was to dedicate 25,000*l.* annually to compound interest, at 4 per cent. and sink the revenues of the Dutchy of Cornwall, into a fund for the gradual payment of the debts, which would, according to his calculation, be discharged in twenty-five or twenty-seven years. Why he should state the interest at four per cent. when people can receive five for their money, Mr Fox did not comprehend? and when he talked of the discharge in twenty-five years, he talked of perpetuity. He might as well have owned, he did not mean to pay at all. It was a period comparatively so remote, as they could not look to. It was impossible not to attend to public prejudices; and what would be the prejudices, if he expended the 100,000*l.* a year without any appropriation on his own part to the diminution? Carlton House could not be passed, none of his splendid equipages could be seen, nor any of his noble attendants going in or out, with that respect, esteem, or admiration they would otherwise receive; but, on the contrary, they would be lasting monuments of disapprobation and disgrace. But let the sinking fund be made complete, so that the debts may all soon be made extinct, and the feelings of the multitude will be turned the other way. For this end Mr Fox proposed, that there should be a sinking fund of 65,000*l.* a year, besides the appropriation of the Cornwall revenue, so that the Prince and Princess would then live upon 60,000*l.* a year. Could they live, he asked, upon that money? They could not live so splendidly as on 100,000*l.* nor could they live on 100,000*l.* so as they would appear; or if they could, he would not vote for 125,000*l.*—The difficulty then would arise from an uneasiness, that he did not live up to what he should appear. He must retire like a private man, and dispense with his officers. But what would he gain? He would gain the hearts of the public whom he is one day to govern. There would be an affectionate people and a respected Prince. He had no fear of the least embarrassment of such a proceeding. If his splendour were less than with 100,000*l.* his ease and comfort would be more, and he would have the dearest objects to console him, that of paying off his debts, and gaining the esteem of an affectionate public. In seven or eight years this might be done, or at the fur-

thest under ten, and the Prince would not then imagine the money was mispent. He was no friend, he said, to landed estates invested in the Crown, because the management was always bad, and therefore he proposed to sell the Dutchy of Cornwall, which, according to general computation, would fetch 800,000*l.* but for the sake of moderation Mr Fox supposed it six, though that was under value. He would do nothing but what was fair in justice and in equity. By the sale of these estates, he would allot one half of the produce to the purchase of an annuity for the Prince, and the remaining 300,000*l.* to be retained as a deposit for the debts he guaranteed, and otherwise to revert to the people whose property it is, for the provision of succeeding Princes. Thus with the sinking fund of 65,000*l.* the whole debt would be paid off at the end of three or four years, without one farthing from the public, and it would be merely an atonement for his former conduct. Then, when he enjoys his larger sum, no man can say he paid a penny tax for it, nor would his imprudencies cost him any suffering in future times. Another part he had to notice was, why his Majesty had not been advised to do something himself? Was it for the advantage of monarchs and of monarchy, and a respect to government, that in prosperity and adversity, Kings and Princes should act so differently from other men, that while the people became poorer, they grew richer. It is not a wise measure, that the people should only know their Sovereigns by the taxes they impose. If the King did this, how well could they account for any contribution on their part too, to their constituents, by saying, they had only followed where the King led. He concluded by observing, that his plan was to facilitate the extinction of the debts, and so was that of the right hon. gentleman; but there was no more risk in the latter, and if the public risks, the public pays. This being the issue, he supported the motion for increase of income, but opposed the plan for the reduction of the debts.

Mr Wilberforce disapproved of the slight manner in which the right hon. gentleman, who spoke last, had touched upon the circumstances of expenditure. He wished to provide for the strength and stability of the Throne; but, instead of splendour, preferred dignified simplicity. He saw but small difference between a single and married establishment, and the arguments, about the late increase of ex-

pences, he thought, in this case, did not apply; because the salaries which are fixed to the officers of the Prince's Household are the same as formerly. He thought L. 40,000, instead of L. 65,000, would be quite sufficient, and L. 100,000 in *total*, exclusive of the Duchy of Cornwall, as much as, in these perilous times, could be spared. He concluded by observing, that with L. 60,000 per annum, the Prince and Princess, in private life, would possess a larger fortune than the greater part of the nobility, and with that retired, might enjoy a comfortable, happy and domestic life.

The Committee divided upon *Mr Grey's* amendment,

Ayes 95

Noes 26

Majority —169.

The House then divided upon the original motion,

Ayes 260

Noes 99

Majority —161.

The House then divided upon *Mr Hussey's* proposition, respecting the sale of the Crown lands,

For it 100

Against it 241

Majority —141.

ARMY ALLOWANCE.

General M'Leod said, that the measure lately adopted for granting an increase of pay to the army, to him, and to every sincere well-wisher of the Constitution, must appear illegal, unwarrantable, and truly unconstitutional. To him it appears big with the most fatal consequences, for without adequately benefiting the army, it would most heavily, nay, doubly oppress the people; as, in the first instance, the people must pay the tax from which this extraordinary pay is to be raised: and, in the second, they will have doubly to pay for provisions, as this measure will tend to raise the price, and increase the scarcity of every article to an amount not easily to be conceived. If the pressure and urgency of the times called for, and seemed to justify such a step, why not have taken a constitutional mode of bringing it to effect? That constitutional mode would have been a message from his Majesty, stating the necessity of an augmentation of pay, on account of the nature and exigency of the present circumstances: the House would have felt that necessity, and every member would cheerfully agree to remove it. Such might have been the constitutional and dignified mode into which the measure might, and ought to have been introduced to the House. In its present shape, the hon. General could not but reprobate it, as

contrary to the principles of the Constitution, and even of policy and expediency. He would therefore move, that the House resolve itself into a committee, to consider of all the different circular orders, issued at different times by the Commander in Chief, for granting an allowance to the army, without the advice or consent of Parliament.

Mr Courtenay seconded the motion in a speech of much length, able argument, and ingenuity. After some humorous observations on the Secretary of war, who, he said, came in for his share of the degradation it was the fashion to throw on the new converts to Administration, pointedly alluded to a passage of *Mr Gibbon's History of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire*, where imperial donatives were said to have bribed the Roman legions, and induced them to look up to the Emperor as their only tutelary and beneficent protector. The imitation of such conduct was highly dangerous and alarming, and the ministers who pursued it deserved to be impeached. Upon the whole, it ought to be considered as a flagrant breach of the privileges of the House of Commons, which, while sitting, had no application made to it for sanctioning the measure, or granting the money it required. As such, he could not but condemn it.

Mr Wyndham apologized for being absent during a part of the debate, and confessed himself not altogether prepared for the subject in discussion. He could discover no degradation that could attach to him in the present business, as nothing new or unusual had attended the business in passing through his office; neither did he see that it violated the principles of the Constitution to that alarming extent which so much terrified his honourable friend. Such was not the nature of the measure, either in its principle or in the particular mode in which it was enforced; it went to no more than allowing the soldiers bread and meat, in kind, to be procured by contract, as the cheapest and most effectual way, and had already been adopted without censure or animadversion.

Mr Fox did not wish to involve the question in any extraneous matter, or permit it to be justified by any pretended urgency. It was plain and simple, and turned upon this: whether during the sitting of Parliament any pecuniary donative or assistance should be granted to the army without the advice and consent of Parliament? A similar measure had been attempted in 1792, which he then much lamented; but

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the present one he lamented more; as it tended to establish a dangerous and unconstitutional precedent; and seemed to be adopted with that intent.

Mr Pitt endeavoured to prove, that the measure so much objected to was neither illegal nor unconstitutional; it was only protracting, for a short time, to the soldiers while in quarters, what they otherwise would have enjoyed in camp. Neither did he imagine that it would occasion any great additional expence, as, from the prudent steps that were taken, bread and meat might be procured in most parts of the country for a sum not exceeding the proposed increase of four pence halfpenny. The measure might be approved by a subsequent sanction of Parliament, as at present no exact estimate could be formed of the expence.

Sir Horace Mann reprobated the idea, that the allowance had been given as a donative to detach the soldiery from their constitutional authority; the measure was called for by the circumstances of the times.

Sir William Pulteney observed, that in order to prevent the motion from appearing on the Journals of the House, he would move the previous question; on which the House divided, and the strangers were excluded for some time. The division on *Sir W. Pulteney's* motion, we understand, was

Ayes 22
Noes 67

Majority —45.

EARL FITZWILLIAM'S RECALL.

19. After a very able speech, *Mr Jekyll* moved, "That an humble address be presented to his Majesty, praying for such parts of the correspondence between *Earl Fitzwilliam* and his Majesty's Ministers, during his administration in Ireland, explaining the grounds of his recall in the midst of a Session of Parliament, in which such large supplies were granted, and when he was in the fullest confidence of both Houses of Parliament."

Sir William Milner seconded the motion.

As we have already detailed the arguments on this subject, when agitated in the House of Peers, where the noble *Earl* himself took a part, we shall not again trouble our readers by a repetition. *Mr Jekyll*, and his friends, contended, that the recall was endangering the empire, and personally degrading to *Earl Fitzwilliam*. To this it was opposed, that no charge of misconduct was made, and no disgrace attached to the noble *Earl* by this exercise of the undoubted right of the Crown. The previous question being put there were

Ayes 188

Noes 49

Majority —139.

PAY OF SUBALTERNS.

22. *Mr Porter*, after a variety of prefatory observations, dwelt for some time on the real services rendered by the valiant subalterns, whose case he was happy to plead, and said, that on account of the very high price of every necessary article, they should be considered, as well as many other descriptions of military men, who lately had received an additional allowance. He then calculated the difference of value in money to the present time, since the time of *Charles II.* when the pay of the army was established. He would therefore propose the addition of one shilling per day to their pay. He then moved, "That an humble address be presented to his Majesty, praying that he would be graciously pleased to order, that the pay of the subalterns of the artillery of the line be augmented, and that this House will make good the same."

Mr Wyndham disapproved of the motion, as altering, at a dangerous moment, the military establishment of this country, and, at best, as a subject that ought to be more maturely and considerately examined.

When the House divided there was,

For the motion 7

Against it 37

Majority —30.

MONTHLY REGISTER.

FRANCE.

NATIONAL CONVENTION.

April 16. *Tallien*, in the name of the committee of public safety, made a report on the crimes which had sullied the French conquests in Spain, particularly in the provinces of Guipuscoa and Biscay, where

the inhabitants, friends of liberty, were waiting to receive the French as brethren. *Saint Sebastian*, said he, has opened its gates with acclamations of joy; but the entrance of the French troops within the walls of that town has been distinguished by pillage, and the most unheard-of cruelties

ties. The priests have been arrested; the monks and nuns have been torn from their cloisters, have been heaped in carts, and dragged to Bayonne, where they made them suffer most horrid treatment. In Biscay, columns of troops had advanced, carrying devastation and death with them; towns and villages have been laid in ashes; those vales, where peace and security had till then inhabited, were become scenes of the most atrocious barbarities; the women were ravished, and those who on their knees asked for their lives, were barbarously massacred. This was the manner in which the ancient government endeavoured to conquer the people from liberty.—The Committee was of opinion, that such horrible crimes ought to be disowned by the Convention.

Tallien proposed to disown them formally, and to charge the committee of public safety to present a proclamation on this subject, and to institute prosecutions against the oppressors of the provinces of Guipuscoa and Biscay.—All these propositions were decreed.

A member moved, that the proclamations be translated into the Spanish language; and the men unworthy of the name of republicans, who committed so many atrocities in Spain, should perish on scaffolds erected at St Sebastian.—Decreed.

18. Rovere presented a report from the committee of public safety on the late conspiracy. The Jacobins, he said, meant to come in great force to the Convention. The prisons were to be opened, the arsenal to be attacked, and the committees besieged; the republican constitution was to be adopted without any modification; the seventy-three deputies that have been lately restored to their seats were to be arrested, and Tallien, Freron, Rovere, Barras, Dubois Crance, and Legendre, to be banished.

The Convention, in consequence of this report, decreed, that if Thuriot, Cambon, Ruamps, Hentz; Maignet, Levasseur of the Sarthe, and Moysse-Bayle, who had absconded, did not surrender within twenty-four hours, they should be banished.

19. Lareveille Lepaux said, Citizens, I think it necessary to communicate to the Convention an observation which, when noticed by you, and promulgated by all journals, cannot but produce a happy effect; "The system of pillaging the corn destined for the commune of Paris, had manifestly a close connection with the conspiracy which was yesterday upon the

point of breaking out against the national representation, and against the good citizens of Paris. In a few days, we shall experience an increase in the distribution of bread, in consequence of the numerous acquisitions of provisions made by the present committee of public safety. In fact, these provisions have already, for the greatest part, arrived in our ports, and their speedy conveyance to Paris is insured by the active measures of that committee."—The Convention decreed, that this observation be inserted in the bulletin.

20. Merlin of Douai, in the name of the committee of public safety: I am directed by your committee of public safety to propose to you to send a new representative of the people to the army of the Western Pyrenees. This proposition will undoubtedly astonish those who have been led away by the suggestions of some Journals, inspired by I do not know what Machiavelian influence: imagine, that in consequence of a pretended treaty lately concluded with Spain, we have already evacuated our conquests in that country, and that all hostilities against that country were at an end.

The National Convention decreed the insertion into the bulletin of this report, and to be referred to the committee of general safety, to take such measures as it should think proper, in order to counteract the plots of the authors of those false and perfidious rumours, which are sown throughout the republic.

21. Seyes, in the name of the committee of public safety, announced the arrival at Paris, of an ambassador extraordinary from the King of Sweden.

The National Convention decreed, that the ambassador from Sweden shall be introduced to the sitting of Quartidi next, at two P. M. and that the letter of credentials be inserted in the bulletin.

27. Lesage of Eure and Loire read a dispatch from the representatives of the people with the army in the West, on the side of Brest and Cherbourg. That dispatch, dated at Rennes on the 1st Floreal, (April 20) states, that peace had been signed the same day, at six in the evening, by the Chiefs of the Chouans, who solemnly declared, that they submitted to the laws of the republic, one and indivisible; and that they would never more carry arms against it. This dispatch was signed by Lanjuinais and Defermond.

28. The representatives with the army of the North, and of the Sambre and Meuse, transmitted to the National Con-

ven-

vention the wish of the central administration of the countries situated between the Meuse and Rhine, for their re-union to the republic.—Honourable mention decreed, and insertion in the bulletin.

26. The commune of Beaucaire begged, that justice be done to the villains who have oppressed the south of France, and who have exercised in that commune the most atrocious vexations.

Cadroy, recently returned from his mission to the southern departments, supported strongly the request of the petitioners. "If you wish," said he, "that private vengeance be kept silent, then display and exercise the national vengeance; the exasperated citizens want the practice, and not the theory of justice."—(Applauses.)—Referred to the committees of legislation and of general safety.

28. Many departments protested against the decree which had condemned Barrere, Billaud, and Collot, to banishment only. The people, they said, had passed a decree of death against them.

30. Reubell—"The treaty concluded at Basle, on the 16th Germinal, (April 5.) between the French Republic and the King of Prussia, was ratified by you on the 14th of April, and by the King of Prussia, at Berlin, on the next day." The Convention decreed, that the treaty of peace with Prussia, should be deposited in the National Archives, printed, solemnly published, and transmitted to every part of the republic.

May 1. Chenier appeared in the tribune, from the committees of public and general safety and legislation, and made a report on the internal state of the republic. He proposed a decree, of which the following is the substance:—"1st, Every emigrant found on the territories of the republic shall be immediately brought to trial.—2d, All persons who have been banished, and have returned from banishment, shall be treated as emigrants.—3d, All persons who, by writings, or speeches, shall have excited the people against the Convention, and shall have supported the restoration of royalty, shall be arrested and tried.—4th, On the first of each month the committee of public safety shall present a report on the state of the public mind."

The first article was unanimously adopted.—The second was also adopted with the amendment, "That a month's delay should be allowed."—The remaining articles were likewise adopted.

6. Delcher—I have returned from the

army of the Western Pyrenees, where I have been upon mission. I have, in concert with my colleagues, superintended the execution of the decree in behalf of the inhabitants of Guipuscoa and Biscay, who had suffered exceedingly from the excesses of our army. The people of these provinces, worthy of liberty, and desirous of a constitution like ours, return their grateful acknowledgments for the indemnification they have granted them.

9. The discussion of the form of the decree proposed by the commission of eleven being opened,

Lefage of the Eure and Loire objected to the plan of the commission of eleven. The right of the citizens, he said, could only be guaranteed by the distribution and division of troops; he thought it impolitic to give to a committee of legislators the exercise of the executive power, without imposing any kind of responsibility. He thought the two committees would, by the new plan, become tyrannical. England had a Cromwell, and Charles II. ascended the throne after the death of Cromwell. "We," exclaimed Lefage, "have had a Cromwell also, let us take care not to have a Charles II." Applauses.

The plan of the commission of eleven was rejected after long discussion, as was that of Lefage, Thibaudaud, and others, and the following plan, proposed by Cambraces, was adopted by the Convention:

I. The functions vested in the different committees by the law of the 7th Fructidor, are to remain in full force in every part that does not militate against the present decree.—II. The committee of public welfare is alone empowered to pass decrees relating to the means of executing all matters that respect their actual functions and powers.—III. The expenditure shall be directed by the committees of public welfare and finance, united into one section, composed of three members from each of the two committees.—IV. The union of the two committees shall be by four commissioners sent to the committee of public welfare by each of the committees, wishing to deliberate with that committee. Nevertheless, in all cases, all the members of the committee of general safety shall deliberate with the committee of public welfare, and the members of the committee of legislation shall all deliberate with the committee of public welfare in those cases pointed out by the law of the 8th Brumaire, respecting the guarantee of the national representative.—V. The committee of public welfare shall

shall be divided into sections, which shall all, in their respective departments, be charged with the correspondence with, and with the superintendence of, the executive commissions.

These discussions were interrupted by the reading of a letter from the deputies on mission in the Western departments. They announced, that they had completed the re-establishment of the peace in La Vendee, and that Stofflet and all the chiefs of his party had submitted to the laws of the republic, and had sworn never to bear arms against their country, and to surrender the artillery in their possession. (Applauses.)

Matthieu, from the committee of general safety, informed the Convention, that a commotion had taken place at Lyons on the 15th Floreal, May 4.; that the relations of those who had been put to death under Robespierre had broken into a house of arrest, and had put to death between 60 and 70 persons.—The Convention decreed, that the deputies on mission at Lyons, should send a report of the events of the 15th Floreal, and that the committee of legislation should order those accused of abuse of authority at Lyons to be prosecuted.

12. Fermont, in the name of the committee of public welfare, announced, that provisions would arrive in future more rapidly; that there was a large quantity of corn in the environs of Paris, and that the distribution of bread would soon be more abundant.

Barras, who had just arrived from the coast, announced, that a considerable quantity of provisions was on the road to Paris; that from Ostend alone 5,000 quintals of corn had arrived at Senlis. "Yet a little patience," he exclaimed, "and the citizens will receive a much larger portion of bread than they have hitherto received."—Applause.

The decree and the speech of Barras were ordered to be stuck up in the most conspicuous parts of Paris.

Ruelle entered into a very detailed account of the peace with the Chouans. With regard to the Chouans of Brittany, it must be said, that the great roads are entirely free; that provisions are carried from place to place with great facility; and that there have been no assassinations. It should also, exclaimed Ruelle, be told, that the Chiefs of the Chouans have, since the peace, given up to us near a million of forged assignats; that at the end of last month, when an English

squadron, whose object was to land emigrants, appeared in the harbour of port Brieux, the inhabitants of the departments of the Cotes du Nord assembled without distinction of party, and arming themselves with guns, pikes, hatchets, forks, &c. prevented the traitors from being landed.

16. Gillet, in the name of the committee of public safety—"Citizens representatives, for several days there have been reports relative to an action near Mentz, and the disaffected have said, that our army has experienced a check. The committee of public safety could not make a report on that affair sooner. It is at length arrived, and the result is, that the brave defenders of the country fought with as much courage as success.—The enemy, it is true, remained masters of the heights situated under the cannon of the garrison, which were only defended by a simple detachment of infantry, and which were not of any importance with regard to our general position; but the enemy failed in the principal object of their attempt. The intention of the enemy was, to obtain possession of the post of Mombach; they were repulsed, after a long and obstinate combat, with considerable loss, which some foreign papers state at more than 600 men. A boat loaded with troops on the Rhine was sunk by the fire of our artillery. In short, therefore, of having experienced a loss, we have gained a victory; and if we have to regret the loss of some brave soldiers, we have the satisfaction of knowing, that victory crowned their noble efforts.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

WHATEVER may be the negotiations going forward, for peace, the operations of war have commenced among the armies stationed on the Rhine. The Austrian accounts from Mentz state, that there the campaign has at length opened with a very bloody action.—With a view to drive the enemy from Hartenberg, and fortify it with new works for our security, a sortie had been some days determined upon, which took place, in consequence of a signal, on April 30. at half past four in the morning. Our troops made the attack, having two of the enemy's redoubts to storm.—Both sides fought obstinately, but the enemy were at length obliged to submit to the superiority of German valour and discipline; and being obliged to evacuate their

redoubts, they retreated as far as the forest of Mombach, leaving behind them two pieces of cannon, and two amunition waggons: At noon the French advanced again in greater numbers, and stormed a *faubourg* which we had erected two days before; but they were so warmly received by a well-directed fire of grape and cartridge shot, that such of them as did not remain upon the place were easily overtaken, and cut to pieces by our cavalry. The fire from the cannon and howitzers from the field of Ingelheim, upon the works near Mombach, and from that place upon Ingelheim, was very heavy, till late at night. A great number of French prisoners are brought in; and, according to deserters, the enemy's loss amounts to 2000 men. On our side the imperial regiment of Klebeck and the grenadier companies of the electorate of Mentz have suffered most. It is confirmed, that the enemy lost 2000 men in the late action. The Germans had 300 killed and 370 wounded; one officer killed, and seven wounded. Gen. Clairfait arrived at Mentz on the 27th. The Austrians are busy at Koftheim in preparing two bridges to pass the Rhine.

Gen. Pichegru is busy in a new organization of the army of the Rhine, having reviewed all the corps between Coblenz and Landau. The troops which have hitherto blockaded Luxembourg have marched to Mentz, their places being supplied by others from the Sambre and the Meuse.

The French are continually exerting themselves in pressing the siege of Luxembourg. The heavy artillery has lately arrived from Mentz, at their camp before the place.

About the beginning of May, the French army before Luxembourg being reinforced by a body of troops of 10,000 or 12,000, from the armies of the Sambre and the Meuse, were busy in opening the trenches. They had mounted 150 cannon and mortars, and had summoned the garrison to surrender, which was peremptorily refused.

May 10. The Austrian garrison of Luxembourg made a vigorous sally, in two columns of 1500 men each. They forced back the French advanced posts, and took one of their intrenchments, which brought on a severe action, which ended in the retreat of the Austrians, and the French regaining their former position.

PARIS.

May 8. The trial of Fouquier Tinville,
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and his accomplices, is at length terminated. The jury brought in their verdict yesterday, and found Fouquier Tinville, late public accuser; Etienne Foucalt, ex-judge of the revolutionary tribunal; Gabriel Tonslain Sellier, ex-president; F. P. G. Launay, ex-judge; Pierre Leroy, called, *dix Anot*, ex-judge; Leopold Renaudin, Joachein Villate, Jean Louis, Prieur, Claude Louis, Chatelet, Francois Gerard, ex-jurors; Pierre Joseph Boyenval, Pierre Guillaume Benoit, Marie Joseph Lanne, Joseph Vernay, Francois Dupommier, and A. M. J. Hermarn, *GUILTY*, of having committed, at the revolutionary tribunal, in the second year of the republic, crimes, tending to favour the plans of the enemies of the people, to promote the dissolution of the National Convention, and to arm the citizens against each other; of having caused an innumerable quantity of citizens to perish under the forms of law; of having drawn out lists of proscription; of having ordered women with child to be executed; of having tried and condemned 30, 40, and even 60 persons at a time, within three hours; of having drawn out indictments in such a confused manner, that the father has often been executed for the son, and the son for the father; of having refused, to persons accused, a copy of the act of accusation against them; of having packed juries, instead of choosing them by lot, &c. The public accuser, as soon as the verdict was pronounced, required that the penalty of death should be passed upon them.

The president immediately asked, what they had to say against the application of the law?

Boyenval exclaimed—"Since I am to lose my head on the scaffold, I desire of the tribunal, that orders may be given to let me suffer the punishment of my crimes in peace."

Gerard—"I do not question the justice of the Convention, but why did they punish the authors of our crimes with banishment only, and why are we, who only acted by their commands, to be punished with death? Nevertheless it does not signify, I die a republican, *Vive la republique!*"

Renaudin—"I never did any thing but what was proper."

Lanne—"I only regret leaving my wife."

Dupommier—"And I my children?"

Launay—"How came I to be implicated with such a man as Fouquier?"

Villate—"What I prophesied, in my
3 H third

third part of *Causes Secrettes*, in speaking of the Apocalypse, will come to pass."

The president then passed sentence of death upon them.

Fouquier Tinville—"Since it has been decided, that I should lose my head on the scaffold, posterity, to whom all things must be made known, will discover who the real conspirators are. I demand to be led to execution. I am ready."

The condemned persons were carried from the bar, and this morning (9th,) they were carried, amidst an immense crowd of persons, who bestowed the most bitter execrations on them, to the Place de Grave, where they were executed.

For some time past, violent symptoms of commotion appeared in Paris, tending to excite a counter-revolution of party in favour of the expiring Jacobins. The gathering storm at last burst forth on the 21st May. That morning an immense mob having assembled round the Hall of the Convention, composed of parties delegated from different sections, who kept up an incessant cry of 'Bread and a Constitution.' Some members were delegated to address them, advising them to separate, and promising, in the usual phrase, that returning plenty was soon to be expected, as well as a nearly general peace, in consequence of the pending negotiations. Ferrand was one of those who took upon him this task—he was immediately attacked, pursued, and assassinated in the bosom of the Convention! The crowd having now overpowered the guards, occupied the whole body of the Hall, from whence they expelled all the members, excepting those whom they deemed friendly to their cause, and proceeded in a tumultuous way to dictate measures of reform. A list of these was drawn up, which consisted principally of the following requisitions:—that all persons holding offices of state, as well as the members of the Convention, should resign their situations, and submit to remain in a state of arrestation till their conduct should be thoroughly scrutinised; and that the primary assemblies should be convened with all possible dispatch. While this was going on within doors, the head of Ferrand, who was always distinguished among the moderates, was erected on a pole, and carried through the streets in triumph. The old committees were all displaced, and a new one modelled after the form of that at the head of which Robespierre so long reigned, was appointed. In examining the papers of the committee of public welfare, it appeared, that a trea-

ty of peace had been concluded with the Princes of Hesse and Saxe, and some other members of the Germanic Body; as also that another of yet greater magnitude was in forwardness, this was supposed to be either with the Emperor or Spain. Such was the revolution of the moment; but, at the end of six hours, a change again took place in favour of the moderates, to whom, it should seem, the armed force of Paris remained faithful, though partially repulsed—the usurpers were defeated, and the Convention and the committees again re-assumed their functions.

The late tumults, which menaced the Convention of France with destruction, and the city of Paris with massacres, have at length subsided. The outrage of the inhabitants of the suburbs of St Antoine, in the hall of the Convention, with the massacre of Ferrand, appears to have provoked the indignation of the other sections, who rolling around their representatives, saved them from the threatened danger, and the fury of Jacobinical vengeance. The trial and execution of the insurgents before the military commission, instituted on the present emergency, have been conducted with greater moderation, and have been fewer in number than might have been expected, where such scenes of revengeful cruelty have too often been perpetrated. The insurgents of St Antoine capitulated, on seeing themselves surrounded by the armed citizens, determined to reduce them. They delivered up their cannon, and the ring-leaders of the insurrection, into their hands. The disarming and arrest of the terrorists was then conducted with the greatest tranquillity. The Convention have published an address to the citizens, assuring them of their courage to maintain their rights, and of their zeal to relieve the wants of the people. The following is an extract from this address:—"Whatever perfidy may attempt, or anarchy undertake, the National Convention, who, by their courage, will always be worthy of their post, will open neither the Jacobins nor the Temple.—The genius of liberty animates them; strong in the confidence of all good citizens, they will know how to fulfil their functions, and to make an honourable termination of their career. It is painful to us, citizens, to direct your attention in this moment to any other object than that of subsistence. Your multiplied and pressing wants affect our sensibility, and have long occupied our zeal; but can we speak of the mis-

ries of scarcity without referring to a disorganization which was the cause of it? Can we talk of ills without referring to those who wished to encrease them? The Convention, on their side, by redoubling, as much as possible, their diligence and care to provide for your wants, give themselves up to the confidence of being seconded by the active patriotism all good citizens, who are the friends of the laws of liberty, and of peace, and who are attached by principle to the maintenance of their property. This legitimate hope doubles its force, prepares success to the new measures of government relative to provisions, and will give you abundant resources in the present crisis; it will give to your enemies the opprobrium of a defeat, and to the republic the *eclat* and utility of a triumph."

The Jacobins are every where meeting with that retaliation which their cruelty under Robespierre provoked. This hath appeared at Lyons, formerly the scene of the most disgraceful cruelty. The mob proceeded to the different prisons, and deliberately murdered the terrorists, though by law their punishment was to be confinement. About 75 were massacred, (May 5.) and on the following day, came on the execution of those who had concealed themselves, or were retaken in their flight. All these proceedings did not occasion the least commotions in any other part of the town; but, on the contrary, every thing remained perfectly quiet.

Notwithstanding of the treaty of peace concluded between the Convention and the chiefs of the Chouans, the latter are again in arms, and in great force in Brittany, particularly in the neighbourhood of Brest. The royalists have appeared there in such numbers, as to revive the report, that a descent will be immediately attempted by England to assist them.

The attention of Paris is at present fixed on the commission of eleven, appointed to organize the laws of the republican constitution. It is well known that the republican constitution of 1793 will not be adopted in its present form; and that very material modifications and alterations will be introduced into it.

GERMANY.

In the Austrian Netherlands every preparation is making to incorporate that country with the French republic; and on the 29th of April upwards of 200 waggon, laden with the most precious spoils of Belgium, were sent from Brussels to

Paris. They contain most valuable monuments and master-pieces of statuary, the arts and the sciences in general, which were carried off wherever they could be found. They are all to be put up in the museum of arts and sciences at Paris, and in value exceed 1,000,000 of livres.

The Austrian army on the Rhine is entirely under the command of General Clairfayt, who is appointed Field Marshall. It is well appointed, and in fine order. In the neighbourhood of Mentz, preparations are making for passing the Rhine; every thing is ready for it. A certain number of boats are collected to serve as gunboats; they are each armed with a piece of cannon at the prow, and conducted by twenty-four rowers; flags of different colours are to be the signals for commencing their manœuvres.

In the diet of Ratisbon, the question hath been less regarding peace or war with the French republic, than to know to whom the different States of the Empire will adhere, to the Emperor or the King of Prussia? Anterior to this deliberation, the Elector of Mayence, who had always been one of the most zealous partizans of the King of Prussia, and also the Elector Palatine, have declared that they remain inviolably attached to the Emperor. The Prince of Wirtemberg, on the contrary, abandons the Chief of the Empire, to throw himself into the arms of the King of Prussia. The Electors of Saxony and Bavaria have declared, that they will only make peace in concert, and jointly with the Emperor.

At Vienna, there hath been circulated a list of the contributions raised by the French in the Austrian Netherlands, and the conquered cities of Germany. In florins, the total amount is 178,871,900: in this is not included the immense quantity of wood taken from the forests belonging to sovereigns, communities, or private persons; the plate, copper, iron, pewter, cloth, and other effects, the produce of the effects of emigrants. In short, the loss sustained by the inhabitants by the forced acceptance of assignats, all these objects may certainly be valued at full 30,000,000 florins.

According to an estimate which has been made of the losses sustained by the Germanic Empire in the last three campaigns, they amount to 172,000 men; in national revenues, to 346,900,000 florins; in revenues of the Provinces which have been taken by the French, 19,230,000 flo-

rins; in contributions levied, 27,871,977 florins; in the military expences, 243,805,375 florins. The German Empire has therefore lost by the war, on account of the French revolution, to the amount of 387,807,352 florins, independent of its depopulation, by the slaughter of so many thousand men, &c.

At Aix la-Chapelle a tumult took place, occasioned by the French seizing upon the silver vessels belonging to the churches, when the burghers rose to oppose their design, and closed with the French; they were, however, dispersed, and 200 of them arrested.

HOLLAND.

At Amsterdam, voluntary contributions are received for the re-establishment of the finances, consisting of money, rings, buckles, and such other articles of silver and gold as are exempted from the general delivery. The chest in which they are deposited is in the apartment of the committee of revolution, and the name of the donor is written down to perpetuate his memory.

The representatives of Holland have appointed a committee of education. The publication of the said representatives, in regard to a national loan bank, has made its appearance; its principal end is to enable the citizens to pledge, in a secure manner, their goods and effects for ready money, for a certain time, to make good the extraordinary levies of money in hard cash.

POLAND.

The Empress of Russia has published another declaration in regard to Poland, in which she justifies her conduct on the score of expediency, and her desires to make the people happy.

The King of Poland is expected again at Warsaw from Grodno, where the air does not agree with his health. His Majesty has officially recalled all his ambassadors from foreign courts, but privately requested them to prolong their stay till the fate of Poland shall be ultimately decided.

SPAIN.

It appears that the French troops have evacuated Rosas and Figueras, which places were immediately taken possession of by the Spanish forces.—This movement is looked upon as the effect of some mutual compact; the particulars of which are not yet officially made known.

The Spanish government hath sent to all the cities, towns, and boroughs in the

kingdom, a letter under the royal seal, accompanied by an open direction, peremptorily ordering that the former should not be opened until Easter Tuesday, April 7, and that it shall then be read to each community by the curate of the place. The public is exceedingly anxious to know the contents of this circular letter, which will be read at the same hour in all the parishes of the kingdom.

In Catalonia the French armies have received some checks from the Spaniards; but nothing material has happened, or which can have much influence, either on the negotiations said to be going on about a peace, or on the operations of the campaign, if these shall be continued.

LONDON.

It is with pleasure we learn, by dispatches received from Sierra Leone, dated the 14th of March, that the colony had somewhat recovered from the effects of the late depredations by the French, although no supplies had since that time arrived from England. A cargo of necessaries had, however, been purchased from an American ship which called there. Great and successful exertions had been made by the settlers in opening and cultivating new farms, as well as in pushing their trade with the neighbouring parts.

The King of Prussia hath published a long declaration of his motives for discontinuing to act any longer with the allies. *Vide State Papers, p. 373.*

The Emperor hath presented to the diet at Ratisbon a rescript, representing, that he is ready to treat about a peace with the French republic. His object appears to be, the preventing the States of the Empire from making separate treaties with the common enemy, and to preserve to the House of Austria that ascendancy in their councils, which is justly claimed by the head of the Germanic Empire. *Vide State Papers, p. 377.*

Accounts received from the East Indies state some circumstances which will no doubt be deemed of a very pleasing description, in a commercial point of view, relating to the discovery of not less than two new spice islands. The ship, Duke of Clarence, Capt. Hayes, which arrived at China on the 18th of July last, on her passage from Bengal and Batavia, fell in with one of these in the neighbourhood of New Guinea, and took possession of it in the name of the King of Great Britain.

The Madrid Gazette announces the recent

cent return of the three small vessels that sailed from Cadiz in July 1789, to make discoveries upon the coast of South America, and the adjacent islands, from Cape Horn to the extremity of the north-west of America. According to the observations made during this long voyage, it appears to be a certainty, that there is no passage into the Atlantic from the north-west coast of America, between 59 and 61 degrees of latitude.

There is a colony established not far from the Sufquehanna River, in America, by a class of wealthy Frenchmen, who formerly distinguished themselves in the Constituent Assembly of France, but were prudent enough to retire in time with their families and property: amongst these are Noailles, Talon, Blacon, Talleyrand, and others, of the ci-divant Noblesse: they have relinquished their titles, and have domesticated there in the most sociable manner. Their little settlement is called French Town: the tavern is kept by an officer, who was formerly le Baron Beau-lieu!

Divine service is performed as usual at Brussels, and processions are made as formerly. On the 1st May, that of the Augustine monks took place with great solemnity. Throughout all that country, the French are selling all the large timber, and transporting it to the naval ports in France.

The exportation of grain from Prussia is prohibited under the severest penalties.

By a dreadful inundation of the Duna, in the beginning of April, a number of houses in the Fauxbourgs of Riga have been swept away; eighty wooden houses were carried into the sea by the torrent, many of which were brought back on shore by boats sent after them. The whole country round about was covered with large bodies of ice, which have demolished the outer fortifications of the city, and have even buried some cannon: the damage is computed at more than a million of rix-dollars.

A royal order hath been issued at Stockholm, prohibiting the garrison in future from wearing gold or silver lace on their uniforms. The royal guards are not exempt from this order, which includes the army in general. In fine, no gold or silver is to be worn in the whole kingdom, except upon the liveries of the King's servants.

Government have contracted with the East India Company for all the saltpetre imported to the end of the year 1796.

At a meeting of the butchers, to the

number of 500, they came to an unanimous resolution to apply to Parliament for an act to abolish the felling of dead carcases whole, and to limit every butcher's purchase to a certain number of cattle (60 sheep and 10 beasts, we believe, was the quantity specified) in Smithfield on a market morning. Some other regulations, tending to the reduction of the present high price of meat, were also adopted.

Mr Errington of Grays, in the county of Essex, has lost his life in the following extraordinary manner: Having lately married, he made a settlement of 100l. per annum on a female favourite, with whom he had for some time cohabited: the lady went from London on Wednesday the 13th, to his country residence, and having by some means obtained admittance into the parlour, where Mr and Mrs Errington were sitting, she drew a pistol from her pocket and fired it at him. The ball shot off his thumb, and entered his side; but being extracted in a few minutes after, he appeared in a fair way of recovery for two or three days. Very alarming symptoms of dissolution, however, appeared on the Sunday, under which he laboured in the most excruciating agony till Wednesday, when he died.—The woman is committed to Chelmsford goal.—Mr E. was husband of the celebrated Mrs Errington, from whom he was divorced, before he kept the rash woman, through his illicit connection with whom, he has now lost his life.

Several families have actually left their residences in various parts of the county of Rutland, and set off to London, on their intended journey to Jerusalem with Richard Brothers!!! The family of Mason, from Whisfendine, consisting of a dozen of persons, and that of Smarts, of Oakham, of five or six more, left their homes about a fortnight since, and are now in London, waiting the manifestation of the Prophet.

May 16. It was published at the Hague, that a treaty of alliance was signed on the part of the French republic, by Rewbell and Syeys, and on the part of the Dutch, by Peulus, Lespenenon, Mattias, Pons, and Huber. As soon as it was known, there were public rejoicings, and at night, public illuminations, and other demonstrations of joy. Repeated acclamations were heard of "Long live the two republics, one and indivisible." *Vide State Papers, page 377.*

25. A Court of Inquiry was held at Port:

Portsmouth on Admiral Bligh, late commander of the *Alexander* of 74 guns, for the loss of said ship; when he was honorably acquitted.

The Committee for encouraging the capture of French privateers, have presented a sword, value one hundred guineas, to Sir John Borlase Warren, Bart. as a testimony of their sense and acknowledgment of his active and vigilant exertions in the capture of French cruisers, and in the protection of the commerce of Great Britain.

29. A general Court of Proprietors was held, at the India House, pursuant to the request of nine Proprietors. After the minutes of the last Court, and the letter convening the present one, had been read, Mr Alderman Lushington, in a speech of considerable length, reviewed the public life of Mr Hastings, even from his "boyish days." So wise were the systems of that gentleman's government, that from the year 1772, an increase to the Company's revenues, consolidating principal and interest, would be found to have arisen to two and thirty millions Sterling. He held in his hand, he said, a statement of Mr Hastings' affairs, which would be attested upon oath. It proved, that his income was totally inadequate to support that station which private servants of the Company, on their return, are obliged to sustain; he was at present indebted 86,000*l.* 70,000*l.* of which were incurred for law charges; if he was not indemnified for acts which had produced two millions per annum to the Company, he must quit the country, in order to seek an asylum from his creditors. If indemnified, he would be left with only a clear income of 1000*l.* per annum. Mrs Hastings possessed independently, the sum of 40,000*l.* Mr Lushington then read four resolutions, one of them granting an indemnification to Mr Hastings for legal expences; and another allowing him a pension of 5000*l.* for life, to be considered as having commenced in 1795.—After a conversation, a ballot being deemed absolutely necessary, both the questions were fixed for Tuesday, June 2d, when an annuity of 5000*l.* was voted, to commence from the 1st of Jan. 1795.

A messenger from Petersburg has brought the ratification of the treaty with the Empress, which binds her to furnish twelve sail of the line and eight frigates, for the immediate service of this country.

Captain Savage, of his Majesty's ship

Albion, of 60 guns, has sent into the Thames eighteen sail of merchant ships laden with corn, which he has taken in the North Sea, on their way to France, either from Denmark or Dantzic.

The sum of 305*l.* for postage, was in one day paid into the foreign office;—the largest ever known.

A number of persons of the first rank, have come to a resolution of giving no public dinners, suppers, or other entertainments, by which a consumption of provisions is unduly increased, for six months, from the King's birth-day.

June 4. This being the anniversary of his Majesty's birth day, when he completed his 57th year, was observed with the usual marks of loyal festivity. The King came in his private coach, accompanied by the Princess Royal, to St James', at a quarter past one o'clock. The Queen and Princesses, in two of her Majesty's coaches, arrived soon after. Their Majesties and Princesses entered the Great Council Chamber at half past two, where the Ode was performed. (See p. 383.) The Drawing Room commenced immediately after, at which were present their Majesties and the Princesses, their R. Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales, Duke and Duchess of York, Duke of Clarence, Duke of Gloucester, Prince William, Princess Sophia, and His Serene Highness the Prince of Orange, and Hereditary Prince. The Spanish and Turkish ambassadors, and all the Foreign Envoys and Secretaries. Archbishop of Canterbury, Lord Chancellor, Right Hon. W. Pitt, and a very great number of nobility and gentry of both sexes. The Princess of Wales came in grand state at three o'clock, attended by Earl Cholmondeley. The Duke and Duchess of York also came together in their state carriage soon after; and by half past three the Duke of Gloucester in his state coach, with Prince William and Princess Sophia. The Prince of Wales came quite private at the Garden gate, at half past four o'clock. The Duke of Clarence also came private.

DRESSES.

The King—A very deep grass-green coat embroidered, cream-coloured waistcoat of silk, breeches the same as the coat. Collar of the order of the garter, &c.

The Queen—Was in a most elegant and rich suite, of a silver spotted gauze, thrown over a violet shape, and train; the petticoat white silk, richly spotted, spangled, and diamond bows and knots; a very rich diamond stomacher, and a profusion of jewels in her head dress.

The

The *Prince of Wales* wore his regimentals, as Colonel of dragoons, with Collar of the Order of the Garter.

The *Princess of Wales*—A most elegant and rich suit, consisting of violet body, white and silver train, petticoat silver spotted, and the usual bows of violet and silver.

The prevailing dresses of the gentlemen were military; the others were silks, poplins, &c. embroidered or spangled, some plain, and a few laced. The Ladies dresses were quite of the summer kind; the prevailing colour white; cream-coloured, yellow, pale blue, pale pink, pale green, violet, lilac, lemon-coloured, and a few orange. Feathers were in great profusion on the head dresses.

Barthelemy, author of the *Travels of Anacharsis in Greece*, the Nestor of French literature, died lately at Paris. During the domination of Robespierre, like most other men of learning, he was imprisoned; and notwithstanding his great age and infirmities, instead of sinking under the rigour with which he was treated, exerted himself in consoling his fellow sufferers. Soon after the fall of Robespierre, he was released and allowed a pension. His old friend Dussaulx pronounced his eulogium in the Convention, and expressed his hopes that his name would be inscribed in the Pantheon, at the expiration of the ten years prescribed by law.

12. Admiral Lord Bridport sailed from Spithead with the grand fleet, consisting of 13 sail of the line, and 3 frigates, &c. to cruise off the French coast.

The total number of the British naval force, on the 1st of June, amounted to

Ships of the line	156
Fifties	34
Frigates	179
Sloops	173

In all — 542.

Besides the ships in ordinary, at each port, amounting to 93, and the gun-boats, fire-vessels, &c.

The following is a statement of the *Prince of Wales*' debts, as laid on the table of the House of Commons:

Debts on various securities, and bearing interest	L. 500,571	10	1
Amount of tradesmen's bills unpaid	86,745	9	0
Tradesmen's bills and arrears of establishment from Oct. 10. 1794 to April 5. 1795	52,573	5	3
Total	L. 639,890	4	4

DUBLIN.

TRIAL OF JACKSON FOR HIGH TREASON.

April 23. The trial of Doctor Jackson, so long confined in Newgate, came on in the Court of King's Bench.

The indictment was read by the clerk: it charged the prisoner with two species of treason, that of compassing the King's death, and adhering to the King's enemies; to substantiate which, there were fourteen overt acts laid in the indictment.

The Attorney General stated the case, and went at large into the doctrine of treason.

John Cockayne, an attorney, was the first witness examined on the part of the prosecution by the Attorney General.

Cockayne deposed, that he knew Dr Jackson many years. He heard him say, that he resided for some time in France, and returned from thence in January or February 1794, and remained in England about two months. The witness was an attorney of Westminster Hall, and the prisoner lodged at the Buffalo Tavern, Bloomsbury. Witness had much intercourse with the prisoner, and was his friend and attorney. He accompanied the prisoner to Dublin in March 1794. His attention was to frustrate any scheme which the prisoner might have of getting aid for the French; by aid he meant prohibited articles of provision. Witness drew his conclusions in this particular from conversations which he had with the prisoner. They lodged together at Hyde's, in Dammeestreet; and, shortly after their arrival, were invited to dine with Counsellor Macnally, with whom the witness got acquainted on Lord Hood's election in Westminster, to whom he mentioned some law business which he said he had in Ireland. At Mr Macnally's, they met the Hon. Simon Butler, and, he believed, a Mr Lewin. The conversation turned on Irish politics; but the witness could not recollect the expressions of each individual, nor the purport of what the prisoner said. The company talked of the dissatisfaction of part of the kingdom, but he did not recollect particulars. Witness was present at an interview with the prisoner and Hamilton Rowan, in Newgate. Theobald Wolfe Tone also was present. He recollected, he said, something about a conversation of sending a person to France; Tone was applied to for that purpose. Mr Tone agreed to go, but afterwards refused; a Dr Reynolds was also proposed as the ambassador,

sador, but the prisoner said he did not approve so much of Reynolds as of Tone. Reynolds, he said, was to go on the same business, and to take a paper, but afterwards declined. He heard the prisoner encourage Tone to go; but, on Mr Tone representing the injury it would do to his pecuniary affairs, the prisoner told him, that he would find the French a generous people. Several letters were produced, which witness had, at prisoner's desire, directed for a Mr Stone, of the firm of Laurence and Co. London, but he knew that they would be intercepted, as had been fixed by witness and Government. The letters contained various inclosures for houses at Hamburg and Amsterdam, written enigmatically, but two of them contained the state of Ireland, and were intended to induce an invasion.

This, and the reading the various papers found and intercepted, was the only material evidence produced.

Mr Curran spoke ably for the prisoner, and was very severe on Cockayne, as did also Mr Ponsonby.

The Prime Serjeant replied.

After the summing up, the Jury, about half past four in the morning, brought in a verdict *Guilty*; but, from the long confinement of the unhappy gentleman, and other circumstances, they recommended him as an object of mercy.—The Chief Justice enquired of the Jury, if they had any doubts on their minds that led them to such recommendation, and Alderman Exshaw answered immediately, "No my Lord." The Judges Clonmel, Boyd, and Chamberlain, consulted for a few minutes; and the Chief Justice observed to the Jury, "Gentlemen, you have acquitted yourselves with honour and a conscientious regard for justice; you have done your duty, and we will do ours. It is more than a century since this land has been cursed with such a crime, and we trust your verdict will operate in preventing a repetition of it. Your recommendation shall be laid before Government."

Mr Jackson was then remanded to prison, and ordered to be brought into Court to-morrow, to receive the sentence of the law.

30. Mr Jackson was brought up to the Court of King's Bench, where a motion was made by his counsel in arrest of judgment. During the argument of the lawyers, the wretched prisoner was observed to suffer considerable bodily pain, and in a short time fell down in the dock, where he almost instantly expired, as is supposed, in consequence of *poison*!

May 1. The Coroner's Inquest was held on the body of Mr Jackson, who suddenly expired yesterday, when appearing before the Court of King's Bench, to receive sentence for high treason.—Two surgeons opened the body, and deposed he died in consequence of having taken some acrid substance, but they could not tell what. His bowels and chest were greatly inflamed. In his pocket was an handkerchief, one of his pamphlets, and a short prayer, written by himself, praying to God to deliver him from his enemies. In a little box, left in the jail, was only a miniature of his wife, and a letter from Mr Ponsonby. He was brought up in irons, but these were very light and neatly made for him.

Counsellor Powell, who attended on the part of the heir at law, stated to the Jury two points for their consideration: First, whether it had been fully ascertained, that Mr Jackson had been poisoned? In his opinion it had not; but if the Jury held a contrary opinion to his, they were then to determine how, or by whom the poison had been administered? He had heard it rumoured, that Mr Jackson intended to give information of high crimes and misdemeanours against some persons in the city of Dublin; such persons might be suspected of administering the poison (if it was administered) for their own safety; but there was not the least cause of suspicion, that a man of his fortitude would be guilty of an act of suicide.

The Jury withdrew, and, after a short deliberation, returned the following verdict: "We find that the Rev. W. Jackson died on the 30th of April, of some acrid and mortal substance taken into his stomach; but how, or by whom administered, is to us unknown."

The debate in the Irish House of Commons on the Catholic emancipation, was carried on to a great length, and conducted with great ability by the speakers on both sides. In respect of its importance, both in itself, and connected with the late political changes in that country, it was a question well calculated deeply to agitate the minds, and to call forth the powers of each party. We offer the following statement of the subject, as it was then handled by the several speakers.

Against the bill it was contended, and with great ingenuity and force, that the system of complaint for grievance, proscription, and oppression, made on behalf of the Irish Catholics in support of this bill,

bill, was not founded on fact, but merely existed in pretences; in as much as Catholics enjoyed the most tolerant exercise of their religion, the fullest protection in their liberty, property, and commercial pursuits, the full benefit of parliamentary representation, as to their property in the country, under the recent extension of the elective franchise to Roman Catholic freeholders.

That the law of the country, so far from being oppressive on the Catholics, had been for a series of twenty years past, in a gradual, and, of late years, in a rapid relaxation. That the Catholic body, so far from being satisfied with what had already been ceded to them, as avowed on their own parts, commensurate to their ideas of complete redress, had extended their demands in proportion to concession; that, even if the present bill should pass into a law, there was no surety that it would ultimately satisfy them, or that a new demand would not arise out of the grant.

Perhaps the next thing that would be complained of as a Catholic grievance, was the Protestant Church establishment, and that, therefore, there was no knowing where claims would stop, if concessions were continued; but, that consistently with the safety of the great bulwark of the Constitution, as established at the Revolution, and consistently with the safety of the great and constitutional compact of connection between this kingdom and Great Britain, under the Crown of a Protestant Monarch, the legislature of a Protestant Parliament, and the guidance of a Protestant Hierarchy, it would be impossible to grant what was demanded by the Catholic bill. The Roman Catholics, as men, participated in the common addiction to ambition and love of power that governed the human breast, and, if the House of Commons was once open to them, with the great power of a majority in the constituent body, which must every year increase, a doubt would not remain, that sooner or later the Catholics would acquire the ascendancy in the House, and of course the Protestant establishment in church must fall a sacrifice to that power, or a Roman Catholic ecclesiastical power, under the head of Synods, would be erected and placed as a burden on the nation, and set in rivalry with the Protestant Hierarchy. A claim would most probably be set up for seats for Catholic Bishops in the other House of Parliament; and, by throwing

open to the Catholics the executive offices of the State, as those of Viceroy, Chancellor, Judges, civil and ecclesiastical, a great part of the hereditary property of the country would be placed under Catholic disposal; and no man could foresee the consequences of throwing such a power into the Catholic scale; that it was not a probable supposition, that the Catholics would submit to an ascendancy of the Protestant establishment longer than they were able to throw it off; and as the language of their late petition to the House was, "to be restored to their ancient rights and privileges in the constitution," no man could say how soon an accession to this claim, under the present bill, might be followed by another claim, for being restored to the ancient lands and tenements of their ancestors, and thus excite a convulsion of property in the land, and renovate all the mischiefs of 1686.

In the course of debate, frequent allusion was made to the late productions of Catholic committees, and debates in Catholic conventions, particularly the late meeting at the chapel of Francis-street, and the subsequent circumstances of the Rev. William Jackson's trial for high treason, from the evidence of which it appeared, that Mr Tone, and some of the confidential agents of the Catholic committee, of the warm advocates of the Catholic cause, were sworn to have been in conference with Jackson, for the purpose of concerting plans to induce a French invasion of this country, and hence it was argued, that the persons whose names were signed to the Catholic petition were the very same who had been foremost in the business of the United Irishmen, and in supporting a republican plan with the Presbyterians of the North.

The disturbances among the Catholic peasantry in the South, as riots carried on by Roman Catholics, who had plundered the Protestant houses of arms, &c. made also a part of the argumentative allusion against the bill.

The general ground and argument on which the bill was supported, was, first the justice of the principle, as to the right of Irishmen and British subjects, which they had never forfeited under any statute of Ireland, until the passing of Mr Yelverton's bill in 1782, a period when their trial lay after, for near a century, had advanced them in the favour of the State.

Secondly, the policy of uniting Protestant and Catholic in one common interest, for the property of their common

country, in which they had been too long divided, and in that division weakened and despised by Great Britain and her ministers.

Thirdly, the mad policy of continuing to the Catholic people, in their native land, the proscriptive measures of the last century, adopted under all the asperities and prejudices of party, and in an age fraught with bigotry and religious persecution; and this at a time too, when a spirit of revolution pervaded Europe, and when a dangerous, desperate, and victorious enemy threatened invasion.

And, lastly, upon the gross absurdity of extending the rights of the commonalty in the elective franchise, and yet passing by the Irish gentleman, and refusing him the rights of his rank in the State; rights too, which after granting the franchise, it was ridiculous to withhold, and by withholding which, the Catholic gentleman was irritated into cabals and conventions, where his talents, instead of being devoted to the good of the State, and the benefit of his country, in their proper sphere, shewed the fatality of that error, by forcing them to mischievous ends; whereas, to prevent the Catholics from falling into bad hands, or becoming Republicans, the best mode would be to adopt them into the Constitution.

16. A long address to his Majesty, complaining of the grievances that country hath sustained by the measures of the present ministry, was moved for in the House of Commons by Mr Curran, and seconded by Mr Grattan; but was negatived even without a debate.

The men who style themselves Defenders, in different parts of the country, are guilty of committing the greatest outrages. They have several times assembled in great bodies, and dared to encounter the militia and the military; several of them have been killed in these attacks; but this hath not yet repressed their licentious spirit, which will require the interposition of all the prudence and vigour of administration to correct.

June 5. This day the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, after a speech from the throne, prorogued the Parliament of that kingdom to the 11th of August next.

EDINBURGH.

June 1. This being the anniversary of the birth of George Heriot, his statue was, as usual, elegantly decorated with flowers. The Magistrates, in their robes, walked in procession from the Hospi-

tal to the New Greyfriars Church—the boys, upwards of one hundred in number, all newly and neatly attired, had previously taken their places. The boys of Watson's Hospital, and the girls of the Trades and Maiden Hospitals, were also present in the church; the whole, amounting to between three and four hundred, presented a spectacle truly delightful.—Dr Kemp preached the anniversary sermon.

At the annual Whitfun-Monday fair at Glasgow, the show of horses was much greater than ever remembered; good horses brought high prices.

4. This being the anniversary of the birth of his Majesty, who entered his fifty-eighth year; at noon the castle fired a royal salute. The Royal Edinburgh Volunteers fired a *feu de joie* on the occasion, as did also the regiment quartered in the castle. The Parliament House was fitted up with much elegance; in drinking the healths of the day, the toasts were accompanied with appropriate music, vocal and instrumental; and, upon the whole, there was much loyalty displayed. No rioting, or mischief of any kind took place in the streets, as is common on rejoicing nights.

—This day the Royal Dumfries Volunteers were presented with their colours by Mrs De Peister, the Colonel's lady. They were consecrated by the Rev. Dr Burnside.

5. This morning, about three o'clock, an alarming fire was discovered in Morrison's close, in the work-shop of Mr Wm Lamb, upholsterer, which entirely consumed the tenement where it began, and considerably damaged the adjoining one. On the first alarm the Magistrates attended, also a great number of the Royal-Edinburgh Volunteers, city guard, firemen, &c. as also a large party of the Scots brigade from the castle, owing to those united and active exertions in preserving order, a great quantity of valuable furniture, &c. was saved; notwithstanding which, the damage done is very considerable. One of Mr Lamb's journeymen was killed, and four others very much hurt, by the falling in of part of the building; the unfortunate man has left a widow and children, for whom, and the other sufferers, a subscription has been opened.

At the different markets lately held, in Argyleshire, for the sale of black cattle, and at the one held at the Muir of Dumbarton, there was the greatest demand that

that has been for several years, and remarkable high prices given, great numbers being bought for England.

6. This morning a young woman, in a brain fever, threw herself from a window, three stories high, in Richmond-street, and was killed on the spot.

7. A new born child was found dead on the road to St Leonard's from the south back of the Cannongate. Several marks of violence appeared on the body.

It appears by various accounts from England, that on the 7th and 8th of this month, there was a very severe thunder storm felt at Liverpool, Manchester, &c. which did a good deal of damage, in different parts of the country. One of the peals of thunder was so terrible over Covent Garden Theatre, that with dreadful flashes of lightening, passing through the gallery windows at the instant, the whole audience rose, at the same moment, in the utmost terror, expecting immediate destruction.

9. This day the Edinburgh battalion of the Scotch brigade received their colours, in George's Square, from Lord Adam Gordon, Commander in Chief, who addressed them in the following terms:—"General Dundas, and Officers of the Scotch brigade, of which you are Colonel, I have the honour to present these colours to you; and I am very happy in having this opportunity of expressing my wishes that the brigade may continue, by their good conduct, to merit the approbation of our gracious Sovereign, and the reputation, which all Europe knows, that old and respectable corps have most deservedly enjoyed." The colours were afterwards consecrated by the Rev. Dr Porteous, chaplain to the corps, in George's Square, the battalion having marched from the castle, and paraded there for that purpose.

We hear from Dumfries, that upon the evening of the 9th of June, the civil magistrate of the place applied to the commanding officer of the 1st fencibles, for a party to aid in apprehending some Irish tinkers, who were in a house about a mile and a half distant from the town. On the party's approaching the house, and requiring admittance, the tinkers fired on them, and wounded Serjeant Beaton very severely in the hand and groin; John Grant, a grenadier, in both legs; and one Frazer, of the light company, in the arm; the two last were very much hurt, the tinkers arms being loaded with rugged fluggs and small bullets. A surgeon immediately attend-

ed and dressed their wounds, but has not yet been able to extract the lead. The party, soon after the tinkers fired, pushed on to the house, and though they had suffered so severely, abstained from bayoneting them, when they called for mercy. One man, and two women, in men's cloaths, were brought in prisoners; two men, in the darkness of the night, made their escape, but one of them was apprehended and brought in next morning, and a party went out, upon information, to apprehend the other. Frazer's arm received the whole charge, which, it is believed, saved his heart. Beaton, it is expected, will soon recover.

11. A disagreeable circumstance happened in the 1st regiment of fencibles quartered at Dumfries. One of the men having been confined for impropriety in the field when under arms, several of his comrades resolved to release him; but they were repelled by the Adjutant and Officer on guard, who made the ring-leader a prisoner. The Commanding Officer of the regiment immediately ordered a garrison court-martial, consisting of his own corps and the Ulster light dragoons. When the prisoners were remanded back from the court to the guard-room, their escort was attacked by fifty or sixty of the foldiers, with fixed bayonets, part of whom ran away with the prisoners. By the intrepidity and good conduct of the Lieutenant Colonel and Officers, they were secured. They afterwards expressed a proper sense of their irregular conduct, and have peaceably submitted themselves to their fate.

12. This afternoon (Sunday,) a most melancholy accident happened at Newton Don, near Kelso, the two Miss Dons, daughters of Sir Alex. Don, Bart. accompanied by Miss Agnes Wilson, second daughter of Dr Wilson, physician in Kelso, and Miss Jesse Ramsay, second daughter of the late Dr Ramsay, went for a walk, by the bridge, to the island in the water of Eden. On their return home, apprehensive of being too late for dinner, they resolved to cross the water at the nearest ford, although considerably swelled by the rains, rather than go round by the bridge. Miss Don got safely through; but Miss Ramsay, in following her, was carried down by the current, when Miss Don rushed in to her assistance, and unfortunately perished. This, it is said, is all that Miss Ramsay recollects, and she cannot even tell how she herself was saved. Miss Mary Don and Miss Wilson, there is no doubt,

run in to their assistance, and both shared the unfortunate fate of Miss Don. The distracted state of Miss Ramsay, on getting out of the water, and missing her companions, prevented any discovery of the fatal accident, till a woman, going to cross the Eden by the bridge, saw the body of Miss Mary Don floating down the river, who immediately gave the alarm, but, alas! too late to save their lives, as every means, used for their recovery, proved ineffectual.

13. The Royal Edinburgh Volunteers, paraded, this day, in St Andrew's Square; the whole, consisting of about 600, marched across the two bridges to Burntsfield Links, where they were reviewed by Excellency Lord Adam Gordon, Commander in Chief, attended by a number of General Officers, the Deputy Lieutenants of the county, in their uniforms, &c. The different evolutions, firings, &c. were performed with ease and exactness. The universal satisfaction expressed by the numerous spectators, few of whom but had connections in the ranks, may easily be conceived, and their applause might very naturally be suspected of partiality; but in the opinion of the military men present, who are the only competent and unbiassed judges, a finer looking corps, or better disciplined for the time, is not to be found in any service.—In July 1794, a few gentlemen assembled in the Circus, to perfect themselves in the military exercises, and from this slender beginning, the corps was instituted; and such has been its spirited progress, that they are now upwards of 700 strong.

In further testimony of the expertness of this corps, in all their manœuvres, we with pleasure record the following:

General Orders.

The Lord Lieutenant informs the Officers and Gentlemen of the Royal Edinburgh Volunteers, that he is particularly requested, by his Excellency Lord Adam Gordon, to express, if possible, the very high satisfaction which the truly military appearance of the corps afforded him on Saturday, the 13th.—Their steadiness in marching, their prompt and accurate performance of the manual exercise, the exactness and regularity, with which they executed their firings and evolutions, claim his entire and warmest approbation, and entitle that most respectable corps to the highest commendation.

On the morning of the 13th a duel was fought in the Phoenix Park, Dublin, between Mr G——y, formerly a lieutenant in the army, and the Hon. Mr Annesley,

belonging to the Custom-House, in which the latter was wounded in the groin, and it is said he is since dead.

16. The inhabitants of Perth have been very much gratified by the public appearance of the *Royal Perth Volunteers*. It is universally acknowledged, that a finer body of men can no where be seen; and that their promptitude and alacrity in their exercise would do credit to any corps of veterans.

17. This afternoon, between three and four o'clock, the following uncommon and unfortunate accident happened in Libberton's Wynd.—An idle fellow was amusing himself in firing a small cannon, about the size of a pistol, which unluckily went off as a lady and a gentleman were passing, and the shot struck the gentleman, (Mr Knox, late bar-keeper to the Court of Session) on the breast, and killed him almost immediately. The lady was severely wounded in the mouth. The name of the unlucky perpetrator of this mischief is Niven; he is above twenty years of age, and has been at sea, where he was wounded. The piece was loaded with small stones, or pieces of iron.

A suitable proclamation has been issued by the magistrates, prohibiting the use of fire-arms on the streets.

18. Accounts are received, which announce the death of the Dauphin of France! It is said, that he had been long habituated to the free use of spiritous liquors, which certainly put an end to his existence.

As a recent instance of the attention paid by Government to the families of brave officers who have fallen in service, we have to state, that the King and Council have been pleased to bestow a genteel pension on the widow and children of our countryman, Captain Littlejohn, of the Berwick of 74 guns, an officer of much merit, who was lately killed in an action with the French fleet in the Mediterranean.

22. His Royal Highness Prince William Frederick of Gloucester, Colonel of the 115th regiment, with three Aides-de-Camp, arrived this night at Dumbreck's Hotel, St Andrew's Square. On Tuesday he visited, in a private manner, the Castle, the College, the Parliament-house, High Church, Register-office, &c. and yesterday set off to see Hopetoun House, the Carron Works, Great Canal, &c. and returns by Glasgow and Carlisle to join the camp near Newcastle.—His Highness is a Major General in the army.

— This

22. This day a general meeting of the Highland Society was held here, when a number of noblemen and gentlemen were duly admitted members. The meeting much approved of the resolution of the Directors, to lay out the necessary expence of bringing a skilful person, now arrived here, from England, for instructing the proprietors and farmers in this country in the proper mode of *watering* or *flooding* meadow land, which was likely to prove so beneficial; and their having ordered the important and useful information, contained in an Essay by the Rev. Dr Smith of Cambeltown on this subject, to be communicated to the public at large, by sending it to be printed.

24. The Presbytery of Edinburgh met here. The chief business before them related to the collections made at the doors of the New Chapel of Ease in Canongate. After hearing, at considerable length, all interested in the business, a motion was made and seconded—Approve Mr Walker's conduct in bringing the matter before the presbytery; but in respect that it appears from the facts stated, that the persons most interested are satisfied with the administration of the poor's funds in Canongate, dismiss the cause—which was carried without a vote.

On the 25th, six guineas were paid to Mr Richard Richardson, for the use of the Charity Workhouse of this city, by the gentlemen of an exchequer jury. Same day, on opening the boxes at the Poor's House gates, there was found, in gold, silver, and copper, 3l. 14s. 7½d.

27. This day his Grace the Duke of Montrose presented his commission to the High Court of Justiciary, appointing him Lord Justice General. His Grace, after taking the usual oaths, and being robed, took his seat on the bench, and addressed their Lordships in a short elegant speech, when the Court adjourned.

THE HIGH COURT OF JUSTICIARY.

June 15. This day came on before the High Court of Justiciary, a prosecution at the instance of Sir William Jardine of Aplegirth, Bart. with concurrence of his Majesty's Advocate, against Mrs Barberie de la Motte, formerly spouse to Sir William, for bribing, corrupting, and suborning witnesses to bear false evidence, or attempting to do so. The question has been for some time before the Court, and keenly debated upon long and learned informations, and additional informations, for the parties, upon the relevancy of the charge. Upon considering these informa-

tions, their Lordships delivered their opinions at some length, and found, that the charge contained in the libel did not amount to the crime of *subornation of perjury*, but an *ompt* to commit such a crime; found, that the private prosecutor had no interest or title to bring the prosecution against the pannel, upon the facts *so charged*; he was not injured in his person or his property, and as the prosecution was only with *concourse*, and not at the *instance* of the Public Prosecutor, they therefore dismissed the libel and the pannel, Mrs de la Motte, from the bar. Her counsel then moved the Court, that she should be found entitled to her expences.—Counsel were heard upon both sides on the question of expences; on considering which, the Court found her entitled to her expences, and allowed an account thereof to be given in.

During the course of the proceedings, Mrs de la Motte brought a criminal action, at her instance, against Sir William Jardine, charging him with bribing, corrupting, and suborning witnesses to swear falsely in the process of divorce at his instance against her. This libel at her instance was next called in Court, and Sir William put to the bar, when her counsel moved to have the diet thereof deserted *pro loco et tempore*, on account of the death of some material witness—Counsel having been heard upon this point, the Court deserted the diet *pro loco et tempore*. The counsel for Sir William then insisted, that as she did not chuse to go on with her prosecution against him, he ought to be found entitled to his expences.—This gave rise to a debate at some length, respecting awarding expences to Sir William; upon considering which, the Court found him entitled to his expences, and ordained an account thereof to be given in.

••• The account of Sir Gordon Kinloch's trial, will be given next month.

WE believe that such uniformly cold and unfavourable weather, for so long a time, is not in the recollection of many. This month has been little milder than the last; the east wind having prevailed throughout, with perhaps sometimes a few hours variation, but never one day. No hay harvest this month. Every vegetable production is late; the strawberries in the end, only beginning to show themselves in the market at 7s. 6d. the pint; potatoes, 8s. the peck; green pease, 8s. beef and mutton continue at 5d. per lb.

veal

veal, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; lamb, 2s. and 2s. 6d. per quarter; salmon, 8d. and 9d. per lb. haddocks in great plenty in general, and good; also abundance of other fish, and reasonable in their prices.

The English report states, that the appearance of the growing wheats throughout the kingdom, is not such as to promise an abundant crop upon an average. They are generally thin even on the best corn lands, having died away at the beginning of the month, in the most regular plants, from the roots being left too much exposed by the continued severity of the winter: The stock remaining is recovered to a good colour, has branched well, and will no doubt prove productive. The harvest must certainly be a late one. The ryes, though not bulky, bid fair for setting well. The barleys, which were severely checked by the late cold winds, are much improved from the genial showers, and promise well. The oats are likewise mended, but in many districts, particularly in Cambridgeshire and Lincolnshire, they will come in two crops. Pease look kindly on tender lands; but the beans have generally failed, particularly on cold heavy soils, where they suffered much by the late sharp frosty nights.—In the west of England, their soft corn has been much benefited by earlier showers. The young clovers have planted well, and look healthy on soils in good cultivation. The grasses are bottoming kindly since the rains, in the home districts, and now promise more than half a crop, where they did not expect a mow. The wool market is on the start; the present prices are, South Down, 13d. per lb. Norfolk, 12d. ditto.—Smithfield is still but scantily supplied with every kind of meat.

LISTS.

MARRIAGES.

At London, Finlay Fergusson, Esq; of Hinde-street, to the Hon. Miss Maclellan, daughter of Lord Kirkcudbright.

May 21. At King'smills, near Inverness, Alexander Ross, Esq; of Gibraltar, to Miss Helen Inglis, daughter of the late Hugh Inglis, Esq; merchant in Inverness.

June 1. At Edinburgh, Capt. James Douglas, of the 3d bat. of the Scots brigade, to Miss Torry, daughter of the late Mr James Torry, merchant.

— At Glasgow, Archibald Bogle, Esq; merchant, to Miss Margaret Nasmyth Kennedy, daughter of the late James Kennedy, Esq; of Thelzie.

5. At Edinburgh, the Rev. Mr James Ped-

die, to Miss Barbara Smith, daughter of Donald Smith, Esq; banker.

10. At Edinburgh, Major F. Stewart, of the 125th regt. to Miss Margaret Grant, second daughter to Sir James Grant, Bart.

13. Mr James Watson, clerk to the signet, to Miss Isabella Milne, daughter of Alexander Milne, Esq; merchant, some time in London, now in Leith.

14. At Peterhead, John Harlaw, Esq; late of the island of Montserrat, to Mrs Annand of Haddo.

17. At Edinburgh, Crawford Tait, Esq; W. S. to Miss Susan Campbell, fourth daughter of the Rt Hon. Hay Campbell, of Succoth, Lord President of the Court of Session.

— At North Berwick House, John Cathcart, Esq; of Genoch, to Miss Gordon, daughter of the late Hon. Lord Rockville.

William Carruthers, Esq; of Dormont, to Miss Arthington, daughter of T. Arthington, Esq.

18. Capt. Grey, of the navy, third son of Sir C. Grey, K. B. to Miss Whitbread, youngest daughter of Samuel Whitbread, Esq; of Bedwell Park.

21. At Chelsea, John Hamilton, Esq; of Bardowie, to Mrs Fletcher, eldest daughter of the late Sir Hugh Crawford, Bt. of Jordanhill.

22. William Bruce, Esq; younger, of Stenhouse, to Miss Anne Cunningham, daughter of Sir William Cunningham of Robertland, Bart.

23. At Keulworth, Warwickshire, John Dalrymple, Esq; of the 3d guards, eldest son of Sir John Dalrymple, Bart. one of the Barons of the Exchequer, to Miss Johnson.

Lord Charles Fitzroy, second son to the Duke of Grafton, to Miss Memley of Shipley, Derbyshire.

BIRTHS.

5. At Keithock, Mrs Richardson of Keithock, a son.

6. At Ellemont House, near Aberdeen, Mrs Gordon, of Hallhead, a son.

7. Mrs Kennedy of Underwood, a son.

8. Mrs Wemyss of Cuttlehill, a daughter.

At London, the Lady of P. Hepburn, Esq; a son.

The Lady of Lieut. Col Haldane, a son.

14. At Edinburgh, Mrs Macleod of Macleod, a daughter.

15. At Gogar, Mrs Ramsay, a son.

At Grantown, the Lady of Provost Innes, of a son and daughter.

At Dundee, the wife of Thomas Morton, of three daughters.

At Forfar, the wife of Alexander Culber, of a boy and two girls, in the seventh month.

DEATHS.

Lately, at Grenada, Major Gen. Lindsay.

At Antigua, Capt. George Tilson, commanding the La Pique frigate.

At Naples, Sir James Douglas, the British Consul General.

At Bristol, the Hon. Thomas Talbot, uncle to the present Earl of Shrewsbury.

On her way from Bath to London, Mrs Beresford, wife of the Rt Hon. John Beresford, and daughter of the late Sir William Montgomery, Bart.

Lately, the Hon. Philip Tufton Percival, next brother to the Earl of Egmont.

At Carlisle, Mr William Skelton, aged 106, a freeman in that city.

At Overton, near Liverpool, aged 101, Christian Marshall. It is remarkable she never took a doze of physic, nor ever wore a ribband on her head, or a buckle in her shoe.

At Cherry Vale, John Smith, Esq; late of Antigua.

At Bristol, Mrs Grant, wife of W. Grant, Esq; banker at Portsmouth.

May 18. At Killin, the Rev. Mr Patrick Stuart, minister of that parish.

20. In the parish of Douglas, John Smith labourer, in the 101st year of his age.

27. At Berlin, Baron Hertberg, Privy Counsellor and Cabinet Minister to the late King of Prussia, in his 70th year.

30. At Kilmarnock, Lieut. John Maedonell, of Glengary fencibles.

31. At Glasgow, Andrew Buchannan, Esq; of Mount Vernon, merchant.

— At London, Mr Robert Pringle, upholsterer to the Duke of Clarence.

June 1. At Petrivie, in Fifeshire, Colonel Archibald Hamilton, son of the late of Mr Hamilton of Innerwick.

2. At Arbroath, Capt. John Butchart, of the royal navy.

3. At Glasgow, Dr James Williamson, Emeritus Professor of Mathematics in that university.

— At Dalswinton, Mrs Miller, spouse to P. Miller, Esq; of Dalswinton

4. At Fortrose, Capt. Kenneth Mackenzie, of Newton.

7. At Dumfries, Mr Archibald Malcolm, writer, aged 32, many years town-clerk of that borough.

8. Hon. Capt. Charles Nairne, son of John last Lord Nairne, and Lady Catharine Murray, daughter of the first Earl of Dunmore.

— At Forres, Miss Tulloch, daughter of the late Alexander Tulloch, Esq; of Tannachie.

9. At Edinburgh, Mrs Richmond Gardiner, daughter of the celebrated Colonel Gardiner, killed at the battle of Preston in 1745, and relict of the late Mr Laurence Inglis, deputy-clerk of the bills.

12. At Aberdeen, John Lumfden, of Cushny.

14. Miss Susan Cunyngham, daughter of the late Lieut. Gen. Sir David Cunyngham, Bt of Livingstone.

16. At Edinburgh, Lieut. Col. Livingston, late of the 21st regt. and Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer in Exchequer.

At Dumfries, Mrs Janet Johnstone, of White-
Stonehill, aged 85.

At Sea View, in the county of Wexford, aged 29 years, Mr Arthur Murphy, author of the Conquest of Quebec, and other Poems.

18. At Edinburgh, Wm Maxwell, Esq; of Ardwell.

— At London, Major James Mercer of the marines.

— At Edinburgh, Mrs Drummond of Blair Drummond, relict of the late Lord Kames.

— At Edinburgh, Robert Oliphant, Esq; of Roslie, his Majesty's Postmaster General, which he had enjoyed 32 years.

— Near Bristol, Col. Wm Morrison Maxwell, younger of Naughton.

— At Laveray, Miss Jean Campbell, daughter of Provost Lauchlan Campbell.

21. At Hammer Smith, Lieut. Gen. the Rt Hon. Sir Robert Murray Keith, K. B. one of his Majesty's most Hon. Privy Council, Colonel of the 10th regt. of foot, and formerly Ambassador Extraordinary to the Court of Vienna.

— At Edinburgh, Capt. David Knox, of the royal navy.

22. At Great Berling, in Suffolk, Lieut. Col. Montgomery, of the 122d regt. of foot.

23. At Edinburgh, Mr James Craig, architect, nephew of Mr James Thomson, author of the *Seasons*.

— At the manse of Dumblaine, the Rev. John Robertson, minister of the gospel.

— Jonathan Faulknor, Esq; Admiral of the Blue.

24. At Edinburgh, Mr Wm Smellie, Printer, Fellow of the Royal and Antiquarian Societies, and Secretary to the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland; well known in the literary world, as the author of the *Philosophy of Natural History*, and the elegant translator of Buffon.

— At the Grange, in Hampshire, Henry Drummond, Esq; Banker at Charing-cross.

25. At Edinburgh, Peter May, Esq;

At Barkswell, Thomas Clifton of the hydrophobia, in consequence of suffering a dog to lick a sore on his hand before it was known to be mad.

George M^cQueen, Esq; Collector of the Cess for the city and county of Edinburgh.

PREFERMENTS.

The King has been pleased to grant the dignity of a Baronet of Great Britain to the following gentlemen, and their respective heirs-male, viz.—Sir George Chetwynd, Knt.; Sir John Dryden, Knt.; Robert Salesbury, Esq; Richard Gamon, Esq; Lionel Darell, Esq; Richard Neave, Esq; Henry Hawley, Esq; John Pollen, Esq; and John Wentworth, Esq; Lieutenant-Governor of Nova Scotia, in America.

Thomas Tyrwhitt, Esq; to be private Secretary to the Prince of Wales.

The

The Earl of Bute to be Ambassador to the Court of Spain.

The Duke of Montrose, Lord Justice General.

John Hamilton, Esq; Receiver General of the Land Tax, vice Admiral Keith Stewart.

William Campbell, Esq; of Fairfield, to be sheriff-clerk of Ayrshire.

Sir James Grant, Bart. Cashier to the Exchequer in Scotland, which vacates his seat in Parliament for Banffshire.

Thomas Elder, Esq; of Forneth, to be Postmaster General for Scotland.

Isaac Coffin, Esq; Captain in the navy, to be regulating Captain on the impress service.

D. Staig, Esq; to be Keeper of the Register of Sasines, Reversions, &c. for the county of Dumfries, &c.

Mr John Bayne, to be Master of the High School of Leith.

Mr Robert Rennie, preacher of the gospel, to be minister of the church and parish of Broomhouse.

Rev. James Blinshall, D. D. to be one of his Majesty's Chaplains in ordinary in Scotland.

The degree of D. D. on the Rev. John Stewart, minister of Luss, and the Rev. Patrick Graham, minister of Aberfoil, by the university of Glasgow.

Mr John Somers, to be minister of Mid Calder.

The Rev. Dr Wm Lawrence Brown, to be Professor of Divinity in the Marischal College, and Minister of the Grey Friars Church, Aberdeen.

PROMOTIONS.

Admiralty Office, April 16.

Vice Admirals Sir Richard Hughes, Bart. ; John Elliot, Esq; and William Hotham, Esq; to be Admirals of the Blue.

Royal Edinburgh Corps of Volunteers. Lieut. Col. Roger Aytoun to be Lieutenant Colonel, vice Maxwell. Capt. Pat. Crichton to be Major vice Aytoun.

58th foot, Col. John Hallows, from 56th, to be Lieutenant Colonel, without purchase, vice Stewart, deceased.—Brevet Lieut. Col. Alexander Baillie, from 9th foot, to be Lieutenant Colonel, by purchase, vice Hallows, who retires.

65th foot. Brevet Lieut. Col. Boulter Johnston, from 70th, to be Lieutenant Colonel, without purchase, vice Close, deceased.

67th foot. Lieut. Col. Mungo Noble, from 84th, to be Lieutenant Colonel, by purchase, vice Fitter, who retires.

69th foot, 2d bat. Lieut. Col. Archibald Campbell, from 1st battalion, to be Lieutenant Colonel. Capt. Lieut. John Clarke, from 1st battalion, to be Major.

70th foot. Brevet Major Mungo Paumier, from 15th foot, to be Major, without purchase, vice Johnston, promoted in 65th.

74th foot. Brevet Lieut. Col. Marlborough

Parsons Stirling, from 77th, to be Lieutenant Colonel, without purchase, vice Maxwell, deceased.

77th foot. Brevet Major Bulstrode Whitelocke to be Major, vice Stirling, promoted in 74th.

78th foot, 1st bat. Major Alex. Malcolm to be Lieutenant Colonel.

82d foot, 2d bat. Major the Hon. Augustus Barry to be Lieutenant Colonel. Capt. Thomas Partridge Thrap to be Major, vice Barry. Capt. Richard Tayler to be Major.

84th foot, 1st bat. Major William Housfoun, from 19th foot, to be Lieutenant Colonel, by purchase, vice Noble, removed to 67th.

84th foot. 2d bat. Major Ronald C. Ferguson to be Lieutenant Colonel. Capt. Fiedler King to be Major.

91st foot. Capt. William Tomlinson to be Major.

92d foot. Capt. the Hon. Robert King, from 89th, to be Major, without purchase, vice Byng, deceased.

93d foot. Major Thomas Peter to be Lieutenant Colonel, vice St Leger.

102d foot. Capt. Richard Bingham to be Major, by purchase, vice Cole, promoted in Ward's regiment.

Alterations in the House of Commons.

Montgomeryshire—Fr. Lloyd, Esq; vice Wm Owen, Esq; dead.

Bridgenorth—J. Whitmore, Esq; vice T. Whitmore, Esq; dead.

New Shoreham—The Hon. Charles William Wyndham, vice John Aldridge, Esq; dead.

Great Yarmouth—Stephens Howe, Esq; Henry Beaufoy, Esq; dead.

Agmondesham—Thomas Drake Tyrwhitt, Esq; vice William Drake younger, Esq; dead.

SEQUESTRATIONS.

June 3. John Cowans, merchant in Perth.
— John Whitlaw, merchant in Glasgow.

11. James Macdonald, tackman of Knock in the Isle of Sky, and dealer in cattle.

25. Thomas Park, merchant in Glasgow.

Prices of Grain at Haddington, June 26.

Wheat, 36s. Barley, 29s. Oats, 19s. Pease, 19s. 3d. Beans, 18s. A very quick market.

Edinburgh, June 30. Oat-meal, 1s. 2½d. Bear-meal, 1s. Pease-meal, 9½d.

PRICES OF STOCKS.

June 10.	June 29.
Bank Stock 165½	165½
3 per cent. red. 67½	67½
3 per cent. cons. stnt.	67½
4 per cent. cons. 80½	80½
India Stock stnt	stnt
India Bonds 2s. disc.	s. disc.
Lottery Tickets 10s. 6d. pr.	

THE SCOTS MAGAZINE,

For JULY 1795.

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EDINBURGH:

Sold by JAMES WATSON & Co. No 40. South Bridge;
And by the Principal Booksellers in Town and Country.
By ALLEN & WEST, No 16. Paternoster-row;
And MARTIN & BAIN, No 184. Fleet-street, London.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

OF LIGHTNING AND FIERY METEORS.

WHEN we take a full and comprehensive view of the history of electricity, and of electrical appearances in different parts of the earth, and at different seasons of the year, we cannot help finding ourselves at some loss to account for the phenomena of thunder and lightning being confined to particular seasons, and to particular countries.

We know that the electric fluid, accumulated by our machines, arises, as Dr Watson has discovered, from the earth itself; nor has it been detected arising in a greater quantity, *ceteris paribus*, from one spot of the earth, than from another; though it has every where been found to be easier accumulated, and in greater plenty, in particular states of the atmosphere. The observation is the same with respect to the electric fluid already risen into the atmosphere: It is at all times to be found there, though in particular states of the weather it may be accumulated, by means of an electrical kite, in greater abundance.

From the experiments of all electricians, it would appear that the electrical machine and kite excite the best in frosty weather; and of consequence, the electric fluid must be most copious in winter and in colder climates. Cavallo, who made many experiments with the electrical kite, says, "That in general the strongest electricity is observable in *thick fogs*, and also in *frosty weather*; and the weakest when it is cloudy, *warm*, and very near raining. When the weather is damp, and the electricity pretty strong, the index of the electrometer, after taking a spark from the string, on presenting the knob of a coated phial to it, *rises surprisingly quick* to its usual place; but in *dry and warm* weather it rises exceedingly *slow*." He also says, "The air appears to be electrified at all times. Its electricity is constantly positive, and *much stronger in frosty than in warm weather*."

The above observations correspond with the few I have made, from the excitement of a common electrical machine. I always found more appearance of electricity in cold weather, when the breath was visible, than in warm weather; and in winter than in summer.

Now, the natural deduction from the above should be, that thunder and lightning would be more frequent in winter than in summer, and in cold countries than in warm. The reverse however is the fact; and it is almost always in the three warmest months of the year that we are acquainted with those tremendous meteors*.

And it is equally certain, that in the colder climates, lightning is but seldom seen. In Nova Zembla and Greenland it has never been known either in winter or summer†, though from the great fogs and frost in these countries, it is presumable, according to Cavallo's deductions, that there is no scarcity of the electrical fluid‡. Indeed, it is a well known fact, that in the colder latitudes, whether south or north, there, in general, thunder and lightning are unfrequent; and on the other hand, in the warmer climates, lightning is always the most frequent. It is more frequent in England than in Scotland; in France, than in England; and in Italy, still more than in France.

* There is indeed one great supposed electrical phenomenon that is only common in the winter, and in cold climates, viz. the *aurora borealis*; and Beccaria says, that the *ignes fatui* about Bologna are most frequently observed when the ground is covered with snow.

These would therefore seem to be the only phenomena originating from the accumulated electric fluid in winter.

† Sometimes indeed the rending and crashing of the ice has been mistaken for thunder.

‡ Uno Von Troil, in his letters on Iceland, says, that "lightning and thunder storms are rare; and both in summer and in winter, they seldom happen any where else but in the neighbourhood of Volcanos."

(To be Continued.)

T H E S C O T S M A G A Z I N E,

For J U L Y 1795.

THE LIFE OF BARON NAPIER OF MERCHISTON,

INVENTOR OF LOGARITHMS.

SIR ARCHIBALD NAPIER of Edenbelly, Master of the Mint under James VI. and Janet Bothwall, whose father had been one of the Senators of the College of Justice in the reign of James V. were the parents of the celebrated Baron Napier, who was born at Merchiston in 1550.

Having finished his academical studies in the University of St Andrew's, where he had applied himself to philosophy, and probably to theology, he followed the example of most of his distinguished countrymen in those times, in making the tour of several parts of the continent in quest of farther improvement. After having continued some years abroad, partly in the Low Countries, and partly in France and Italy, he returned home.

His bias toward severer studies led him to that of the mathematics with the closest application. This study, however, did not wholly engross his attention. From the time that he had been a student at St Andrew's, where he had heard one of its divines, Mr C. Goodman, discussing in the pulpit, certain topics from the Apocalyps of St John, with a warm and forcible application to the errors of the Papists, he had conceived a resolution of sometime turning his literary researches to these Revelations, and moreover of imparting to the world the discoveries he might make in this obscure region of theological literature. Accordingly his first appearance as an author, was in a profound Comment on the Mysteries of that Book. This work is entitled, "A plain Discovery of the whole Revelation of St John, set down in two Treatises; the one searching and proving

the true Interpretation thereof; the other applying the same paraphrastically and historically to the Text; with a Resolution of certain Doubts, moved by some well-affected Brethren; whereunto are annexed certain Oracles of Sibylla, agreeing with the Revelation, and other places of Scripture." This he published in 1593. Dr Mackenzie tells us, "that this performance did very much amuse all Europe, and it was immediately translated into Dutch, French, Italian and Latin; and that many were firmly persuaded of the truth of what he has advanced in his conjectures upon those visions."

Whether these Treatises maintained their reputation for any length of time, I have no authority to determine; but their credit, however great at first, probably expired at, if not before the commencement of the present century; for the author, in the fourteenth proposition of his first book, positively affirms, that the day of judgment was to happen between the year 1688 and 1700; so that Mackenzie's expression of this performance having *amused all Europe*, seems happily enough applied. If he had sufficient grounds for affirming so much in its behalf during the first years after its publication, it might well be said, that after the expiration of those twelve, in the course of which the world had been taught to expect the final consummation of all things, that Europe had indeed been amused, so far as it reposed confidence in the prediction. Prophetic interpretation is a dangerous thing to meddle with, and it is not less mortifying than strange to observe, in how many instances the vani-

ty of the greatest men has been seduced to hazard it with no better success than in this we have produced.—The man of letters has surely no small advantage over the illiterate, inasmuch, as through the medium of books, he acquires a capacity of transporting himself to, and as it were of existing in, the remotest periods of time past, and of conversing with the good and the wise of former ages; but this will not satisfy him: A vain curiosity, or unaccountable ambition, often prompts him, forgetful of these privileges, to penetrate the veil of futurity in attempts to develop the mysteries of prophecy; for which, it is probable, none will ever be qualified, but by the same spirit which rapt the seers of antiquity into future times.

But that patience of thinking and investigation which failed to supply the place of the prophetic spirit, enabled the Baron Napier, within the proper sphere of human knowledge, to discover that important art of facilitating calculation expressed by the word *Logarithm*.

The Astronomer Royal, in the preface to his work in Baron Maseres' "*Scriptores Logarithmici*," (4to. 1791.) observes, "that the improvements made by Tycho Brahe, the noble Dane, both in the theory and practice of Astronomy, together with the determination of the true motions of the planets from his observations, by his illustrious pupil Kepler, had greatly enlarged the bounds of this science, and seemed to demand a more easy and expeditious method of calculating observations rendered capable of so much exactness, and leading to such important discoveries." Baron Napier was probably acquainted with these improvements in science before his invention of *Logarithms*, and stimulated thereby in the pursuit of so useful a compendium of astronomical calculation. However that may be, he applied himself to the search of this *Desideratum*, which he happily discovered without any hint or communication from any one else; no less to his own honour than to the benefit of Astronomy, and every branch of Mathematics.

I add, that *Logarithms* are by some Mathematicians defined—the Indices, or

Exponents of the Ratios of Numbers one to another, or a series of artificial numbers proceeding in arithmetical proportion, corresponding to as many numbers proceeding in geometrical proportion.

By this art, mathematical, astronomical, and scientific calculations are so wonderfully expedited, that the logarithmic tables constituted upon it, enable the calculator to arrive at those results in an hour, for which a day had scarcely sufficed by the best methods in use, prior to this invention.

Its merit was extensively known soon after its publication, and the sons of science, from the various parts of Europe, offered the homage of their eulogies to the genius of its author. He who shortens the road to any truly desirable object, deserves the gratitude of mankind.

This most useful discovery afforded satisfaction, or rather the sincerest joy to all the more enlightened mathematicians and professors of arithmetic science in that age. Henry Briggs, Savilian Professor of Geometry at Oxford, could scarcely think or converse of any thing else but Merchiston's discovery. He made two journeys from Oxford, on purpose to visit the author, and to confer with him, on the subject of the "*Canon Mirabilis Logarithmorum*," first published by our author in 1614. The Oxford Professor derived so much advantage from these interviews, that, with the assistance of Oughtred, he published, a few years after, in London, his "*Arithmetica Logarithmica*," in which the original method was rendered more compendious. Succeeding mathematicians, and particularly Dr Halley, contributed such improvements as gave new facility to its operations.

The Baron of Merchiston continued to prosecute his mathematical studies; and, in the year 1617, published his "*Rhabdologie, seu Numerationis, per Virgulas Libri Duo; cum Appendice, &c.*" The principal design of this publication was, to instruct merchants, gentlemen, and persons not supposed adepts in arithmetical knowledge, in the most expeditious way of performing the multiplication and division of large sums, by the

use

use of certain quadrangular columns, or rods, called, from the author, Napier's Bones, the instrument being first made of that substance. It consists of five rods, plates, or lamellæ, which may be constructed of any hard materials, of an oblong form, and divided into nine small squares; each of which is resolved into two triangles by diagonal lines. On these squares is exhibited, in figures, his popular and ingenious scheme of calculation, worth an hundred verbal descriptions, I would recommend those unacquainted with it, to any of our mathematical instrument-makers, who generally, I believe, accompany it with a short scheme of instructions concerning its use.

The Baron * Napier was twice married. His first Lady was the daughter of Sir James Stirling of Kier. Archi-

* Now, according to Skene's "De Verborum Significatione," in this realm (of Scotland) he is called "ane Barrone, quha haldis his landes immediatelic in chiefe of the King, and hes power of pit and gallows, "fossa et furca," quhilk was first institute and granted

bald, the only issue of this marriage, mentioned by Mackenzie, inherited some portion of his father's learning, was promoted to offices of high honour under James VI. and Charles I. and in 1627 advanced to the peerage by the title of Lord Napier. The Baron's second marriage was with Agnes Chiseholm of Cromlix; by whom he had five sons and as many daughters. Robert, his second son by this Lady, published, at Edinburgh, in 1616, his father's posthumous works, consisting of three Latin Treatises relating to Logarithms and Spherical Trigonometry.

The Baron of Merchiston died in 1617, not long after the publication of his Rhabdologia, at the age of sixty-seven.

by King Malcolm, quha gave power to the Barrones to have ane pit quhairin women, condemned for theft, suld be drowned, and ane gallows, whereupon men-thieves and trespassers suld be hanged, conforme to the doome given in the Barone Court thereaent."

HUMOURS OF AN APRIL-FOOL DAY.

HOW it has happened that a particular day has long been appropriated, though by no means exclusively, to the exercise of this amusement, and why the first of April was destined to that purpose, I leave to the investigation of antiquaries; hazarding only one conjecture, that at some very remote period the worshippers of the goddess Folly, the idlers and wirlings of the world, in imitation of other heathens, established this anniversary celebration of their deity; and perhaps some analogy may be traced between the sacrifices of the ancients, and the offerings which Folly's votaries continue to heap before her altar on this her high festival: nay, though the heathen system of theology is long since abolished, this deity finds her power in the world by no means on the decline: and while Venus is no longer invoked by our belles, while pick-pockets forget their obligations to Mercury, and Neptune is neglected even on his own element, Folly has splendid temples in every city, priests in every family; and whole

hecatombs of human victims (if you allow the expression) swell the honours of her *red-letter day*.

What led me into this train of thought, was an accidental visit which I paid yesterday to an old acquaintance, formerly a domestic in the family of my grandfather, and by him established, above forty years ago, in a little shop, where he has found means to acquire a decent subsistence. When but a boy, as I have heard my father say, he was esteemed an oddity by all the neighbourhood, and always had a strong propensity to little mischievous tricks. He would stalk through the church-yard at night, wrapped in a table-cloth; he would hide the maid's shoes, blacken his face to fright the children, and grease the strings of the chaplain's violin. Indeed, my grandfather, though he had a regard for the boy, was at length obliged to discard him, for fastening his grand-aunt Anna Maria's lappet to the chair, while she sat at dinner, to her utter confusion as soon as she attempted to quit her place.

I found him in the little apartment behind his shop, with a large book open before him, in which he seemed to have been writing. On my hinting to him, that I thought he might be more suitably employed on a Sunday, than in looking over his accounts, he assured me that I was mistaken; that the book before him contained a little journal of the merriest moments of his life; and shewed me the back of it, on which was lettered, not unaptly, as will appear from what follows, *Day-Book*.

He said, he had been just bringing up his accounts to the close of yesterday; but added, with a shake of the head, "How unlucky it is, it should have happened on a Sunday!—I shall be below *par* this year—I believe I may say without vanity," said he, seeing me at a loss to understand him, "that there is not a man in the parish who makes so many fools as myself—Why, Sir, I have averaged, for the last fourteen years, thirty fools per annum; and it would have been more, but for that plaguy sore eye which confined me last spring—Ah! it was a great loss to me; I had not a single fool, except my apothecary's apprentice, whom I sent to the upper end of Islington to get me some genuine *pantilum pulverosum*—but then the year before was a plentiful year, a very plentiful year. Do, sir, let me read you my journal for the first of April, in that year." I assented:—he put on his spectacles, and read as follows:

"1st April 1790.—Got up early this morning, to prepare for business—Sally still a-bed—Flung the watchman a shilling out of the window, to rap at my door, and cry *fire*.—Sally started up in a fright, overturned my best wig, which stood in the passage, and ran into the street half naked.—Was obliged to give her a shilling to quiet her.

"Ten o'clock.—Sent a letter to Mr Plume, the undertaker, telling him that my neighbour, old Frank Fuz, who was married on Monday to his late wife's step-daughter, had died suddenly last night.—Saw six of Plume's men go in, and heard old Fuz very loud with them.

"Invited all our club to dine at deputy Dripping's, and invited him to dine with alderman Grub at Hampstead.—N. B. The alderman is on a visit to his son-in-law in Kent.

"Twelve o'clock.—Received an order, in the name of a customer in Essex, for six pounds of snuff, to be sent by the coach—Smoked the bite, and kicked the messenger out of the shop.—N. B. Not catch old birds, &c.

"One o'clock.—Afraid Sally would play some trick upon me, in dressing my dinner; so went to get a steak at a coffee-house—Chalked the waiter's back as he gave me my change.—N. B. Two bad shillings.

"Asked an old woman in Cheapside, what was the matter with her hat?—She took it off; and while I was calling her April fool, a boy ran off with my handkerchief in his hand.

"Tapped a blue-school boy on the shoulder, and asked what he had got behind him? He answered, a fool—The people laughed at this: I did not feel much in it.

"Three o'clock.—Sent Sally to the Tower to see a democrat; carried the key of the cellar with her, and spent me half a crown in coach-hire.

"Gave Giles my shopman a glass of brandy, which he took for a glass of wine.—Giles unable to attend shop the next day."

I readily prevailed on my old acquaintance to give me a copy of this diary, on my promising to transmit it to you. It was with more difficulty I drew from him, that his neighbour Fuz never from that day bought any more tobacco at his shop; and that, two days afterwards, he received a letter by post, from his Essex customer, threatening him with an action for assaulting his servant, and ordering him to furnish his bill immediately, that the club had sent him to *Coventry*, and that he had lost deputy Dripping's interest for the office of church-warden, to which he then aspired.

But (to quit my old acquaintance and his diary) even this custom, Sir, abundant as it is, will afford the moralist a topic of useful instruction: the danger of credu-

lity

lity on the one hand, and of over-caution on the other, may be inferred from the exploits of an April-day fool-maker. The young and inexperienced will find this one day, within the circle of their own acquaintance, no bad sketch of the world as it is every day and in every age: much deception, much falsehood; every body suspicious of his neighbour, and every body more ready to join in the shout of triumph at an instance of successful imposition, than to unite in detecting and punishing the deceiver. The practical professor of this honourable art too,

if he have any sense remaining, may take an useful hint, that, however successful he may be, he is open to the same imposition from his more skilful brethren; and that ridicule, when it falls on him, will fall with augmented force; at all events, that this contemptible and vulgar talent, though in season but for a day, may produce most lasting effects; and that a friend may be lost, and an enemy created, by the momentary triumph of ill-founded pride, and baltard humour.

From the Looker-On.

CREEDS TO CHOOSE.

FIRST, OR TORY CREED.

I BELIEVE in the infallibility of all crowned heads.

I believe in the infallibility of the Minister for the time being.

I believe in W. P. as the maker of all good men.

I believe in the perfection and inviolability of the English Constitution, as it is now administered; and I think it a damnable heresy to believe that it can be amended.

I believe in the charity, religion, and virtues of the church, as established by law.

I believe in the holiness of all bishops—in the necessity of pluralities—in the advantages of tythes—and in all the good things dependent upon high church government.

I believe in the salvation of Test Acts.

I believe in the virtue of corruption, without which there can be no regeneration.

I believe in the saving grace conferred by pensions and sinecure places.

I believe in the virtue of riches, and vice of poverty—and I believe that all men who do not believe as I believe, will, or ought to be damned, *in secula seculorum*. Amen.

A Cavalier of the Old Court Cut.

SECOND, OR JACOBINE CREED.

I do not believe in any thing that is ancient, fixed, stable, or permanent.

I believe only in the virtues of change and experiment.

I believe that all crowned heads are tygers, prowling for prey.

I believe that all Ministers are jackals, purveying for such tygers.

I believe that the English Constitution is bad, will be worse, and ought to be destroyed.

I believe that it is wiser to rush into any evils that may await change, than to attempt to mend what is amiss; because life is not long enough to wait the slow progress of reform.

I believe that all good governments are made only for the existing members, and that they have nothing to do with posterity.

I believe that the next world has nothing to do with us, and consequently that we have nothing to do with the next world.

I believe that every rich man is a rogue, and ought to be poor.

I believe that every poor man is honest, and ought to be rich.

I believe in the Rights of Man, as far as they serve to give me a right to live independent of all controul, as a man ought to do.

I believe that the only fit men to frame a government for free men, are those who have always lived independent of any government whatever, as they only can know what freedom is.

I believe in Tom Paine as the preferer of this world.

A Republican of the Newest Cut.

THIRD, OR MY OWN CREED.

I BELIEVE that every constitution is not adapted to every country.

I believe that a limited monarchy is best adapted to produce peace, plenty, prosperity, and protection in Great Britain.

I believe that the Constitution of England, as originally framed, is the wisest idea of a free government that ever entered into the imagination of man.

I believe that no human institution ever was, or will be perfect; but if it is susceptible of amendment, may always be approaching nearer to perfection.

I believe that, being of human institution, the English Constitution is subject to abuses and to decay.

I believe that many abuses have crept

into the Administration, and that many decays have begun to appear in the English Constitution.

I believe that no man is infallible, either as a King or as a Minister.

I believe it to be the interest of every Minister to encourage abuses in the Administration, and to hide decays in the Constitution.

I believe that all the abuses in the Administration, and all the decays in the Constitution, are practical evils, and admit of easy and practical cures.

From Vol. IV. of an Asylum for Fugitive Pieces, &c.

DESCRIPTION OF PEAT.

INERT vegetable matter, or peat, is for the most part, formed of the remains of aquatic vegetables, or of those vegetables which generally grow in humid or moist situations. Their nourishment and growth are promoted by atmospheric air, by the decomposition of water, and by the calcareous matter held in solution, and contained in moist water. These substances alone, according to the analysis of vegetables already given, are sufficient to account for the growth of such aquatic vegetables, and the accumulation on the surface of the earth of such matter forming peat mosses and fens.

Trees of a considerable size have been frequently found at the bottom of peat mosses, with the appearance of having been cut down, or in part acted on by fire. Hence it may be inferred, that the peat moss itself did not give birth to, or support the growth of such trees; but, on the contrary, that by the destruction of forests, in consequence of natural causes, fire or water, the trees had been thrown down, and causing a stoppage of the waters in their passage to the sea, the growth and decay of the aquatic vegetables already described, had formed those extensive peat mosses and fens, which, in their natural state, are of all soils the most unproductive, but which are the most fertile when improved.

Peat is very retentive of moisture, retaining it in a manner similar to that of

a sponge. At no time, therefore, in this humid and northern climate, can such soils be divested of their superabundant proportion of moisture with which they charge themselves in the autumn, spring, and winter, as well as during the periodical rains in summer. The sun's ray, or drying winds, during the summer season, are exerted in conveying away, by evaporation, this surplus moisture; and as heat is known to be abstracted from bodies, and cold generated by evaporation, hence effects will arise injurious not only to climate, but likewise to vegetation in general; but more especially so to such plants as require a greater degree of heat and nourishment, than soils of the above description will admit of. There can be little doubt that these injurious effects on vegetation will extend themselves even to the drier lands in the vicinity of such fens or mosses.

The draining, reclaiming, and cultivating, lands so circumstanced, must appear not only important from the great value of such lands when reclaimed, but likewise from the effects that such drainage would have on the climate, temperature, and vegetation of the adjacent country.

Peat is an inflammable substance; consequently capable of combining with pure air, or oxygen, and of becoming oxygenated; a process already explained

in the preceding part of this treatise. The surface of peat mosses, or what is most exposed to the action of air, is capable of becoming more oxygenated than the under stratum.

The oxygenation of peat, and indeed the combination of pure air or oxygen with inflammable substances, renders such substances less inflammable, a process analogous to that of combustion: in both cases saline compounds are formed, which are unflammable.

It is upon this principle that inflammable bodies, when exposed to air, lose their combustibility, it being evident, that such matters as had saturated themselves with a full proportion of vital air, or oxygen, are incapable afterwards of combining with a greater quantity, and consequently must be unflammable. On this account, the upper stratum of peat mosses is generally thrown aside when peats are dug for fuel.

The longer peat moss is kept exposed to air, the less soluble it becomes, and ultimately imparts no colour to water; whilst peat newly formed, or in a less degree oxygenated, imparts a colour to water which will be found to contain the extractive saline matters of fresh or less decayed vegetables.

It is owing to this solution in water that no alkaline salt is procured from the

ashes of peat, decayed vegetables, or water-soaked wood.

In peat mosses there are frequently springs of mineral water, which contain in solution saline and ferruginous matters. Hence the ashes of peat, besides the earthy matter (consisting for the most part of phosphat of lime), contain likewise phosphat of iron, gypsum, Epsom salt, and green vitriol; and these in different proportions according to the nature of the peat, and circumstances under which it had been formed. Hence also the ashes of different kinds of peat will have different effects when used as manures, or top-dressings, to ground.

The decayed remains of vegetables, called in this treatise inert vegetable matter, abundantly contained in many soils, especially those which have been much manured, and long under cultivation, are in all respects similar to peat, and capable, like peat, of different degrees of oxygenation and insolubility; a process promoted by fallowing, or the exposure of fresh surfaces to the action of air.

A method of rendering these inert vegetable matters conducive to vegetation, will be given in the sequel of this work, when the application of saline matters to different soils is discussed.

From Lord Dundonald's Treatise on Agriculture, &c.

ACCOUNT OF SOME REMARKABLE CUSTOMS OF THE SAMOYEDES.

THE Samoyedes, and chiefly the magicians, have somewhat frightful in their appearance, which is owing to the tension and extraordinary sensibility of their fibres, proceeding from the climate, their mode of life, their imagination and prejudices. Persons worthy of credit have assured me, that similar figures are found among the Tonguses and Kamtschadales; Major Isenief tells me that they exist also among the Jakutski, and I have seen them among the Buriats and the Tartars of the Yenissey, but less frightful. If they be touched ever so slightly in the flanks, or any other sensible part, or alarmed with a sudden cry or whistle, a dream, &c. the wretched creatures are thrown beside themselves, and fall into a

kind of frenzy. This rises to such a pitch among the Samoyedes and Jakutski, whose nervous system and fibres are extremely sensible, that in the paroxysm they seize knife, hatchet, or whatever comes in their way, in order to massacre the person who has occasioned it, or any other whom they may meet; and they can only be mastered by forcibly disarming them. When prevented from satiating their rage, they strike with the hands and feet, howl, roll on the ground, &c. The Samoyedes and Ostiaks have an excellent method of curing these maniacs; they kindle a bit of reindeer's skin, or a tuft of its hair, and make them inhale the smoke through their nostrils. The patient immediately falls into

a drowsiness and lassitude, which usually lasts twenty-four hours, when he entirely recovers his senses. This remedy throws more light than any thing else on the cause of the malady. M. Soujef saw near the Obi a female schaman or magician, whom age had obliged to quit her profession. The least whistling, even that of the wind through a crevice, terrified her. He saw, among those Samoyedes who accompanied him to the Frozen Ocean, a woman almost as easily frightened. He met with a young Samoyede magician in his journey this year through Mangazeia. As soon as this person perceived him, he was thrown into confusion, thinking they were going to strike him. When the end of a hanger was presented to him, he seized it with both his hands to defend himself, and then fled as fast as he could run. He as-

sumed courage as soon as the interpreter told him that he had nothing to fear. After having mollified him with caresses, they suddenly put a black glove on one of his hands. He contemplated it with haggard eyes, and then fell into such a fit of phrenzy, that the consequence might have been fatal to those who were near him, if they had not taken away the hatchet that hung at his side. Not being able to accomplish his violent intention, he began to run, howling at the same time, and shaking his hand to get rid of the glove, which he took for a bear's paw, and durst not touch with the other hand. He struggled much, but they secured him by force, and took off the glove; when he gradually became composed.

From Pallas' Travels.

OF THE FIELD-RATS OF DAOURIA.

A SURPRISING circumstance is the abundance of field-rats in all level plains between the Ingoda and Argun. The blackish species, the *Mus Oconomus*, is particularly remarked. It is also found near the Yenissey, and in the heaths of Barabinski and Ischimi; but it is less abundant in these districts. This animal makes itself wide burrows under the turf, with galleries which communicate with other holes. The latter serve for magazines to store the roots that are to support it during the winter. It takes care to clean them well before it lays them up. These rats commonly live by pairs, and it is rare to find more together in winter. It is scarcely to be conceived how two little animals can draw such a quantity of roots beneath the turf, which is very compact, and can accumulate such heaps in their burrows. One of their magazines often contains eight or ten pounds of clean roots; and several burrows have five magazines. The rats often forage at a considerable distance. In the places of their frequent resort, holes are seen in the turf, which indicate whence they have dug up their roots. They take off the earth and the fibres on the spot, and then carry them to their burrows, marching backwards. In or-

der to facilitate this conveyance, the little animals have bored holes every where in the turf, which communicate with their burrows. The roots which compose their harvest are those of the common burnet, viviparous knot-grass, and a kind of chervil, *Cherophyllum temulum*. The latter is a narcotic poison, and the Tonguses assert, that the rat collects them only for the purpose of getting intoxicated with them. It certainly eats them as well as the rest. In the more elevated steeps or deserts of Daouria, another kind of rat, of a bright grey, is found, (*Mus socialis* an *mus gregarius*, Linn.) which I had already seen near the Jaik. Its manners are nearly the same. Its burrow is easy to be discovered, from the ground appearing newly stirred. It also makes provision against the winter, which consists of the roots of the sarana lily, (*Lilium pomponium*), and of a little tasteless garlic which grows in the sand near the Jaik, it is particularly fond of the bulbs of the tulip.

The idolatrous people of Daouria, and of several eastern countries of Siberia, who do not employ themselves in agriculture, take advantage of the industry of these small animals. The Tonguses especially search out their burrows for the sake

fake of their magazines; for they sometimes support themselves during a whole winter on these roots. They chuse for this purpose the autumn, the season in which the rats have filled their burrows, called by them *ourgan*. When the Tonguses think that they have found one, they feel it with the foot or spade whether the turf gives way; in which case they remove it, and lay open the burrow, which is lined with soft herbs, or its magazine. They easily distinguish the forsaken burrows, when the little paths that lead to them are not newly hollowed, are not in good condition, and have not near them the marks of dug-up roots. When they find a good burrow, they immediately take away the roots, carefully separat-

ing those of the chervil. These are of the same form with the roots of the burnet, but whiter and more coriaceous; consequently easy to distinguish from the second sort, which are black. The Tonguses eat the burnet roots as a legume, and also drink an infusion of them like tea. The poor rats have scarcely time to save their lives by flight when their magazines are thus plundered; and they are not always lucky enough to do this, when invaded by the wild boars, who are as greedy after these roots as the Tonguses, and hunt for the burrows that contain them. They often devour the little industrious animals and their magazines together.

From Pallas' Travels.

DESCRIPTION OF THE METHOD OF FISHING IN CHINA, BY MEANS OF BIRDS.

IN the lakes and large rivers, they frequently use the kind of baited lines which are employed on board ships to catch fish in the sea. In other parts they use nets of the same kind, and in the same manner as the fishermen in Europe. In some places, they erect tall bamboo stalks in the water, on which they spread a curtain of strong gauze, which they extend across certain channels of the rivers; and sometimes, where there is an opportunity, across the rivers themselves: this contrivance effectually intercepts the passage of the fish, which, from the baits thrown in, or attached to the gauze, are brought there in great shoals: great numbers of boats then resort to these places, and the fishermen are seen to employ their nets with great success.

It appeared, however, on enquiry, that the rights of fishery are as strenuously exerted in China, as in our own country; for we are informed, that none of these arts to get fish were employed, but for the mandarin who possessed the shores of that part of the river, or by those who paid a rent for that privilege.

The fish caught in the rivers which we have navigated, consist chiefly of a kind of whiting, and very fine trout, of an excellent quality and flavour; and they are so abundant, that though the fisher-

men are so numerous, and the demand so great from the junks, the former gain a very good livelihood, and the latter are well supplied with a food, which their crews are said to prefer.

But the most extraordinary mode of fishing in this country, and which, I believe, is peculiar to it, is by birds trained for that purpose. Nor are hawks, when employed in the air, or hounds, when following a scent on the earth, more sagacious in the pursuit of their prey, or more certain in obtaining it, than these birds in another element. They are called Looau, and are to be found, as I am informed, in no other country than that in which we saw them. They are about the size of a goose, with grey plumage, webbed feet, and have a long and very slender bill, that is crooked at the point. This extraordinary and aquatic fowl, when in its wild state, has nothing uncommon in its appearance, nor does it differ from other birds whom nature has appointed to live on the water. It makes its nest among the reeds of the shore, or in the hollows of crags, or where an island offers its shelter and protection. Its faculty of diving, or remaining under water, is not more extraordinary than many other fowls that prey upon fish; but the most wonderful circumstance, and I feel as if I were almost risking my credi-

credibility while I relate it, is the docility of these birds, in employing their natural instinctive powers, at the command of the fishermen who possess them, in the same manner as the hound, the spaniel, or the pointer, submit their respective sagacity to the huntsman, or the gunner.

The number of these birds in a boat are proportioned to the size of it. At a certain signal they rush into the water, and dive after the fish; and the moment they have seized the prey, they fly with it to their boat; and though there are an hundred of these vessels in the fleet, these sagacious birds always return to their own masters, and amidst the throng of fishing junks, which are sometimes assembled on these occasions, they never fail to distinguish that to which they belong. When the fish are in great plenty, these astonishing purveyors will soon fill a boat with them; and will sometimes be seen flying along with a fish of such size, as to make the beholder, who is unaccustomed to these sights, suspect his organs of vision; it has been so repeatedly asserted to me, as to prevent

any doubt of the information, that, from their extraordinary docility and sagacity, when one of them happens to have taken a fish, which is too bulky for the management of a single fowl, the rest will immediately afford their assistance. But while they are thus labouring for their masters, they are prevented from paying any attention to themselves, by a ring which is passed round their necks; and is so contrived as to frustrate any attempt to swallow the least morsel of what they take.

We also saw another fishing party, which, though it had more of ridicule than curiosity in it, I cannot forbear to describe. It consisted of at least thirty fishermen, seated like so many taylor, on a wide board, supported by props in the river where they were angling. There was another group of these people near the shore, who had embanked a part of the river with sand, where, by raking the bottom with a kind of a shovel, they caught large quantities of shrimps and other shell fish.

From Anderson's Narrative.

CHINESE ILLUMINATIONS.

AT the conclusion of this chain of hills, that had so long excluded any view into the country, we were surprised with a line of light that extended for several miles over mountains and vallies, at some distance from the river, and formed one uninterrupted, blazing outline, as they rose or sunk in the horizon.

In some parts of this brilliant, undulating line, it was varied or thickened, as it appeared, by large bands or groups of torches; and, on the most conspicuous heights, immense bonfires threw their flames towards the clouds. Nor was this all, for the lights did not only give the outline of the mountain, but sometimes serpentized up it, and connected, by a spiral stream of light, a large fire at the bottom, with that which reddened the summit.

The number of lanterns, lamps, or torches employed on this occasion, must have been beyond all calculation, as the

two extremities of the illuminated space, taken in a strait line, and without estimating the sinkings of the vallies, or the inequality of the mountain tops, could not exclude a less distance from each other than three miles. Whether these lights were held by an army of soldiers, and a very large one would have been necessary on the occasion, or were fixed in the ground, I could not learn; but it was certainly the most magnificent illumination ever seen by any European traveller, and the most splendid compliment ever paid to the public dignity of an European Ambassador. Not only a vast range of country, but the course of the river, for several miles, received the light of day from this artificial blaze. Successive discharges of artillery were, at regular distances, added to the honour of this amazing and most superb spectacle.

From Anderson's Narrative.

ANEC-

ANECDOTES OF THE GOVERNMENT OF ENGLAND AND SCOTLAND.

FROM ANDREWS' HISTORY OF GREAT BRITAIN.

IN the beginning of the fifteenth century, the power of each department of legislature became now more accurately defined, although no considerable alterations had been made in either.

The King's authority was most assuredly not in general despotic, since he could neither repeal nor change any law which had been made by consent of his parliament. Yet that dispensing power which each monarch assumed, when it suited his purpose, threw far too great a weight into the scale of royalty. The sovereign, beside, retained the cruel right of giving in marriage the wards of the crown, although that prerogative (as well as that of purveyance) was exercised in a much more moderate degree than it had been of old.—*Fortescue de Laudibus Legum Angliæ.*

He could likewise press for his service not only soldiers and sailors, but also musicians, goldsmiths, embroiderers, and various sorts of artificers.—*Ibid.*

The peers attended their duty in parliament at their own expence. The representatives of the commons were always paid from the commencement of representation. Toward the close of the fourteenth century, it was fixed 4s. per diem for knights of shires, and half that sum for each burgess. We may reasonably enough rate these sums equal to ten times their value in modern times. Considering not only the weight of the silver, but cheapness of provisions and conveniencies in the fifteenth century.

The sheriffs' influence in returning members was extensive, and frequently abused. "Sometimes they made no proper election of knights, &c. sometimes no return at all, and sometimes they returned such as had never been elected."—*Præm. Stat. 23 H. vi. c. 14.*

For these and such-like misdemeanors, he might be sued by action at the assizes, and was liable to fine and imprisonment.

The qualification requisite for knights of shires was 40l. per annum. It appears, too, that strength of body and constitution was demanded; for the par-

liamentary writs about this period directed the electors to choose not only the wisest, but the stoutest men (*potentiores ad laborandum*) that they might be able to endure the fatigues of the journey, and of close attendance.—*Prynne.*

Beside their pay, the members of the house of commons had the privilege, for themselves and their servants, of freedom from all arrests. A necessary exemption, that they might be enabled to perform their duty. But this privilege (as well as their pay) attended on the members only during their actual services, and quitted them at the end of each session; allowing only for the few days which they might be obliged to employ in journeying to London, and returning home.—*Ibid.*

The convocations were regularly summoned with the lay-parliaments, and as regularly met. The prelates were still directed to attend, and "consult with the nobles." They were also directed to order their dean and arch-deacons to attend in person, each chapter to send one proctor, and the clergy of each diocese to send two proctors, "to consent to those things which should be ordained by the common council of the kingdom." As, therefore, they were only to "consent," not to "consult," the proctors could scarcely be reckoned a part of the commons. They, however, received wages, and partook of the privileges of parliament. The ecclesiastics still continued to lay taxes on themselves; but the consent of the other branches of legislature was necessary to give force to their decree.—*Prynne.*

Parliaments were often called, and quickly dismissed. They had frequently only one session, and once (in 1399) but a single day. And in that one day deposed one King, (Richard II), and set up another.

No considerable alterations appeared in the English courts of law. The number of judges in the courts at Westminster, was by no means certain. Under Henry VI. there were at one time eight judges

judges in the court of common-pleas. Each judge took a solemn oath, that "he would take no fee, pension, gift, reward, or bribe, from any suitor, saving meat and drink, which should be of no great value."—*Fortescue de Laudibus Legum Anglie*.

The laws were ill executed throughout the fifteenth century*. Maintenance (an union for sinister purposes) still prevailed; the priests, by their exemptions, were set above the law; sanctuaries abounded throughout the realm, and protected the vilest criminal, and the most dishonest debtor; perjury thrived, and afforded a living to many; while the high constable, under colour of exercising military law, was authorised to proceed in cases of treason, "summarily and without noise or form of trial;" and if he wished to give an appearance of justice to his proceedings, he could call in the aid of torture, by fire or on the rack.

The account which the learned Judge Hale gives of the lawyers who pleaded in the fifteenth century, does them little honour. He condemns the reports during the reigns of Henry IV. and V. as inferior to those of the last twelve years of Edward III. and he speaks but coolly of those which the reign of Henry VI. produces.—*Hist. of Common Law, opud Henry*.

Yet this deficiency of progressive improvement in the common law arose not from a want of application to the science; since we read in a very respectable treatise, that there were no fewer than 2000 students attending on the inns of chan-

* To Richard III. on whom history has cast innumerable stains, England has considerable obligations as a legislator. Not to mention his causing each act of parliament to be written in English and to be printed, he was the first prince on the English throne who enabled the justices of the peace to take bail; and he caused to be enacted a law against raising money by "Benevolence," which, when pleaded by the citizens of London against Cardinal Wolsey, could only be answered by an averment, that "Richard being an usurper, and a murderer of his nephews, the laws of so wicked a man ought not to be forced."—*Barrington on Statutes*.

He was (says a noble biographer) a good lawgiver, "for the ease and solace of the common people."—*Bacon's Henry VII.*

cery and of court, in the time of its writer.—*Fortescue de Laudibus, &c.*

The court of chancery seems to date its rise at the close of the fourteenth century. It was highly obnoxious to the professors of the common law, who, by their interest in the House of Commons, procured a petition against it from the parliament to Edward IV. in 1474. The influence of the prelates (who were certain of guiding that court) defeated this attempt, and its establishment encountered no further difficulties.—*Cotton's Records*.

One observation there remains to make on the general state of the English at this period. Civilization, indeed, had not hitherto made such progress as entirely to abolish slavery. Yet few land-owners or renters were to be found who did not prefer the labour of freemen† to that of slaves. This circumstance diminished their number, and the perpetual civil contests enfranchised many, by putting arms in their hands. Within a few years after the accession of the Tudors, slaves were heard of no more.

A reflection made at the close of the fifteenth century, by Philip de Commines, is the more remarkable as it is given voluntarily, at the close of the longest and most bloody civil war with which the English annals can be charged. "In my opinion," says that judicious observer, "of all the countries in Europe, where I was ever acquainted, the government is no where so well managed, the people no where less obnoxious to

† The value of freemen, who would labour in agriculture, was so well known, that statutes were passed to prevent any person who had not twenty shillings a-year (equal to ten modern pounds) from breeding up his children to any other occupation than that of husbandry. Nor could any one, who had been employed in such work until twelve years of age, be permitted to turn himself to any other vocation.—*Public Acts*.

The condition of the slave in England was as completely wretched as the despot who owned him might please to make it. His goods were his master's, and, on that account, were free from taxation; and whatever injuries he might sustain, he had no power to sue that master in any court of justice.—*Rym. Fed. Prymæ*.

..violence

violence and oppression, nor their houses less liable to the desolations of war, than in England; for there the calamities fall only upon the authors."

Scotland was not so happy. The unfortunate death of the Norwegian Margaret, had involved that realm in a long and bloody contest, with its powerful neighbour; and, although the gallant and free spirits of the Scots had preserved the independence of their country, notwithstanding their inferiority in numbers, wealth, and discipline, it could not prevent the preponderance of a most odious and tyrannic aristocracy. Perpetual domestic war loosened every tie of constitutional government; and a Douglas*, a Creighton, or a Donald† of the isles, by turns, exercised such despotism and inhumanity, as no monarch in the fifteenth century would have dared to practise.

The endeavours of the first and of the second James, were turned toward improving the jurisprudence of the north, by engrafting on it the best parts of the English system; but the suddenness of their deaths, and the weak reign of their successor, James III. prevented their people from receiving much benefit from such laudable designs.

The parliament of Scotland, at this period, had nearly monopolized all judicial authority. Three committees were formed from the house, (for there was only one,) soon after the members met. The first, like the Triers in England, examined, approved, or disapproved, of petitions to the senate; the second constituted the highest court in all criminal prosecutions, as did the third in civil ones. And, as every lord of parliament, who chose it, might claim his

place in each of these committees, almost the whole administration of law, civil as well as military, resided in the breast of the Scottish nobility.

There was another Court, that of Session, of which the members, and the duration, were appointed by parliament.

The justiciary (an officer discontinued in England, as too potent,) was still nominally at the head of the Scottish law, and held courts, which were styled "Justiciars," as did the chamberlain "Chamberlainairs;" from these courts there was allowed an appeal to a jurisdiction of great antiquity, styled "The Four Boroughs' Court." This was formed of burgesses from Edinburgh, and three other towns, who met at Haddington to judge on such appeals.—*Pub. Ads.*

There was one abuse, however, which rendered every court of justice nugatory. It had become a custom for the Scottish monarchs to bestow on their favourites, not only estates, but powers and privileges equal to their own. These were styled "Lords of Regalities;" they formed courts around them, had mimic officers of state, and tried, executed, or pardoned the greatest criminals.

The good sense of James II. prompted him to propose a remedy for this inordinate evil; but two admirable laws which he brought forward (the one against granting "Regalities" without consent of Parliament, the other, to prohibit the bestowing of hereditary dignities) were, after his decease, neglected; and Scotland continued, two centuries longer, a prey to the jarring interests of turbulent, traitorous noblemen.

(To be continued.)

* "Oppression, ravishing of women, theft, sacrilege, and all other kinds of mischief, were but a dalliance. So that it was thought leisure in a dependor on a Douglas, to slay or murder, for so fearful was their name, and so terrible to every innocent man, that when a mischievous limmer was apprehended, if he alleged, that he murdered and slew at a Douglas' command, no man durst present him to justice."—*Lindsay.*

† "Donald (lord of the isles) gathered a company of mischievous, cursed limmers, and invaded the king in every airth, wherever he came, with great cruelty; neither sparing old nor young; without regard to wives, old, feeble or decrepid women; or young infants in the cradle, which would have moved a heart of stone to commiseration. And burned villages, towns, and corns, &c."—*Ibid.*

ON THE MIGRATION OF FISHES.

IN A LETTER FROM GENERAL LINCOLN TO MR. BELKNAP.

REV. SIR,

SINCE I saw you last, I have found some parts of the copy of a letter I wrote to Mr. Little, with a design to convince him, that the river fish never forsake the waters in which they were spawned, unless some unnatural obstructions are thrown in their way: that when obstructed, they do not seek new sources in which they may lodge their spawn; but that they are so strongly allured to the same route, that they annually return to their natural river, pressing constantly for a passage into their mother pond. That the quiet waters of the lake can alone give that nourishment and protection necessary to the existence of the egg; the preservation of which is indispensable, if an extinction of the schull is to be prevented.

The practice is not novel in this state, when, from some unnatural obstructions, the fish have been totally expelled from a river, to re-establish them in their former numbers. About fifty years since, it was known, that at the first settlement of this town, the alewives had a passage through it, into Accord pond, and were in such plenty as to give a full supply to the inhabitants. This induced the people, at that time, to attempt the re-establishment of them, in which they succeeded by opening proper fish-ways through the mill-dams, and conveying the fish, in the spring of the year, in a proper vehicle, into the pond; this was done by keeping it near the bank of the river, and frequently shifting the water in the vessel. After this the fish increased annually, until there was a pretty good supply; but as there was many shoal places in the river, which required very constant attention, the expence of which, and the loss sustained by stopping the mills, exceeded in the opinion of the town, the advantages of the fish, the business was neglected; so that, for a number of years, they have been perfectly cut off from the pound. Notwithstanding some of the fish annually return to the mouth of the river, urging a passage up; but they are

decreased in number, and reduced in size.

We shall find, on examination, that the fish, though of the same kind in one river, are much larger and fatter than in any other in its vicinity. If these fish were suffered to intermix, the difference now so very apparent would not exist. If the fish are not directed by some laws in nature, to the rivers in which they are spawned, how shall we account for the salmon being in Connecticut river, and in Merrimack, and the rivers lying between, perfectly destitute of those fish? Was there not something irresistibly enchanting, in the waters in which they respectively originated, we should probably find some straggling salmon in the intermediate rivers?

Whilst I resided in Philadelphia, in 1782 and 1783, I discovered that the shad brought to market from the Schuylkill, were about one third part better than those taken in the Delaware. These fish come up the bay together in the spring, and take, each schull its proper river, about five miles below the city; they are caught but a few miles above it, so that in a few hours after they divide, they fall into the nets of the fishermen. Were there not something in the nature of the waters of these rivers, by which the fish are allured to them respectively, we certainly should find the fish in the different rivers exactly alike? for we cannot suppose, that they experience any material change between the time of their separation, and the time of their being caught. As the shad taken in the Schuylkill are, and always have been, of a much superior quality to those taken in the Delaware, we must suppose that there is, in the river first mentioned, food for the fish more nutritive than there is in the latter. I cannot think it a very romantic idea, that the waters are so impregnated with certain particles, which shall be sufficient to allure the fish to those rivers in which they were spawned, or that they are invited to them by the returning fry, on which they have been accustomed.

customed to feed. That they do feed differently, some on food more nutritive than others, cannot be denied; to this is owing the different size of the fish. They leave the rivers under different circumstances, and so return to them again.

The shad and alewife frequent the same waters in which they drop their spawns. The shad, prior to this, work up a little circular sand bank, on which the spawns are lodged, and are guarded from that destruction to which they would be exposed from the small fish, did not the male constantly play around the deposit. While the eggs or spawns of the alewife are secured by being deposited in shoal water, which prevents their being annoyed by the large fish.

The idea that fish always return to the same rivers in which they are spawned, will not appear improbable, when we consider what are the general laws which seem to controul the whole finny tribe; and what would be the probable consequences, should they be thrown down.

On the shores of the United States we find fish of different kinds, each supplying a certain proportion of the inhabitants. These are restrained by some laws in nature to their own feeding ground; they do not invade the rights of others, nor are their rights infringed by any. New York is in the neighbourhood of Rhode Island, and that state is in the neighbourhood of this, yet each state has a very different fish-market. So it is with Pennsylvania and the states south of it. Notwithstanding this, all are supplied, and with kinds of fish peculiar to each. The cod-fish which occupy the banks lying between the latitudes of 41 and 45, are very different on the different banks, and are kept so distinct, and are so similar on the respective banks, that a man acquainted with the fishing business, will separate those caught on one bank from those caught on another, with as much ease as we separate the apple from the pear.

It will be acknowledged, that there can exist but a certain number only of fish in any given space; was not this the case, as they are so prolific in their na-

ture, they would, from their natural increase, soon so multiply, as that the world, if I may be allowed the expression, would not contain them.

On the banks there appears nearly as many fish as ever, notwithstanding the great numbers annually taken. The grand bank was, three years ago, manifestly over-stocked; there were more fish on it than could find support; those taken were evidently on the decline; they were very thin, the substance tender; it could not be hardened and preserved by salt; many of them would yield before the knife in splitting, and fall to pieces before they could be conveyed to the flakes. The cause is not known; probably the spawns of that season were better preserved than they had usually been.

Were those restraining laws of nature, which now confine the schulls of fish to their own limits, thrown down, and all could wander without controul, there would be the most imminent danger of a total destruction, of nearly the whole kind, as well in the rivers as on the banks; for, as was said before, there can but a certain number exist in a given space.

Permit me farther to request, in support of the doctrine advanced, an attention to that system and order, so conspicuous in the operations of nature, and the great regularity preserved among the things of creation, animate and inanimate, by that wisdom which made and governs the world.

Let us take a view of the different nations dispersed over the face of the earth, by Him who originally fixed bounds to the habitations of men, and as a restraint to them, and that each tribe should retain its own limits, he gave to each nation a different language: we find the different nations and tribes, though possessing very different climates, and if we were to judge, enjoying the means of different degrees of happiness. severally tenacious of the limits assigned them; and where a God is acknowledged, they very sincerely and universally thank him, that they are favoured above their fellow men.

Was it not for the superintending care, and the influence of the Governor of the universe, who scatters in the paths of men such motives as fall with weight and conviction on their minds, and lead them to prefer their climate above any other, no inhabitants would be found in the burning sands under the torrid, nor on the frozen craggy mountains, under the frigid zones. We find, however, under each, multitudes of people, who are so fitted for their respective situations, that they are not only happy, but are really partial to the place assigned them, and envy not the dominion of others, and seldom or never invade them, but from motives of avarice, pride, and ambition.

We find that the people who inhabited the American shores, on the first discovery of them, were divided into little kingdoms or tribes, each speaking a different language, and were enemies one to the other; hence they were preserved from famine and want, for they depended principally upon the spontaneous growth of the earth, and upon fishing and hunting for their support. Whatever kept them asunder was an act of mercy; with their ideas, they could not have lived compactly; ruin must have been the necessary consequence of the attempt.

What short of that influence, necessary to preserve the natural order of things, could have prevented mankind from abandoning the more inhospitable parts of the globe, running together and uniting in climes the most friendly and pleasant, and much the greater part of them becoming thereby their own executioners. Although, from an high cultivation of the earth, food may be drawn for a great multitude of people, yet population cannot exceed certain bounds; whenever that takes place, the salubrity of the air is destroyed, contagion rages, the people sicken and die.

Let me now point you to the birds of passage, and ask that you would permit your ideas to follow them in their flight from south to north, in spring, and from north to south, in autumn, and you will find that they are annually pointed to the

same objects, and are as constant in their flight, and as regular in their course as are the seasons. We may, at a particular time of the year, trace the swallow into its hiding place, and the robin and the lark to the forests, where they retire for shelter from the inclemency of an approaching winter, and see them in the morning of spring returning to the same habitations and branches, and often to the same nests they occupied before, and which from necessity they had abandoned. Different fowls, natives of different climes, are so fitted to their native air, that many of them cannot exist out of it.

The rattle-snake, the most poisonous reptile in this part of the country, is circumscribed in his limits, and cannot exist beyond a certain degree of northern latitude, nor can he be transported across the Atlantic. By what laws in nature he is restrained we know not; that he is restrained is a fact, and is not known in one part of this commonwealth, while much dreaded in another. The same restraint lies on different reptiles in the southern states; and though one part are in a degree endangered by them, yet others are perfectly free from their poisonous stings. These animals, necessary on the whole, as are the flies, which multiply in proportion to the impurity of the air by which they are surrounded, make a part of the great whole, and have, I doubt not, a benevolent commission, in the execution of which the happiness of man is materially concerned.

Beasts of the most ferocious kind, necessary in the chain, are peculiar to certain climates, and are the least dreaded where most known; a belief that they will not exceed the limits assigned them, prevents their giving terror to others; while those of a different kind serve for our use, are fitted to live in the various climates in which they have been placed, and seem, by some instinct of nature, to be perfectly submissive; and are bound with much ease to the limits assigned them.

When we take a view of the whole of the order established originally, and which has been preserved in the world; when

we see man dispersed over the face of the earth, and an evident design that he should remain so dispersed; and when we behold, that in consequence thereof, care has been taken that under every circumstance of civilization, or barbarism, a full supply of food can be obtained by each, in a way best fitted to themselves; when we see the birds of passage, anxious to perform their part, and (which is important indeed to some of the inhabitants in the higher latitudes) taught to fly in winter to climes more friendly to their existence, and led back to nourish the waking Laplander, after a winter of retirement and sleep; when we see the care exercised towards man, evinced in the existence of even the most poisonous animals, fitted to inhale the more subtle and pointed particles floating in air, which are too keen for our habits, and observe the irritating fly, busily employed in sipping the putrid matter, in the first stages of it, which otherwise would float incompatible with a salubrious atmosphere, necessary to our happiness; when we see the natural timidity implanted in the nature of the most ferocious animals, fleeing at the approach of man; and the docility of those more immediately intended for our use; when we carefully review these things, and study with attention the works of nature, the great book of God, which if understood cannot mislead, and our minds are guided by proper considerations, we shall be freed from all anxious

fears, lest one part of the system should clash with another; but instead thereof, we shall find ourselves perfectly satisfied in the belief that each will occupy its own orb until the whole shall be dissolved.

I have little doubt in my own mind but that every river whose source is in a lake or pond, where the waters are quiet, might, with great ease, be replenished with some kind of fish or other. I think there was a time when they were filled. Could we succeed in this measure, the advantages would be important; for it would multiply our cod and other ground-fish about our shores, in proportion as we increase the small river fish, for they are the proper food of the ground fish, which in pursuit thereof, are allured quite into our harbours, and give us a more easy supply. We have undoubtedly been criminally inattentive to the propagation of the oyster, in different parts of our shores; we can, probably, fill our channels with these shell fishes, with much more ease than we can fill our pastures with herds and flocks.

I have a satisfaction in submitting these observations to you, which is seldom to be enjoyed, viz. that I shall receive a full compensation—one smile will do it: that I am sure they will beget; for you must long since have been taught, that we had better smile than weep at the vanity of others. With esteem and affection, I am always your friend, B. LINCOLN.

Belknap's History of New Hampshire.

ON THE UTILITY OF PAINTINGS.

MUSIC, poetry, and painting, are held in high estimation by those who make pretensions to an improved mind, and a refined taste. This esteem is founded on the exquisite gratification they afford, and on the useful purposes to which they are appropriated. To analyse the merits of these sister arts, and to estimate their comparative empire over the human mind, is not my present intention. I confine myself solely to the nature and effects of painting, and shall briefly enumerate a few of the valuable ends it is adapted to answer.

Simple and expressive are the means employed by the painter, to gratify the

imagination, and to agitate the soul. Their simplicity arises from their address to the eye. Their expressiveness flows from the use of natural signs, intelligible to the meanest and most illiterate spectator. Painting, therefore, has been termed poetry and eloquence in mechanism. The artist brings nature to view—exhibits the objects before your eyes—and bids the most delicate feelings move by the sensible representation of his pencil. Hence the ancients highly extol this imitative art. Paintings, says Aristotle, are as capable of making the vicious reflect within themselves, as the finest precepts of morality. The eye, Horace observes, is

a faithful servant to the heart. And Quintilian declares a picture to be a silent and uniform address, penetrating so deeply into our affections, that it seems to exceed the powers of eloquence. The walls of Claudius Pulcher's theatre had, delineated upon them, a roof covered with tiles; and, being finished in a masterly manner, the rooks, birds of no small sagacity, imagined it real, and attempted often to alight upon it. By steps also, in a perspective of Dante's, a dog, violently pursued, was so deceived, that, expecting to find a free passage, he made up to them in full speed, and dashed out his brains. Have you not heard of the shipwrecked Romans, who, to excite charity, had their misfortunes delineated on tablets? If in such cases painting generates forcible emotions, who can remain unmoved by the masterly design of a Raphael—the luxurious tints of a Titian—and the graceful simplicity of a Guido?

The productions of the pencil may be distributed into historic pieces—landscapes—caricatures and portraits.

1st, Historic pieces. History furnishes the artist with ample scope for the exercise of his genius, and he selects the subjects best adapted for his purpose. The deeds, which signalise individuals and nations, are recorded in the historic page, for the admiration of succeeding generations. Flagrant violations of justice also are there held forward, stigmatised with deserved infamy. The historian's narrative impresses the reader with the excellence of virtue and the deformity of vice. In a similar manner, the painter fixes on some striking story, and exerts his art in its embellishment. By the expression thrown into the countenance, and by the attitudes of the principal figures—adorned with beauty, grace, and dignity—or shaded with deformity and horror—he conveys an idea of their respective characters. And according to the nature of the character, is the kind of useful emotion excited in the contemplator's breast.

In sacred history, the crucifixion, resurrection, and ascension of the Messiah, afford the amplest range to the genius of the artist. Rubens immortalised himself by the representation of the crucifixion,

that melancholy and interesting scene. The cartoons of Raphael are well known, and their merit justly appreciated. The delineation of the most remarkable facts in holy writ might prove extremely useful to mankind. The attention of the multitude would be excited—their curiosity awakened—and it might induce them to peruse the sacred narrative. By a method of this kind, the celebrated Doddridge even in early childhood, became acquainted with the inspired history, and always retained a forcible remembrance of it. From the exhibition of facts in profane history, the most valuable lessons may be derived. Nor are the least useful of these facts, the interview of Alexander and his physician—the paring of Hector and Andromache—the return of Regulus to Carthage—the tragical death of Socrates—and the dragging of Hector's body around the walls of Troy. The emotions, raised by these and other such representations, are powerful; and powerful emotions may be made to operate successfully in the support of virtue, and for the extirpation of vice. Did not Alexander, the conqueror of the world, tremble and grow pale, when he contemplated the picture of the unfortunate Palamedes? Did not Portia, who with unusual equanimity bid farewell to Brutus, burst into tears, when, a few hours after, she beheld the final interview of Hector and Andromache? From these painful scenes I turn to those of a brilliant and enlivening cast. Let me

2dly, Survey the picturesque landscape. Here we meet with a variety, the limits of which are not ascertainable. With pleasure we behold the varied appearances of nature. Whether spring arrays herself in her spotted robe; or summer scorches with his sultry heats; or autumn pours forth her exuberant stores; or winter sends us to our habitations—still are we admirers of nature, and disposed

—“to mark the mighty hand,
That ever busy, wheels the silent spheres;
Works in the secret deep; shoots streaming
thence

The fair profusion that o'erspreads the spring;
Flings from the sun direct the flaming day;
Feeds every creature, hurls the tempest forth;

And

And, as on the earth this grateful change revolves,
With transport touches all the springs of life."

To realise these chequered and romantic scenes, is the province of the landscape painter. Hence painting is the fascinating region of enchantment. The pencil is a magic wand. It calls up to view the most extensive and variegated scenery. Perceive you not, delineated on yonder canvas, the craggy cliff, the huge precipice, the stupendous rock, the barren heath, the lofty mountain, the wide ocean, and the spacious firmament? When these sublime objects fatigue your eye, mark those of a beautiful kind. See you not on yon other canvas, the extended mead, the tufted forest, the playful herd and the frisking lambkins, see you not the plodding husbandman, the rustic swain, the ruddy milkmaid, and think you almost hear the whistling plough-boy; Nay, the still lake and the meandering river, the flowing rivulet, and the falling cataract, the crowded city, and the solitary desert, the plain conventicle, and the pompous cathedral, the magnificent palace, the solemn temple, and the lowly cottage—all may be delineated on canvas, in a manner exquisitely adapted to charm the eye, to feast the senses, to ravish and delight the soul!

3dly, The caricature next claims our attention. Over the human mind, wit, humour, and ridicule maintain authoritative influence. The ludicrous images, which sit before the fancy, aided by eccentric combinations, awaken the risible powers, and throw the soul into tumults of laughter. Who can refrain from experiencing risible emotions, when he beholds a lively representation of Don Quixote and Sancho Panca—Hudibras and his Ralpho—merry old Falstaff—gabbling Mrs Quickly, and other grotesque figures found in the vast variety of human character? To lash the vices, and expose the follies of mankind, is the professed end of this species of painting—an object worthy its attention! Like comedy, it may degenerate, and become subservient to licentiousness and profligacy. Yet the shafts of ridicule, judiciously aimed, like a well-directed artillery,

do much execution. With what becoming severity does the bold caricature lay open to public censure the intrigue of subtle politicians, the chicanery of corrupted courts, and the flattery of cringing parasites! Hence satirical prints, under temperate regulations, check the dissoluteness of the great. Hogarth's Harlot's and Rake's Progress have contributed to reform the different classes in society. An ingenious essayist doubts much whether the sermons of a Tillotson ever dissuaded so efficaciously from lust, cruelty, and intemperance, as the prints of a Hogarth.

4thly, Consider the value of a good portrait. We view it with the glow of admiration. How many mansions are decorated with the portrait of the beloved sovereign—the pious devine—the sage philosopher and the skillful physician! How many with the brave warrior—the impartial judge—the generous philanthropist—the consummate statesman, and the warm-hearted patriot! Almost every cottage contains a picture of the dear relative and the faithful friend. Nor can it excite surprise. In the well-executed portrait, the soul sits on the countenance, holding converse with the attentive beholder. I once saw a miniature of Oliver Cromwell. In his furious, though intelligent countenance, was depicted that heroic turbulence of soul, which threw kingdoms into agitation, and scattered clouds of darkness over our political hemisphere. The originals, alas! like autumnal leaves quickly perish. A portrait is the best mean devised by the ingenuity of art, to substantiate the fleeting form—to perpetuate the momentary existence. It is thine, O Painting! to preserve the form which lies mouldering in the tomb—to rescue, in a measure from the jaws of death, the prey he is wont so greedily to devour—to fling a ray of light on the house of mourning—mitigating the calamity of the afflicted survivor.

Nor is this the only important end, which portrait-painting subserves. It teaches beneficial lessons. It calls to mind the example of great men, when they are fled beyond the reach of observation. As the absence of the sun is

supplied by artificial lights, so well finished portraits compensate the loss sustained by the removal of the excellent originals. An Athenian courtesan, in the midst of a riotous banquet, accidentally cast her eye on a philosopher's portrait hung opposite to her seat. The happy character of temperance depicted in the philosopher's countenance, contrasted with her own unworthiness, struck her so forcibly, that she instantly quitted the room, and became an example of virtue, as she had been of shameless debauchery. Boleslas, also, king of Poland, carried a picture of his father about his neck, set in gold. When going to speak or do any thing of importance, he took into his hand this pleasing monitor, and kissing it, said, "Dear father, may I never do any thing unworthy of thy name!"

And is not the impassioned lover indebted to portrait-painting? I suppose him about to be torn from the object of his affections. Bedewed with tears I see him retire, to conjecture what is the best substitute for her presence. At this moment in steps a poet with lines descriptive of his Maria. On the poet's departure, appears a musician, with Maria's favourite air. And on the musician's retiring, comes up a painter, and puts into the lover's possession a miniature of the beloved damsel. He gazes at it in silent admiration—presses it to his bosom—and taking the painter by the hand, thanks him for the best gift which human art can bestow.

"Blest be the pencil! whose enchantment gives
To wounded love the food on which he lives,
Rich in this gift, tho' cruel ocean bear
The youth to exile from his faithful fair,

He, in fond dreams, hangs o'er her glowing
check,
Still owns her present, and still hears her speak."

Beside the above different kinds of painting, it may not be improper, before I conclude, to notice a class of drawings appropriated to the illustration of science. Their utility is obvious. The natural philosopher delineates his apparatus, and marks the progressive stages of its improvement, either in former times, or through the exercise of his own ingenuity. The anatomist sketches the various parts of the human frame, and catches with accuracy those appearances which speedily vanish, through a tendency to putrefaction. The architect portrays his plans, previous to the execution of his designs. The antiquarian copies figures from ancient fragments, and thus often obtains an explication. And the natural historian exhibits the whole range of nature,

"The brute, the fish, the fowl, the insect,
Plant and flower—every particle,
Alive or dead, from the cloud covered mountain's
Highest peak, down to the centre."

On the whole, what advantages flow from the right use of the pencil! How just is the observation of an ingenious writer:

"The art of painting is one of those innocent and delightful means of pleasure, which Providence has kindly offered to brighten the prospects of life. Under due restriction, and with proper direction, it may be rendered something more than an elegant mode of pleasing the eye and the imagination;—

"It may become a very powerful auxiliary to virtue."

From Juvenile Pieces by J. Evans.

STATE PAPERS.

DECLARATION of the Prince of Orange.

THE Prince of Orange has hitherto thought it unnecessary to publish the motives which induced him to absent himself for some time from his country, being convinced that no person could, with any shadow of justice, accuse him of the sin-lest crime in having quitted the territories

of the provinces of Holland, after the States of that province had thought proper to send deputies to the commanders of the enemy's forces to capitulate, or rather to submit to them; but the resolution taken by the pretended States General on the 24th of February last, on the motion made in that assembly, the 31st of January, by the deputies of the pretended pro-

provisional representatives of the people of Holland, having come to his knowledge, in which they thought proper to abolish the office of Stadtholder, Captain-General, and Hereditary Admiral, with which this Prince was invested, alleging as a motive for this resolution, that he himself had abdicated them, he feels it incumbent on himself to be no longer silent, and to repel this calumny by a simple and exact statement of the facts, which preceded and rendered necessary his departure from the territories of the United States.

The inundation formed for the defence of the republic, and in particular for that of the province of Holland (as well as the rivers in that country) being frozen in December last, there no longer remained any means of defending the provinces of Utrecht and Holland, after the retreat of the army commanded by General Count Wallmoden from the borders of the Waal and of the Rhine.

The troops of the State, which might have been employed in the defence of these two provinces, being reduced (as well by hardships which the army sustained during the last campaign, as by sickness) to too small a number to garrison sufficiently those posts which it was necessary should be occupied, in order to prevent the enemy from penetrating.

It must here be observed, that a great part of the troops which were in these two provinces, could not be employed against the enemy, in virtue of the capitulations which many places had made, and in which it was stipulated, that their garrisons should be sent into the interior of the republic, after having sworn not to serve against the armies of France during the war, until they were exchanged.

The States of Utrecht, therefore, thought it right to capitulate on Friday the 16th of January, after having some days before informed the States General of their intention, and found themselves obliged to submit to those conditions which the conqueror thought fit to grant: It will suffice to state, that the States of that province having requested that their constitution and form of government might be preserved, the victor would only provisionally agree to it, which afforded no security for the future.

The Prince of Orange being informed, that the States of the province of Holland were about to adopt the same resolution, on the same day, found himself under the necessity of sending away the Princesses, his wife, and daughter-in-law, with the

Prince his grandson, on board a fishing-boat, on Sunday morning the 18th of January, and was himself obliged to follow them on the same day, (with the two Princes his sons) which, however, he did not till he had acquainted the States General, as also the States of the Seven Provinces, and of the county of Dronthe, with his intended departure, writing to them, "That he easily foresaw, from the present situation of the republic, what lot he must expect if the enemy should penetrate further into the country; and, not wishing to be any obstacle to peace, he had resolved to absent himself and his family for a time from the territories of the States, and hoped that their High Mightinesses would approve of this step."

It should here be remarked, that the Prince did not depart till after his letter had been read, as well in the assembly of the States General as in that of the States of Holland; that his departure from the Hague, and his embarkation, were fully known to both assemblies, who did not take any means to oppose the measure; and that his departure did not take place till the States of Holland had resolved to capitulate, and had required, in their name from the Prince of Orange, as Captain General of that province, an officer and a trumpet to announce the commission from the States of Holland, who were to repair to the General of the enemy to ascertain what articles should form a capitulation for that province. The Prince knew these deputies were commissioned not to make any difficulties, but to yield to every article. The same day, after the Prince had notified his intention of quitting the Dutch territories, four members of the College of Counsellors, deputed by Holland, demanded an audience of the Prince, and begged he would hasten his departure; that they could give no reply to any thing, and that even if it was insisted upon, in the French General's answer, that the Prince and his family should not be permitted to quit the country, they would be under the necessity of taking measures to prevent their departure, especially in case the French General, or the Commissioners of the National Convention, should require that the College of the deputed Counsellors should be made responsible, if the Prince absented himself before the arrival of the French troops. After such a declaration, the Prince of Orange thought it no longer safe to remain at the Hague, and embarked at Scheveling on board a fishing boat. Having

consulted the marine officers and pilot who were on board the vessel, what course he should steer, they were unanimously of opinion, that the best plan would be to make for an English port. The Prince, before he quitted the road of Scheveling, wrote to M. Van Spiegel, counsellor pensionary of the province of Holland, with the opinion of the marine officer and pilot of the above mentioned vessel, signed by them. The Counsellor Pensionary having communicated the same to their High Mightinesses, they, by the resolution of the 19th January, approved of the Prince of Orange's departure, as a measure of absolute necessity; declaring, moreover, that they were desirous of hearing of that Prince's safe arrival in one of the ports of the kingdom of Great Britain on board a ship of war belonging to the States, and that he might shortly be able to return to the republic, in order to continue assisting them with his counsel and presence, for the maintenance of the independence and constitution of the republic." The Prince's intention, of which he had already informed M. Van Spiegel, pensionary counsellor, in his letter, was to inform himself, during his stay in England, of the situation of affairs, as well in the province of Zealand as in the provinces of Frize and Groningen, and to embark on board a ship of war of the States for either of these provinces in which it should appear his presence might be most useful. It is right to observe, that all correspondence between these provinces and the Hague was, at that time, intercepted, not only by the enemy, but by the frost.

As soon as the States of Holland had resolved to admit forces inimical to the Republic of the United Provinces, into the place where the States General were assembled, and had given orders to their different garrisons no longer to oppose the progress of the French, the Prince of Orange was desirous that the States-General, to whom this resolution had been communicated, should determine to dissolve their assembly, and to call it together again in one of the Provinces which had not submitted to the yoke of the conqueror.

The States-General thought proper to remain assembled in a place where the enemy's troops, joined by a number of malcontents, deprived them of the liberty of deliberating and doing what the public good required.

The French troops having arrived at the Hague, the States-General were compelled to do every thing that was exacted

from them. The deputies lawfully named by the Provinces of Holland were obliged to quit that Assembly, and have been replaced by deputies named by those who have taken upon themselves the supreme power of that Province, under the name of provisional representatives of the people. These latter being admitted into the Assembly of the States-General, that Assembly ceases to be legal, and the resolutions taken since that time cannot be considered as resolutions dictated by the real States-General.

The Prince of Orange's design was, as has already been observed, to go into Zealand, as soon as he should have received information relative to the situation of affairs in that province, hoping that his presence there might be useful. But the States General having given orders soon after the Prince's departure, and nearly at the time of the arrival of the French troops at the Hague, to the commanding officers of Bergen-op-Zoom, Breda, Williamstadt, and Steenberg, fortresses which still held out, to capitulate, likewise to the troops who were in those provinces which had not yet submitted to the French, as also to the ships of the State, not to defend themselves against the French, the States of Zealand were under the necessity of following the example of those of Holland and Utrecht, in capitulating for their province, or rather in submitting to the conqueror.

The Prince of Orange being informed of this resolution, and perceiving that his presence could no longer be of any service there, was obliged to give up his intention of going into Zealand, and the ice having for a long while prevented all communication between the provinces of Friesland and Groningen with England, during that time the Prince could not receive any intelligence from these provinces, and the first he received was, that they had submitted in the same manner as the others had done, which frustrated his plan of going into either of these provinces.

The Prince of Orange waits with confidence the judgment which every impartial person will pass on his conduct, and cannot think it was expected he should remain in a country which had submitted to the French arms, whilst the French National Convention had declared war against him personally, and deliver himself into the hands of his enemies, without being able thereby to render the least service to his country.

He

He leaves it to the impartial public to judge, if it is with reason, that the pretended States General could declare, on the proposal of the self-named provisional representatives of the Dutch people, that the Stadtholdership was abolished; because the Stadtholder, Captain and Admiral-General, had thought proper to quit his post, whilst the said provisional representatives of the people of Holland judged it right, in the same Assembly where they have changed the form of Government, and usurped the supreme power, to abolish those charges for the province of Holland, without assigning any other motive than that the nobility and hereditary offices were incompatible with equality.

The Prince of Orange considers himself authorized to appeal to the whole universe from a resolution so unjust; and declares, that he will not acknowledge as lawful any resolution taken by those who now call themselves the States General, or States of the Provinces, as long as the Republic shall be occupied by the French troops. He flatters himself, that if more fortunate circumstances should deliver his unhappy country from a foreign yoke, the nation restored to itself, and enjoying, as it has done for these two centuries, a true liberty founded upon law, will do him justice by not delaying to call him to the exercise of the hereditary charges which he possesses in that Republic, and which have been granted to his house, by the will of the nation, with the view of contributing to the maintenance of the religion, good order, independence, and prosperity of the State, and of the true liberty and well-being of its inhabitants.

W. PR. OF ORANGE.

Hampton-Court Palace, May 28. 1795.

DECLARATION or Decree of the Emperor, under date the 19th May, presented to the Diet of Ratisbon, relative to an honourable Peace.

IT being a well known fact, that a treaty of peace and friendship has been concluded between the French nation and his Prussian Majesty as Elector of Brandenburg, and a co-estate of the German Empire, and signed by their respective Plenipotentiaries on the 5th ultimo, since which the ratification referred to in the 12th article of the said treaty, has been carried into effect.

Plainness and candour of declaration to the Electors, Princes, and States of the Empire, never appeared so necessary to his Imperial Majesty as at this period,

partly to do away the doubts and fears which might be spread, either by misunderstanding the true situation of affairs, or from a misinterpretation of the most sincere and pure intentions of his Imperial Majesty, but partly and principally from a paternal purpose, heartily and constitutionally to unite with the Electors, Princes, and States, in perfect imperial confidence in their German patriotism in the adoption of such measures as may appear proper in the present important crisis of the German Constitution, of the system of the Liberty of the Empire, and the dignity and existence of its Body Politic.

His Imperial Majesty does not think himself necessitated to state, by facts, his true adherence to the German Constitution, and its support, and his careful endeavours for promoting and securing the common weal of the Empire; his reign, from the commencement, and during its continuance, having, exclusive of uncommon sacrifices of the Archducal House, given the most unequivocal proofs thereof.

These constitutional sentiments and the most sincere participations, as the head of the Empire, induced his Imperial Majesty to acquiesce in the measures adopted by the Empire, under date the 22d of last December, to lay a foundation for a future equitable, just, honourable, and solid peace; at which time his pleasure was declared equally about its introduction, respecting the approbation of the Empire, in retrospect with the King of Prussia, to conclude the desired peace. And having given his assurances, not only to instruct the Diet, in the nature of this great work, but even promised his co-operation (notwithstanding the weighty charge of the Imperial Office,) in the attainment of this salutary object, his Imperial Majesty's zeal for the concerns of the Empire cannot but be obvious to every impartial mind.

His Imperial Majesty did not omit taking the first step to attain this salutary work, when, on the 14th of February, the day on which the decree of the Empire, respecting war or peace, was agitated in the Diet, he ordered his accredited minister, at the Court of Berlin, to deliver the subjoined note to the Prussian ministry, which, when considered in all its points, has not only for its basis an acknowledgement for peace, but an acknowledgement of the necessity, in conjunction with his Prussian Majesty, to procure for the Empire all the ease which might be effected by a future treaty of peace; more especially

especially as the said King had caused to be declared to the Diet, that he would do all in his power to obtain a peace, and that tranquillity so earnestly desired by the Empire.

The answer of his Prussian Majesty, to the aforesaid declaration, is dated the 26th February, and arrived at the Imperial Court on the 14th of March. If, on the one hand, his Imperial Majesty alludes to the universal desires of the States of the Empire for a peace, to be concluded on the fundamental constitution of the Empire, and agreeable to the treaty of Westphalia, upon just, solid, lasting, and honourable principles, his Imperial Majesty cannot, on the other part, perceive, after duly weighing the answer, the promised ease, and that paternal calmness wished for by him in the attainment of this pacific object. In the interim, the Prussian minister of state, de Hardenberg, a few days after the Prussian ministerial note had been signed, went from Berlin to Basle, with new credentials, dated 28th February, purposely to continue and finish the negotiation of peace which had been begun by the late Count de Goltz, a Major General in the Prussian service, and that King's plenipotentiary minister, in virtue of an appointment, dated the 8th December 1794, the result of which peace negotiations are now universally known.

The situation of things having been greatly altered, by this separate peace, it is not only the well-meaning conviction of his Imperial Majesty, but becomes indispensably necessary for the Electors, Princes, and States, in order, to the acceleration of an universal peace, to send, agreeable to the treaty of Westphalia, and their right of co-operation, a deputation for a Congress of peace, in the smallest possible numbers, and to deliver their opinions thereon to his Imperial Majesty.

His Majesty in the mean time eagerly expects the approbation of the Empire: the Electors, Princes, and States have, according to the Leopoldian Electoral capitulation of 1790, on account of their immediate influence or interest, in peace negotiations, a full right and title to send their own ambassadors, who, notwithstanding, according to a declaration of our Imperial predecessor, Joseph I. of glorious memory, made to the Diet on the 18th of July 1709, are to be necessarily admonished by the Emperor and the Empire, not to abuse their powers (as might have been done from time to time by some of them) in not considering themselves as

Estates of the Empire, nor the countries possessed by them, on whose account it is done, as districts of the Empire; but in such a manner as to acknowledge the connection with his Imperial Majesty and the Empire, upon which their true greatness and happiness depend.

The political importance and weight of Germany, is founded upon a happy concordance of the universal will of the Empire, the Electors, Princes, and Estates, legally combined with their head and its lasting weal, upon a regard of the inviolability of its principles and the decrees of the Empire.

His Imperial Majesty himself is subject to the laws; he has, as the executor of the laws, the constitutional confidence, as head to the Electors, Princes, and States, that they will not act in the present important consideration of affairs, respecting the peace of the Empire, against the contents of the Treaty of Westphalia, and decree of the Empire of the 30th of April 1793, according to its whole tenor, which shews the necessity of persevering in their endeavours until Germany is delivered from an unexampled war, and until a just, honourable, and equitable peace, so earnestly wished for, can be restored to the Empire upon constitutional and just principles.

IMPERIAL Note communicated to the Cabinet of Berlin, dated Feb. 14. above referred to.

"HIS Majesty, the Emperor, in his quality of Supreme Chief of the Empire, is indeed disposed to open conferences for a peace; but there are many difficulties which seem to oppose this object. In consequence of which, his Imperial Majesty wishes to consult and concert measures with his Majesty the King of Prussia, upon preparatory means, tending to accomplish that object; particularly as according to the general rumours, his Prussian Majesty had already made some advances, in order to attempt to obtain a negotiation of a peace. A more precise knowledge of which, on the part of his Imperial Majesty, particularly in his quality as a Chief of the Empire, might, perhaps, be an effective means to accelerate the success of these pacific undertakings.

(Signed) PRINCE REUSS."

ANSWER from the Cabinet of Berlin to the above Note.

"HIS Majesty the King, sees with pleasure, that his Majesty the Emperor, from motives of paternal care and patriotism,

tism, in his quality of Supreme Chief, has, in some manner given his sanction to the expression of a general wish for a suspension of hostilities, and for an expedient peace, which had been presented to him, and that his Imperial Majesty has declared, that he is ready to enter into preliminaries for that peace.

"His Majesty the King also, some time past, having sent General Count Goltz to Balle, to treat upon an exchange of prisoners, had given him orders to try to discover the dispositions of the French nation respecting peace, and the means of

effecting a negotiation; but the illness and death of that minister have put a stop to all ulterior proceedings: nothing has passed, nor indeed could any thing pass, in this business, with respect to the German Empire, since his Majesty the King was obliged to wait for the supreme ratification of the *conclusum* of the Diet, containing the proposal for peace, as well as the amicable overtures made by his Imperial Majesty on that subject.

(Signed)

FINKENSTEIN.

ALVENSLEBEN.

HAUGWITZ."

Berlin, Feb. 26.

REVIEW OF NEW BOOKS.

The History of the Reign of George the Third, King of Great Britain, &c. from the conclusion of the sixth session of the fourteenth parliament, in 1780, to the end of the seventh session of the sixteenth parliament of Great Britain, in 1790. vol. 3. 8vo. 6s. boards. *Evans.*

THE following reflections will show the political sentiments of this author:

"THERE is little in the present appearance of European politics to sooth philanthropy, or to encourage expectation. The fond visions of benevolent speculation are frustrated by the depraved practice of mankind; and though changes in the civil state of men will necessarily be wrought from the diffusion of knowledge, the inequality of property, and the funding system, the experience of the present day affords little reason to welcome such events.

"Revolutions effected by the populace, are especially to be dreaded. However right in their sentiments, or honest in their intentions, the multitude cannot be temperate in their actions, or wise in the direction of their irresistible efforts. To prevent such evils is always laudable; but there is only one infallible mode of preventing revolutions, and that is, by making them unnecessary. The statesman who would preserve his country from the calamities of which he has been so recently a witness, must be instructed by the example: he must, by the most rigid economy, guard against that fatal derangement of public credit, which has overwhelmed France in an abyss of misery; and a prudent attention to the grievances of the subject must, in all cases, anticipate complaint. Whatever the constitution of

modern society, and the improved state of human knowledge, has obviously rendered obsolete, ought not to be too tenaciously retained; and it should be remembered, that while reform proceeds from the governing powers themselves, it may be conducted with prudence.

"If, from the more extended range of European politics, we contract our view to the narrow circuit of our domestic concerns, the patriotic mind will see but little cause for exultation, and will find many things to reprove and to deplore. The war system, so inimical to the peace and prosperity of a commercial people, and which has been uniformly condemned by all sound politicians, is still pursued on every frivolous occasion; an inattention to economy, the only virtue which can save the country, is too little regarded in almost every department of government.

"But we lament, with still deeper concern, the state of parties in this nation. The reformers are visionary, violent, and exorbitant in their demands; the party of the court are tenacious of every abuse. We regard, with a religious awe, the great principles of the constitution, and we should tremble at the innovation which shook one single pillar of it in church or state. But practical reforms endanger nothing; and those which would contribute most to the ease and happiness of the people, are the least formidable to the government. The peace establishment of the country ought undoubtedly to be greatly reduced; war, and every cause that can operate to increase the public debt, ought most cautiously to be avoided, as the first and greatest of evils. Even in the levying and collecting of the taxes, many improvements might be suggested for

for the ease of the subject and the relief of the poor. The administration of justice should be burdened with as little expence as possible; and the system of the law ought to be simplified, amended, and explained."

Sketches of a History of Literature; containing Lives and Characters of the most eminent Writers in different Languages, ancient and modern, and critical remarks on their Works: together with several literary Essays. The whole designed as a Directory to guide the Judgement, and form the Taste, in reading the best Authors. By the late Robert Alves, A. M. To which is prefixed, a short Biographical Account of the Author. 8vo. 5s. boards. Cadell.

THERE is not, perhaps, in the whole circle of the arts and sciences, any subject so much hackneyed as that of literary, or, as it is sometimes called, classical criticism. But we should have fewer critical compositions, and directories of taste and judgment, if a just estimate were made of the qualities and accomplishments necessary to philosophical criticism; which, at the same time that it marks the discriminating features of different authors, traces what is excellent in each, up to principles common to all the arts and sciences.

Mr Alves has by no means accomplished what he has promised in his preface. He appears to have been a man of considerable taste, but no philosopher. That our readers may judge for themselves, we produce an extract not unfavourable for the author, who, had he promised less, might have been less liable to censure.

Of Dr Johnson he says: "To draw even a sketch of this character is extremely difficult *; so mixed and rude an original is scarcely to be found; and from this strange mixture in his character, it is extremely difficult to assign its leading feature.

"As a critic and drawer of characters, in which he so much delights, and has got so much fame, he affects caricatura, grotesque, and the terrible, tragic manner of Salvator Rosa. He is bold and imperious,

* "It is difficult to avoid indignation, or to express it without severity. To the friends and admirers of Dr Johnson, the author can only offer, as his apology, the unjust and abusive attack made by the Doctor upon most, if not all the best of our English poets, with a view, as it would appear, to humble all merit except his own, and strike to the dust the noblest monuments of human genius.

and dashes, with severity and gloom, the greatest part of his portraits. Sometimes one passion, sometimes another, predominates, and holds the pencil to the delineation. Prejudice, ill-nature, whim, vanity, envy, all take their turns.

"One principle, however, seems to reign through the whole, and to prevail on all occasions, to wit †, a certain air of arrogance and surly disdain, as if the author was infinitely above those of whom he writes.

"He was a Diogenes in criticism, always querulous and grumbling; a Scalliger, whimsical and vain; a Zoilus, abusing a Shakespeare, a Milton, or a Gray; a finder of faults in his contemporaries from envy; snarling and backbiting them without mercy, and pouring out against them incessant floods of gall, that shewed how much his heart was torn with ever-knawing envy, and the most fiery jealousy.

"He has been said to be religious, but he was rather superstitious; and for which some of his friends were pleased to call him one of the best of men, as well as one of the greatest geniuses.

"And his religion, however regular he might have been in the observance of its forms, or however punctual in his devotions, did not certainly manifest itself either in his heart or life; and he was a strong instance how much a man may deceive himself, as well as others, in this respect.

"The leading features, however, seem to have been vanity, envy, and an austere kind of arrogance that led him to despise and abuse, not only equal or inferior, but far superior merit to his own.

"Upon the whole, Dr Johnson's merit is only to be considered apart from his faults, if it is at all possible to separate them. His merit, as a man of genius, was conspicuous where it shone by itself, and untainted by the peculiarities and infirmities of his disposition.

"As author of the Rambler, and Idler, and the Prince of Abyssinia, he must be always mentioned with praise, as here his genius appears to most advantage, and with fewest of his faults. He was then a young writer, and shewed not much of that severe arrogance which afterwards

† "This is particularly visible in his Lives of the English Poets.

‡ "See his account of Gray, Shenstone, Lyttleton, Hammond, &c. but the tender Hammond he has abused on account of his connection with Chesterfield, whom the Doctor hated."

marked, so strongly, both his literary and philosophical effusions.

"A certain sublimity, as well as melancholy of imagination, marks even his earliest productions. He was more struck with the terrible and tragic, than the beautiful or gay. In nature he always described the most awful or solemn scenes; and in the moral world he took most delight in the recital of human misery, the fall of greatness, the disappointments of ambition, or misfortunes, from levity or extravagance, in the lower spheres of life.

"His style was even then stiff and majestic; but it was also strong and nervous, and full of that pompous and splendid eloquence, which, at first sight, is so generally agreeable."

A Sketch of the Campaign of 1793; a Poem. Part I. Letters from an Officer of the Guards, on the Continent, to a Friend in Devonshire. 4to. 4s. sewed. *Cadell & Davies.*

THE following description of the march to Greenwich, is a favourable specimen of this whimsical poem:

"Or my supper, so lately in Devonshire
trick'd,

Torn away from my friends, and my pullet
half pick'd;

Scarce suffer'd to bid them a parting adieu!

By the help of four horses to London I flew,
And hasten'd to join the brigade in the Park,
Assembling tow'ards Greenwich to march and
embark.

Had you witness'd the scene, you'd have
thought, I am sure,

Of Hogarth's, this march was a caricature.

Prim'd with Whitebread's entire, and their
bosom-friend gin,

A long time elaps'd ere they form'd to fall in.

* * * * *

All smoothly went on in the front of our line,
But the rear, O ye Gods! who on earth could
define?

Not a single pot-alehouse escap'd an assault,
And they drain'd to the dregs ev'ry barrel of
malt.

Supported between two battalion-men, here,
Hissing hot from the bung, reel'd a tall grenadier.

Two damsels attending, his armour to bear,
As drunk as the staggering hero were there;
His cross belts and pouch the fair Phillida bore,
While his cap Amaryllis triumphantly wore!
Our march was retarded by whiskies and gigs;
Mad oxen, mad drivers, and obstinate pigs,
Men boxing, dogs barking, and women in
tears,

And noises that near crack'd the drums of our
cars.

Carts follow'd to pick up all stragglers they
found,

Who, unable to move, had repos'd on the
ground.

"Midst a bustle, to which I can nothing
compare,

At length we arriv'd at the Hospital-square;
Our Sov'reign, God bless him! belov'd and
rever'd,

Benignantly smiling, amongst us appear'd.
Around him those patterns of excellence shone.
Those jewels, that lustre reflect on his throne,
A grenadier drunk from the centre rank reel'd
And hiccuping, up to his Majesty wheel'd.

"Never mind all these Jacobins, GEORGE, but
be quiet,

We'll quell them as quick as we'd quell you a
riot."

The King was delighted, and laugh'd out a-
loud;

And the fellow receiv'd three huzzas from the
crowd.

The transports in readiness waited in sight,
And we saw every soldier embark'd before
night."—

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P O E T R Y.

FOR THE SCOTS MAGAZINE.

THE ASCENSION.

IN IMITATION OF MILTON'S STYLE.

CELESTIAL, love! for God's eternal Son
To leave th' ineffable delights of heav'n,
And from the dreary brink of yawning hell
To snatch rebellious man! For this the frame,
The languid frame of mortals he assum'd;
For this he bore, the contumely of Pride,
The jeering scoff of Envy, and the smile
Of insolent Disdain; For this the cup
Of an incens'd Divinity he drained;
For this he trod the gloomy shades of Death,
And, bursting thro' the gloom profound of
Night,

Re-sought th' empyreal mansions of his God.

But who the glory of that scene can tell,
When from the Olive Mount, array'd in light,
To th' exquisite abodes of blest Supreme,
The Son of Heav'n wing'd his mysterious way!

Lo! what a blaze of glory streams around,
Where yonder cloud, emboss'd with downy
gold,

Lustre sublime! of dazzling light, descends!
'Tis the resurgent Messenger of Heav'n,
That comes the King of Glory to convey
Where stands the throne of God! Radiant as
morn,

When thro' cerulean ether shines the Son,
The mighty Conqueror of the infernal powers,
Triumphant rides on his celestial car!

At Heav'n's eternal portico arriv'd,
With loud acclaim, hosannahs sound his praise,
And saints and angels, that together joy,
Where flow the streams of life, return the peal.
Forthwith they bear him, crown'd with death-
less bays,

To where Omnipotence enthroned sits,
Veiled with ambient radiance, to receive
His only Son, the Saviour of a World.

Him at the Omnisc One's right hand they
place,

And, lost in wonder, reverently adore!

Again th' empyreal choir resume their songs,
While with his Sire th' immortal Heir of
Heav'n

Holds high communion, trampling upon Hell
U.

ADDRESS TO CONTENTMENT.

FROM LADY MANNERS' POEMS.

CONTENTMENT, rosy, dimpled fair,
'Thou brightest daughter of the sky,
Why dost thou to the hut repair,
And from the gilded palace fly?

I've trac'd thee on the peasant's cheek;
I've mark'd thee in the milkmaid's smile;
I've heard thee loudly laugh and speak,
Amid the sons of want and toil.

Yet, in the circles of the great,
Where Fortune's gifts are all combin'd,
I've sought thee early, sought thee late,
And ne'er thy lovely form could find.

Since then from wealth and pomp you flee,
I ask but competence and Thee.

EPIGRAM.

BY PETER PINDAR, ESQ.

SEE Clodio, happy in his own dear sense;
And, hark! the world cries—"Coxcomb in th'
excess."

Now let me undertake the Pop's defence—
What man could ever be content with less?

THE PHILOSOPHER'S STONE.

LONG have the learned sought without success
To find what you alone, O PITT, possess!
Thou only hast the magic power to draw
A GUINEA from a HEAD not worth a STRAW.

ADDRESS

SPOKEN BY MRS SIDDONS AT HER BENEFIT;
APRIL 1795.

YES, 'tis the pulse of life! my fears were vain!
I wake, I breathe, and am myself again,
Still in this nether world! no seraph yet!
Nor walk my spirit when the sun is set,
With troubled step to haunt the fatal board,
Where I died last—by poison or the sword;
And blanch each honest cheek with deeds of
night,
Done here so oft by dim and doubtful light.

—To drop all metaphor, that little bell
Call'd back reality and broke the spell.
No heroine claims your tears with tragic tone;
A very woman—scarce restrains her own!
Can she, with fiction, charm the cheated mind;
When to be grateful is the part assign'd?
Ah, no! she scorns the trappings of her art;
No theme but truth, no prompter but the heart.

But, Ladies, say, must I alone unmask,
Is here no other actress? Let me ask.
Believe me, those who best the heart dissect;
Know every Woman studies stage-effect.
She moulds her manners to the parts she fills,
As Instinct teaches, or as Humour wills;
And, as the grave or gay her talent calls,
Acts in the drama till the curtain falls.

First, how her little breast with triumph swells,
When the red coral rings its silver bells!
To play in pantomime is then the rage
Along the carpet's many-colour'd stage;
Or lip her merry thoughts with loud endeavour,
Now here, now there—in noise and mischief
ever!

A school girl next, she curls her hair in papers,
And mimics father's gout and mother's vapours;

Discards her doll, bribes Betty for romances;
Playful at church, and serious when she dances;
Tramples alike on customs and on toes,
And whispers all she hears to all she knows;
Terror of caps and wigs and sober notions!
A romp! that longest of perpetual motions!
—Till tam'd and tortur'd into foreign graces;
She sports her lovely face at public places;
And with blue laughing eyes, behind her fan,
First acts her part with that great actor, *Man*.

Too soon a *Flirt*, approach her, and she flies;
Frowns when pursu'd, and, when intreated,
sighs!

Plays with unhappy men as cats with mice;
Till fading beauty hints the late advice.
Her prudence dictates what her pride disdain'd,
And now she sues to slaves herself had chain'd.

Then comes that good old character, a *Wife*,
With all the dear, distracting cares of life;
A thousand cards a-day at doors to leave,
And in return, a thousand cards receive;
Rouge high, play deep, to lead the ton aspire,
With nightly blaze set *Portland* place on fire;
Snatch half a glimpse at Concert, Opera, Ball,
A Meteor trac'd by none, tho' seen by all;
And when her shatter'd nerves forbid to foam,
In very spleen—rehearse the girl at home.

Last the grey *Dowager*, in ancient flounces,
With snuff and spectacles the age denounces;
Boast how the Sires of this degenerate life
Knelt for a look and duel'd for a smile;
The scourge and ridicule of Goth and Vandal,
Her tea she sweetens, as she sips, with scandal;
With modern Belles eternal warfare wages;
Like her own birds that clamour from their
cages;

And shuffles round to hear her tale to all,
Like some old Ruin, "nodding to its fall!"

Thus WOMAN makes her entrance and her exit,
Then most an actress when she least suspects it,
Yet Nature oft peeps out and mars the plot,
Each lesson lost, each poor pretence forgot;
Full oft, with energy that scorns controul,
At once lights up the features of the soul;
Unlocks each thought chain'd down by coward
Art;

And to full day the latent passions start!

But *she*, whose first best wish is your applause,
Herself exemplifies the truth she draws.
Born on the stage—thro' every shifting scene,
Obscure or bright, tempestuous or serene,
Still has your smile her trembling spirit fir'd!
And can *she* act, with thoughts like these in-
spir'd?

Thus from *her* mind all artifice *she* flings,
All skill, all practice, now unmeaning things;
To you, uncheck'd, each genuine feeling flows,
For all that life endears—to you the owes.

SONNET TO LOVE.

O Thou, who bid'st the gay, romantic mind,
That Hope's aspiring, trembling pinions bear,
Range the sweet realms of Fancy unconfin'd,
And glow with rapture for a stranger fair!

Say can thy influence, wild, eccentric Love,
When souls, already kindled, long to meet,
In breasts unknown congenial wishes move,
And bring thy vot'ries to the same retreat?

Ah, no!—too flatt'ring, visionary thought!
When Reason shares the light, and bars the
way,

I ought to turn, but cannot what I ought,
I go, in darkness and despair to stray.

Yet blest, if she my simple lines approve,
Whose praise I honour, and whose mind I love.

DESCRIPTION OF THREE CLASSES OF
MANKIND.

HE, 'mongst his fellows, has the highest place,
The pride and honour of the human race,
Who in his own great comprehensive mind
Can ev'ry source of bright instruction find;
Knows all the past, and can, with eagle eye,
Pierce the recesses of futurity;
Nor whilst such objects own his judgment's
pow'r,

Neglects the business of the present hour.

The next is he, who blest with modest sense,
To no superior talents makes pretence;
Can see what men his veneration claim,
And lights his torch from their more vivid
flame;

Their counsel takes, their minds to his com-
bines,

And modest by reflected lustre shines.

The next a sad and useless race on earth,
To nought or good or glorious giving birth,
Who ignorantly or perversely wrong,
Deaf to each eloquence of pen or tongue,
By instinct learned, by inaction wise,
Experience's maturest rules supplies;
The bard's high rapture eyes with cold disdain,
And hears the sage his wisdom pour in vain:
History for them unheeded opes the page,
Fraught with the experience of many an age.

AN ELEGY.

BY JAMES GRAY.

SOFT let me tread the hallow'd ground,
A Druid's buried near!
And can I pass a Druid's grave,
Nor drop a friendly tear?

Short is the path, and broad the way,
That leads unto the tomb;
The flow'rs of youth but seldom bud,
Or wither in their bloom.

The vernal breezes sweetly breathe,
And all their beauties wake;
When, lo! a storm descends, and they
Are ravish'd from the stalk.

Full many a youth in flow'ry prime
Indulges hope to-day,
Who never sees to-morrow dawn,
Death's unsuspected prey.

But while I weep in mournful strains,
O'er youthful years laid low;
Still let me pause, nor dare blasphemous
The Hand that gives the blow.

How many different ills conspire
To sour the cup of life!
What various passions vex the breast,
With unabating strife!

The woes that harrow up the heart
Increase with ev'ry day;
Death is our only hope, and he
In mercy ends the fray.

Hail! highly favoured of heav'n,
Who safely on the shore,
Without concern, behold the wreck
That serv'd to waft you o'er.
But chiefly hail! lamented youth,
On whose green grave I ly:
While round me stalks thy pensive ghost
In fullen majesty.

No more shall Malice wound thy fame,
Or Envy's tale be spread;
For sacred is the silent grave,
And hallow'd are the dead.

No longer wilt thou, here and there,
An hapless wand'rer roam;
Earth lends her mantle, and supplies,
An unmolested home.

As, rescu'd from the bleaching wave,
Thy body turns to dust;
Rememb'rance oft will drop a tear,
And own thy fate unjust.

The traveller, who passes by,
With weeping heart will read,
The mournful lay which marks thy tomb,
And soothe thy pensive shade.

FOR THE SCOTS MAGAZINE.

VERSES

ON THE DEATH OF R— L—, A BOY OF EIGHT
YEARS OF AGE, WHO DIED JULY 3. 1795.

BARONEL Bank, you bloom right fair,
But where's the flow'r I nourish'd there?
Ah me! your braces renew my woes!
The cruel frost, there, nipt my rose!

Baronel Bank, you bloom right fair,
But, Ah! to me you bring despair!

True, oft among your verges green,
My little lovely flower I've seen;
Now from its bush, the rose is torn,
While in my bosom rests the thorn!

Baronel Bank, &c.

Happy was he, in playful game,
Till Death, the cruel spoiler came;
And while his heart was fixt on thee,
Death tore him from your sweets, and me!

Baronel Bank, &c.

Whilom, we hand in hand did rove,
And cull'd the flowers in ilka grove;
But now I cry, with startings wild!
"O cruel Spoiler! where's my child?"

Baronel Braes, ye bloom, &c.

No angling in the *Moufe*, I see,
Nor on the *Echoing-seat* sits he;
Cold, cold, in the Church-yard he lies,
Nor heeds my tears, nor minds my sighs!

Baronel Braes, &c.

Yet my lov'd boy I'll see one day—
When eas'd of life, and earthly clay,
And freed from all terrestrial woes,
I'll climb the sky, and join my rose.

Baronel Braes, ye bloom right fair,
But Ah! to me you bring despair.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

AUSTRIAN LOAN.

Lord Grenville, in moving the third reading of the bill for guaranteeing the payment of the Austrian Loan, simply observed, that the subject, through a variety of channels, was so amply before their Lordships, and the political expediency of the measure was so apparent, as to render it unnecessary for him to intrude on their Lordships in recommending it.

It was opposed by the Duke of Norfolk and the Earl of Lauderdale, who expressed, in the strongest manner, their disapprobation of it, contending for the inability of the Emperor to effect any thing decisive against France without the general concurrence of the Empire; and, *secondly*, for his insincerity, and real wishes for a peace with France, which certain parts of his conduct no longer rendered problematical; and, *thirdly*, for the very inadequate security we had for the repayment of the sum. When the House divided,

For it,	60
Against it,	12
Majority,	—48.

DUCHY OF CORNWALL.

June 22. *The Earl of Lauderdale* observed, that previous to the discussion of the bill, for fixing the establishment of the Prince of Wales, it was proper that the very important question of that Prince's right to the arrears or proceeds of the Duchy of Cornwall, during his minority, should be determined. In his idea, the opinion of the Judges, relative thereto, should be previously taken. He would not hazard an opinion on the question, in a legal point of view, as he did not profess to be learned in the law; but in his view of the statute of Edward III. on which the question was said so much to depend, the Duchy appertained to the Prince in the light of "fee simple." Should his motion for the attendance of the Judges be agreed to, what he intended was to propose the following questions to them:—*1st*, What was the nature of the Prince's estate in the Duchy of Cornwall?—*2d*, When did that estate vest in him?—*3d*, At what period was he entitled to the proceeds?—And *4th*, Was the King to receive the revenues of the Duchy of Cornwall, during the minority, without rendering an account thereof?—His Lordship then moved, that the Judges do attend in their places on Wednesday next.

Earl Meira said, that he hoped his ob-

servations would induce the noble Earl to withdraw his motion: he fully agreed with him on the Prince's right to the proceeds of the Duchy during his minority: he had long been of that mind, and knew, that when the Prince's affairs were last agitated in Parliament, that he had been pressed to urge that right; however, the question then appeared of such a delicate nature, as bringing an issue between persons so nearly connected, and also regarding the question politically, that the idea was then dropped. The Prince's right to this accumulation, during his minority, remained still undecided; and if it were deemed advisable to bring it to issue, the mode recommended by the noble Earl, was perhaps the worst that could be taken, as the opinion of the Judges in that House was the *dernier resort*, or appeal, in all questions of property; this idea plainly indicated the propriety of trying the issue precisely essential, and in this light, the Court of Chancery appeared to him the proper place; and in case the decision there was not satisfactory, that House could be appealed to; whereas if that House was recurred to in the first instance, the advantage of further appeal would be entirely done away. He also observed, that the provisions of the bill about to be considered, did not at all involve or affect the Prince's claim to the property in question.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Clarence observed, that the question appeared to him of the greatest importance.—Property to upwards of 233,000*l.* was involved in it, and which, if now vested in the Prince, would render a great part of the provision of the bill about to be considered entirely useless. His Royal Highness also observed, that he deemed the bill so questionable in its nature, that he meant to intrude his opinions thereof on their Lordships in every stage of it.

Earl Lauderdale, after some explanation, agreed to withdraw his motion.

PRINCE OF WALES' ESTABLISHMENT.

On the bill for the establishment of the Prince of Wales being read,

Earl Cholmondely rose, and read from a paper which he held in his hand, to the following effect:—"I am authorised by his Royal Highness the Prince, to signify to your Lordships his acquiescence on the present occasion, in whatever the wisdom of Parliament shall recommend."

His Royal Highness the Duke of Clarence rose,

rose, and said, that however he must naturally approve of the main object of the bill, yet there were several parts of its provisions, and even its principle, in certain views, which he totally disapproved; his first objection was, that by it the arrangements of the Prince's debts were entirely taken out of his hands, and his Royal Highness thereby deprived of that popularity which would result to himself from the propositions which he certainly would have made on the occasion. The manner also in which the business was introduced to Parliament, also had his hearty condemnation; and he informed their Lordships, that one of the stipulations made by the Prince on the occasion of his marriage was, that he should be perfectly exonerated from his debts: by this was understood an instantaneous exoneration, and not, as it now turned out to be, a gradual extinction of nine or ten years. He was at a loss to reconcile such a line of conduct towards the heir apparent, with the usual economy of ministers—of the generous character of the British minister—those ministers who, with so little hesitation, gave 200,000*l.* per annum to Sardinia, 1,200,000*l.* to Prussia, and whole millions to Austria, that those should scruple to appropriate a comparatively trivial sum for such necessary occasions, and where the ease, comfort, and happiness of an amiable young woman was concerned, who was torn from her family and connections. If the Prince had been allowed his just rights in the arrears of the Duchy of Cornwall, his present embarrassed situation would have been prevented.

Lord Grenville, in defence of the bill, observed, that ministers deemed it their duty to mould the measure without reference to any individual opinion, or even to that of any set of men, but in such way as they thought most conducive to the real interest and honour of the illustrious person chiefly concerned. As to its main object, he thought there could be no difference of opinion, as it related to the maintenance of the state, the dignity of the heir apparent to the crown, and the eldest son of an illustrious family, to whom the nation owes such obligations for asserting its liberties and independence, and preserving the genuine constitution of the country. With respect to the idea of the Prince arranging the payment of his debts, perhaps it might not be found so practicable, as an effectual security could only be held out by Parliament, and in the arrangements made on the occasion, their Lordships had heard the Prince's concurrence

officially announced. It was obviously proper, nay necessary, that his Royal Highness should be relieved from his embarrassments; and the question of importance was, the quantum or proportion of his income to be applied to the extinction of his debts; and on the whole, in his view of the subject, a larger proportion was proposed to be appropriated than he should think proper. However, as the measure now stood, and as coming from the other House of Parliament, he did not hesitate to say, that it would be proper for their Lordships to concur in the dispositions already made by the Commons, and such appeared to be the general wish of the public.

The Duke of Bedford said, that he imagined his sentiments on the occasion would not be pleasing to any party. When the bill came to be considered in the detail, he would have as well to censure the extravagance of his Royal Highness as the conduct of ministers towards him. Though his Royal Highness was censurable, yet he would not go so far as others did—to court popularity, or, for more sinister motives, to magnify his extravagance into crimes. The Prince owed much of his embarrassment to ministers allowing him so limited an income, which, when his affairs were last considered in Parliament, he had repeatedly assured them would not do. His Grace censured the ill-conceived parsimony of ministers on this occasion, and contrasted it with their profusion in support of their chimerical or wicked objects in the war.

25. In a Committee of the House, a loud desultory debate took place on the bill for the establishment of the Prince of Wales, but which regarded more its general principle than the provision of it. In detail, the several clauses afterwards passed the Committee without observation or amendment; after which the House resumed, received the report, and ordered the bill to be read a third time on the 26th.

27. This day his Majesty came to the House of Peers, and being in his royal robes seated on the throne, a message was sent from his Majesty to the House of Commons, commanding their attendance in the House of Peers; and the Commons being come hither accordingly, his Majesty was pleased to give the royal assent to the bill for regulating the Prince's establishment, &c. The Speaker then addressed his Majesty in the name of the Commons; after which his Majesty was
pleased

pleased to deliver the following most gracious speech from the throne :

" My Lords and Gentlemen,

" The zealous and uniform regard which you have shewn to the general interests of my people, and particularly the prudent, firm, and spirited support which you have continued to afford me in the prosecution of the great contest in which we are still unavoidably engaged, demand my warmest acknowledgments.

" The encouragement which my allies must derive from the knowledge of your sentiments, and the extraordinary exertions which you have enabled me to make in supporting and augmenting my naval and military forces, afford the means most likely to conduce to the restoration of peace to these kingdoms, and to the re-establishment of general tranquillity, on a secure, an honourable, and a lasting foundation.

" Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

" I have to return you my hearty thanks for the liberal and ample supplies which the resources of the country have enabled you to provide, beyond all former example, for the various exigencies of the public service. I have also to acknowledge with peculiar sensibility, the recent proof which you have given me of your attachment to my person and family, in the provision which you have made for settling the establishment of the Prince and Princess of Wales, and for extricating the Prince from the incumbrances in which he was involved.

" My Lords and Gentlemen,

" It is impossible to contemplate the internal situation of the enemy with whom we are contending, without indulging a hope, that the present circumstances of France may, in their effects, hasten the return of such a state of order and regular government, as may be capable of maintaining the accustomed relations of amity and peace with other powers. The issue, however, of these extraordinary transactions is out of the reach of human foresight. Till that desirable period arrives, when my subjects can be restored to the secure enjoyments of the blessings of peace, I shall not fail to make the most effectual use of the force which you have put into my hands. It is with the utmost satisfaction that I have recently received the advices of an important and brilliant success obtained over the enemy by a detachment of my fleet under the able conduct of Lord Bridport; and I rely on the continuance of the distinguished bravery and

conduct of my fleets and armies, and of the zeal, spirit, and perseverance of my people, which have been uniformly manifested through the whole course of this just and necessary war."

Then the Lord Chancellor, by his Majesty's command, said,

" My Lords and Gentlemen,

" It is his Majesty's royal will and pleasure, that this Parliament be prorogued to Wednesday the 5th day of August next, to be then here holden; and this Parliament is accordingly prorogued to Wednesday the 5th day of August next."

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

PEACE OR WAR.

May 27. *Mr Wilberforce* rose to support his motion for an immediate peace, or for at least an attempt being made, as soon as possible, to bring about a general pacification. *Mr Wilberforce* took a retrospective view of the objects, the motives, and the probable consequences of the war in which we are now engaged; he anticipated the arguments which the friends of the war might urge against his motion; and after exposing the perfidy of our allies, and the instability of Continental connections, entreated gentlemen to look to the internal situation of this country and of Ireland, where the taxes and high price of provisions bore so hard on the lower classes of the people, that they could no longer be expected to support, with patience, their daily accumulating burdens. Every consideration, both of policy and interest, of humanity and religion, now induced us to seek for peace; nor could he see any strong objection that could be urged against the proposition he would make, which was, "That it is the opinion of this House, that the present circumstances of France do not preclude government from entertaining proposals of general pacification; or from attempting a negotiation for peace, provided the same may be effected on sure terms, and in an honourable manner."

Mr Duncombe made a very spirited speech to second the motion, and enforce the arguments of *Mr Wilberforce*.

The Secretary at War (*Mr Wyndham*) rose in reply. He condemned the proposition of the hon. gentleman, as militating against the repeatedly declared sentiments and decisions of the House. Propositions of this kind coming from Great Britain, must tend to cheer their spirits and animate their exertions, and, above all, impress

press them with the idea, that the people of this country were adverse to the war. Neither could he see there was at this moment a greater probability of rendering a peace with France lasting or secure, than at any former period since the revolution. He concluded with moving the order of the day on the motion.

Mr Fox, at considerable length, and with his usual eloquence and ability, contended for the adoption of the motion, as a peculiar policy at the present juncture. He contended, that the disposition of France, towards a general pacification, should be met by this country, and that we should follow the sound policy of many of our allies in making peace with her. The late conduct of France, as well as what passed during the mission of Sir Frederick Eden to that country, proved, that that she had no objection, and was even desirous to treat for peace with any of its opponents, let their form of government be what it may. Much stress, it appeared, was laid on the commotions in Paris; let gentlemen recollect the various insurrections, massacres, and internal revolutions, which had taken place there since the beginning of the war, and see how little advantage the external enemies of France have gained by them. Her armies were uniformly victorious, and were animated by the spirit of repressing their enemies. It mattered, therefore, little to us, whether the Jacobins or Moderates had the ascendancy; whether Robespierre or Tallien were the dictator, England was alike opposed:—he thought that peace was the only thing that could save us; the enemy seemed to make advances of that sort, it was our duty to meet them.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer objected to the wording of the motion, and the statement of different arguments in support of it, which led, in his opinion, to a fallacy, by supposing the question simply to be, whether a peace, on fair and honourable terms, is not preferable to war? On that question, every man must be of the same opinion. But a fair, honourable, and secure peace being the only object of the war, another question arose for the consideration of the House, namely, whether you are more likely by waiting, and taking every advantage that opportunity may afford you, to conclude such a peace, than by prematurely making overtures for negotiation, at a time when there is little probability they could be productive of any beneficial effect? This was the practical question to be considered, and it must

be remembered. From experience, we had known the rapid and felicitous effects of a secure peace, which even in a few years had taught us, and would again oblige us to forget the losses and calamities of the war. He was glad to find, from his hon. friend's speech, that he considered France as much weakened; because the more that country was weakened, the greater was our security in making a peace; and he would say, that he thought that security was daily improving. He saw nothing to dismal in the loss of our allies as some gentlemen argued. With the conduct of Prussia, he owned the country had a right to be disgusted; but that was no reason why it should be set up, either as a lesson or an example. The question, as far as related to negotiation, was never—Whether we could treat with France as a republic; but whether there was at the time any government or regular power with which we could treat at all? With regard to the rescript of the Emperor, he saw nothing in it inconsistent with his continuing his exertions against France as King of Bohemia, or Arch-Duke of Austria. He might do that, which, as head of the Empire, he might find it necessary to deviate from. And, in the latter case, might be party to a negotiation for peace at a time when, in his other capacity, he might make the most vigorous preparations and exertions for the continuance of the war. The amount of his declaration, he contended to be no more than a readiness to negotiate for peace, when proper terms could be obtained. He concluded a long speech, by a comparative state of the resources of both countries, as they appeared to him to be, and voted for the order of the day.

Mr Fox said a few words in explanation.

Mr Wilberforce replied to the arguments against his motion, in a very eloquent and impressive manner, after which the House divided.

For *Mr Wilberforce's* motion, 26

Against it, 201

Majority, —115.

IMPERIAL LOAN.

28. *Mr Pitt* moved the order of the day for the House resolving itself into a committee to consider of the convention with his Imperial Majesty.—*Mr Pitt* then said, that this subject had already been so frequently debated and blended with other topics, that he did not think it very necessary to go at present into any great length on it. A majority of the House had repeatedly, and very recently, decid-

ed,

ed, that it was of the utmost importance to this country, and to the general success of the present war, to gain over and secure so powerful a military ally as his Imperial Majesty. The amount of the sum 4,600,000l. and the number of troops to be furnished, viz. 200,000 men, had already been stated in former debates, and every motive of prudence and policy seemed as yet to countenance the measure. Mr Pitt then referred to the original convention, and concluded by moving, that it is the opinion of this committee, provision be made for the payment of the dividends for guaranteeing the loan on account of his Imperial Majesty, in pursuance of the convention signed on the 4th of May 1795.

Mr Fox said, he would not repeat the arguments urged on former occasions, but would reserve what new observations he had to make for some future stage of the business, particularly the report. There were some reflections, however, which he could not withhold, and these regarded the rescript lately published by his Imperial Majesty, which, if it was authentic, left us scarcely a doubt but that a peace would be soon concluded between the Emperor, as head of the Empire, and the French republic, which he did not seem to hesitate to acknowledge. A month, therefore, after our becoming security for the immense sum of 4,600,000l. to procure the co-operation of this powerful ally, we might see ourselves and the common cause deserted by him, as by the other powers, whose good faith and cordial co-operation we had, on former occasions, so highly extolled.

Mr Hyslop wished to know, whether certain monies, with which it appeared the Emperor stood chargeable, were to make part of the proposed loan of 4,600,000l. in that case, he would have to receive only 4,250,000l. He wished to know this, he said, before he called it a *bankrupt bargain*.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer observed, that the interest to the subscribers, as stated by the hon. gentleman, was to commence from the 1st of May 1794, the period when the negotiation originally took place; and the basis of the agreement formed at this time was, that the subscribers to an *additional loan*, which might be negotiated afterwards, were to receive terms proportionate to the value of money at the above period, a practice which often obtained (for uniformity's sake) in our own funds, when the terms agreed on were often those which were current six

months prior to the date of the transaction.—This practice, to a certain degree, was necessarily adopted in the present instance, and was the cause of the apparent irregularity alluded to.

For the motion, 77

Against it, 43

Majority, —34.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRINCE OF WALES.

June 1. Mr Anstruther said, that his Royal Highness had hitherto abstained from making any communication to the House; because he conceived that it was his part to decline all direct interference, and to follow, not to dictate to the public opinion, as to the subject of his establishment. But the subject having been much discussed, and an honourable member (Mr Powys,) having intimated a desire, that the House should be apprized what were the sentiments of the Prince on the occasion, he was authorized by his Royal Highness to communicate to the House, "That his Royal Highness was desirous to acquiesce in whatever might be the sentiments of the House, both with respect to the future regulation of his expenditure, and the appropriation of any part of the income they might think fit to grant him, for the discharge of his debt—his wish, on the present occasion, was entirely to consult the wisdom of Parliament. He was perfectly disposed to acquiesce in whatever abatement of splendour they might judge to be necessary, from a view of his situation, and desired to have nothing but what the country might cordially be induced to think that he ought to have. In fine, that his Royal Highness left all matters, relative to the regulation of his establishment, and the payment of his debts, to the wisdom of parliament, with the assurance, that whatever measures they might adopt, would meet with his hearty concurrence."

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said, that in consequence of the communication which had just been made to the House, he rose with sentiments of much less anxiety, and much greater satisfaction, than he had experienced in any former part of this transaction. The instruction which he meant to move, went precisely to the two objects to which his hon. friend had referred, in the communication from his Royal Highness—the regulation of the expenditure of his household, and the appropriation of part of the income for the discharge of debt. The question, he would remark, at present, was not what part of the income should be appropriated to the

payment of debt? nor did the instruction, he had now to propose, go so much as to narrow the amount even of the largest sum that had been suggested for that purpose. The only question was, whether the aid of Parliament ought to be given to his Royal Highness by adopting legislative regulations for the discharge of debts, which, it was admitted on all hands, ought never to have been contracted?—Without any retrospect to the past, over which he wished to draw a veil, he appealed to the fair and candid feelings of the House, whether they could refuse to adopt a measure so necessary for the character and credit of his Royal Highness, so intimately connected with his personal comfort and the splendour of his rank; Could they refuse to concur with his Royal Highness in appropriating a large part out of the income allotted him, in order to relieve him from the embarrassment of debts? Mr Pitt concluded with moving, “That instructions be given to the gentlemen appointed as a committee to bring in a bill for the establishment of the Prince and Princess of Wales, payable out of the consolidated fund, that they adopt such measures as may produce not only the punctual and ordinary discharge of the demands upon him, to prevent all future incumbrances, but that they also be empowered to apply a certain portion of his Royal Highness’ income towards the grateful and regular discharge of his present debts.”

Mr Grey said, he must consider ministers as responsible for the former message, which contained the assurance that no second application should be made. They ought undoubtedly to have taken some means to enforce that assurance, and they were now bound to explain to the House why such means had not been taken. However ministers might attempt to confound the question, it was evident that the additional sum, beyond what had been granted to former Princes, was to be understood as given with a view to the discharge of that debt. The only way which the House had of discharging their duty, was to meet the present application with a refusal. We know, said Mr Grey, there are great means in the possession of an illustrious personage, and it is to be hoped, that he will be induced to come forward with his assistance, both from a regard to the credit of his family, and in order to maintain the respect due to royalty, which, as an honourable gentleman well observed, “can only best be preserved by ren-

dering it as little as possible oppressive to the people.”

Mr Secretary Dundas said, the House had already decided for an income of 125,000l. The motion then was not an application for a sum of money for the discharge of the debts; the only question was, whether the whole income should be left to the unlimited disposal of the Prince, or whether the expenditure should be put under regulations, and an appropriation made, with a view to the gradual extinction of the debt? He was surprised at one resource which had been pointed at by some honourable gentlemen—in the affection and benevolence of his Royal Father. The idea of such resource arose out of a miserable feeling, which he was surprised that any gentleman could entertain. He knew not, (and his means of information were as good as those of any other member,) of the existence of any such sum, as that which had been referred to. Besides, he would ask, with that numerous family with which his Majesty was blessed, were there no other objects who claimed his royal munificence and attention? The Prince of Wales was the last who might be supposed to have such a claim. The appeal which had been made on this subject, he could consider as neither fair nor candid, and, as such, he should dismiss it, only reminding the House, that the subject under their consideration was distinct and unmixed.

Mr Fox said, with regard to the motion now before the House, he confessed he did not know upon what principle opposition was made to it. He did not understand the motion to be that of calling on the public to pay the debt in any degree. It was only simply the setting apart some of the income of his Royal Highness, for the purpose of discharging his debt. He withheld, however, the House, and the public, not to be deceived upon this business; for, although there was not a shilling to be voted, in this stage of the business, out of the pockets of the public, yet it was clear that a request would come to call on the public for security against the contingent event of the demise of his Royal Highness. That was a thing not to be dissimbled. He owned there was a point on which he could not help touching, as being extremely applicable to this case. He thought, he might look for some resources upon this occasion from his Majesty. He could not agree with an honourable gentleman, that we could not look to that great Personage for assistance on the present

lent occasion: To what amount such assistance ought to be, was a point into which he could not enter, until his Majesty had notified his royal disposition to give something. He most egregiously mistook the dispositions of the public, if something of this nature would not be very well received by them. He did not say, that the whole six hundred thousand pounds should be paid by his Majesty; but he would say, because he felt, that it was a little unseemly, that, at a time of such general calamity, his Majesty should be the only person in the kingdom who did not contribute a single farthing towards the discharge of the incumbrances of the Prince of Wales.—This, he could not help repeating, was unseemly. He hoped his Majesty would be better advised on the subject. A glorious opportunity offered itself for the display of royal munificence, and handsome conduct upon such an occasion, as this would do more even for the Constitution than the most vigorous exertion of the arm of power. When this subject should come to be discussed, happy should he be if the House, by a gracious communication, should be given to understand that the illustrious Personage to whom he alluded, intended to take some share of the contingent burden which might be felt from this. He trusted also, that the whole of the additional income of his Royal Highness, together with the Duchy of Cornwall, would be appropriated solely to the liquidation of the debts.

Mr Ansluther said, with respect to the Duchy of Cornwall, he did not pretend to say that Parliament had not the power to order it to be sold; they certainly had that power, for they had the power of making what regulations they thought fit with regard to the maintenance of the Royal Family; but he must beg leave to observe, that the Duchy of Cornwall was not the absolute property of the Prince of Wales; for if the Prince of Wales were to die to-day, the Duchy of Cornwall would vest in his Royal Highness the Duke of York to-morrow, and the House would have as good a right to order the estate of any individual to be sold, as this estate.

Mr Sumner opposed particularly that part of the motion which appropriated any part of the income to the Prince, for the payment of his debts. The two questions were not fairly before the House, and ought not to be blended; he therefore moved, as an amendment, That the

concluding words of the original motion, “and also for appropriating a proportion of the Prince’s annual income, towards the gradual discharge of the incumbrances to which his Royal Highness is now subject,” should be omitted.

Mr Grey seconded the amendment, because he thought it tended to simplify the motion. He declared himself to be entirely against the payment of the debts in any way, as a question that ought not to be entertained in the House. He considered it as a question of raising money from the subjects, and entirely different from making a provision for the Prince of Wales. He was against pledging the House, or the public, in any way whatever, that might eventually, or contingently lead to fixing a burthen upon them to pay those debts, with which he thought they had nothing to do, and the amendment moved, was the best way to avoid giving any such pledge.

Mr Sheridan said, that the House, by agreeing to the motion before them, were in no degree pledging themselves for the payment of the Prince’s debts, he differed from his right hon. friend. But he differed still more from the right hon. gentleman opposite. The only question that ought to be before them, was simply, Whether the debts were to be paid or not? He would rather have preferred addressing the King upon the subject, than the mode that had been followed. The public certainly never would believe, that the King’s ministers proposed an annual income of 125,000*l.* for the Prince, without any reference to the debts, and they ought not to be trifled and quibbled with, by being told at the same time, that they were not pledged to pay them; they ought not to be deluded, humbugged, and deceived in that way, but fairly and at once to know, whether they were to pay the debts or not? By coming at all to that House to pay his debts, the Prince had been ill advised; and he sincerely believed, the King had not an honest minister about him, or else they never would have heard of such an application to Parliament.

Mr Pitt said, he could not in point of order reply to the hon. gentleman’s speech, nor did he mean it.

The House divided on the amendment, Ayes 31—Noes 266.

NAVY OFFICERS.

1. *Mr Dundas* moved for leave to bring in two bills, one for a more easy and expeditious mode of paying certain officers of the navy; the second for the boat-

swains, carpenters, and gunners, appropriating a portion of their wages for the maintenance of their families, during the time of their actual service. For three years, he said he had brought on motions for the expeditious and permanent payment of seamen, but the persons to whom he wished the House now to direct their attention, were navy officers on half pay, to whom many inconveniencies arose by reason of their cramped circumstances, which reduces them to the necessity of being inactive at home, or involving themselves considerably when they fit out for service. The right hon. Secretary having stated many particulars, which tended to their embarrassment, and caused so great a defalcation of their pay as amounted to not less than 18 per cent. he would, he said, propose to give to each officer at his fitting out, three months pay in advance, which would tend much to relieve him, and would be afterwards deducted from his accounts. He proposed also to make some provision for widows, which he hoped would meet the concurrence of the House. There were also regulations relative to boatswains, carpenters, and gunners, and the appropriation of a certain part of their pay to the support of their families during the time of actual service.

On the question being put, that bills be brought in agreeably to Mr Dundas' motion, leave was given accordingly.

WEST INDIA PROCLAMATIONS.

Mr Barham rose, agreeably to his former intimation, and entered into a long statement of the dangerous effects produced by the proclamations issued in the West India Islands by Sir Charles Grey and Sir John Jervis, contending, that they were contrary to the law of nations, and highly prejudicial to the interests of Britain, among the inhabitants of these Islands. He concluded by moving, "That an humble address be presented to his Majesty, representing the disapprobation which the House entertained of certain proclamations issued at Martinico, on the 10th and 21st of May 1793, not warrantable by the law of nations, and of dangerous precedent in future, inasmuch as they occasion alarm, and to take measures for recalling the same, and removing all further apprehensions."

Mr Manning seconded the motion.

Mr Grey said, that these proclamations could not have produced any evil, because they never had been acted upon; besides, all the confiscations which some gentlemen had spoken of as sanctioned by these

proclamations, were justifiable by the usages of war, the places captured, not having submitted when regularly summoned, being afterwards stormed.

Mr Secretary Dundas said, that, with every respect due to the persons who brought forward the motion, the whole detail they had given, was taken from letters suggested by animosity. The House had formerly thanked these commanders, and he hoped it would be now confirmed. To effect this, he would first move the previous question, and if that was granted, he would then move the following resolutions:—"First, Resolved, That the inhabitants of the French West India Islands, not having availed themselves of the proclamation, it should not be considered as a rule for British commanders to follow. Secondly, Resolved, That the proclamations not having been carried into effect, it was unnecessary to make any observation about them. And lastly, Resolved, That this House retains a grateful sense of the distinguished services of Sir Charles Grey and Sir John Jervis, and still adhere to their former resolution of thanks."

On the previous question being put, there were,

For it 67

Against it 17

Majority —50.

On the first proposition of Mr Dundas, there were,

For it 64

Against it 13

Majority —51.

On the second, For it 57

Against it 14

Majority —43.

PRINCESS OF WALES.

3. Mr Pitt brought in a bill for making a sure and certain jointure for her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales. It was read a second time on the 5th.

MAJ. GEN. THOMAS DUNDAS.

5. Mr Secretary Dundas moved, that an humble address be presented to his Majesty, praying that he would be graciously pleased to give instructions, that a monument be erected in the church of St Paul's, in testimony of the grateful sense entertained by the House, of the eminent services rendered to this country by General Dundas, in the reduction of the French West India islands, which occasioned a gross insult to his remains.

This motion was carried with the most cordial and heart-felt unanimity.

DEBTS OF THE PRINCE OF WALES.

Mr Pitt, as he found it necessary to defer the fuller discussion of the mode and means of paying his Royal Highness' debt

till Monday, said, he would at present offer but a few words to usher in the motion he had to make. He wished that the quantum of the Prince's income, to be appropriated to the payment of these debts, should be left to the discretionary instructions of the committee on the bill, and that the blanks should be then filled up with the sum by them specified. He trusted that the arrangement might be such as to clear off his Royal Highness' circumstances, within the period of about nine years. He then moved, that it be an instruction to the committee on this bill; that an annual sum be paid out of the consolidated fund towards the revenue of the Prince, and that a certain sum of that annual revenue be appropriated to the gradual liquidation of his debts.

Mr Fox said he did not mean, at the present time, to offer all the objections to that him seemed to militate against a part of the present motion; but he could not but observe, that in case of the demise of the Prince, or of the Crown before the expiration of the period mentioned, he hoped the discharge of these debts would not fall ultimately on the people; he also was sorry to find, that no intimation had come from his Majesty, expressive of his desire to take some of the burthen on himself.

Alderman Newnham and the Attorney General supported the motion, which being put and carried,

Mr Pitt, after some observations, proceeded to propose his next motion, "That this House do, on Monday, resolve itself into a Committee, to consider of making provision for the appropriation of an annual sum out of the consolidated fund, for payment of any sum that may remain unpaid in case of the death of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales."

Mr Sheridan entered into a long detail of the royal expences, and of the several grants made to answer the deficiencies of the civil list.—On these he calculated compound interest, in order to persuade the House of their enormous amount. He proposed applying to his Majesty to dedicate 10,000*l.* and her Majesty 500*l.* per annum, towards liquidating the Prince's debts; and concluded with moving, as an amendment, "Provided it shall be found on enquiry, that no resource can be derived from the civil list, or from the suppression of useless offices."

Mr Dundas, in reply to Mr Sheridan, observed, that from the circumstance of the public guaranteeing the payment of

the debts in case of his Highness' death, the creditors had been induced to accede to this plan of payment; this was a considerable point gained, and the risque was certainly small—but instead of having the public security, the amendment proposed to substitute that of the civil list. In the first place, he wished to observe, that the civil list was never considered by any means as good a security as the public, and the creditors would not feel easy if they had no other security for their money; but if at present the public did not approve of the civil list as a security, how much less so must they consider it, if the plan of the hon. gentleman was adopted, and the civil list was voted annually? He had been so much accustomed of late to hear new and extraordinary doctrines, that he was not now much astonished at them; but he was a little surprised to hear it stated, that the King's civil list should be voted annually. With respect to taking a part of the Queen's private purse to pay the Prince's debts, Mr Dundas said, he would not appeal to the judgment of the House to reject the proposal, he would appeal only to their taste; it was a kind of proposition which could not properly be argued.

The Attorney General, in the course of his speech, remarked, that the Duchy of Cornwall had been improperly considered as the estate of the Prince of Wales, whereas it was not so, but the estate of the King's eldest son; answering the original charter, it was a property held in succession, and not in the regular course of descent. Not one shilling could be taken from it beyond the value of the tenant's life-estate, and even that could not be taken out of what the sale of the inheritance would produce. Another circumstance, upon which he should have been sorry to have troubled the House, if he had not been able to state with some precision upon it, was an intimation that the revenues of the Duchy of Cornwall had not been accounted for during the minority of the Prince. He would not presume to say that they were not to be accounted for, though he apprehended it would be difficult to say they were. They were held by knight service, and the tenure was not subject to the act of Car. II. he conceived, although that act had been ratified by Parliament.—That the King was not to be accountable, might be specified in ten or twelve instances, since the possession of it had been given at every period of the age of the inheritor, from

two to seventeen; nor was the delivery made at all times to the son, but as a fiduciary; in which cases also, it appeared, accounts had not been rendered. Whether the charge, then, were to fall upon the civil list, or the consolidated fund, was the question hereafter to be considered; and whenever it should arise, he undertook to meet it with firmness, and see whether the civil list would admit of a reduction, or the public were more able to grant it in the first contingency.

After which the House divided, when there appeared for the motion, 48

Against it, 93

Majority —25.

Mr Sheridan then proposed the amendment which he had withdrawn, by way of resolution, when

Mr Pitt proposed the question of adjournment.

For it 153

Against it 29

Majority —124.

VETERINARY COLLEGE.

8. In a committee of supply, after some little opposition from *Mr Powys*, the sum of 1500*l.* was voted for the use of the Veterinary College.

DEBTS OF THE PRINCE OF WALES.

The House resolved itself into a Committee, to consider of an annual sum to be appropriated from the consolidated fund, for the discharge of such part of his Royal Highness' debts as may remain unpaid on the event of his Royal Highness' demise.

Mr Pitt, after some prefatory observations, which he did not wish to lengthen, as in a former debate he had already stated them, moved, that the sum of 65,000*l.* should be appropriated out of the consolidated fund for the payment of his Royal Highness' debts, as already stated.

General Smith said he did not rise for the express purpose of opposing the present motion, but of reverting to the subject already before the House, of the revenue and arrears of the Duchy of Cornwall. He then made some observations on the arguments advanced on a former debate by a learned gentleman, (the Attorney General,) who contended, that the Prince had no claim to the arrears alluded to. General Smith had since consulted several acts of Parliament, which abundantly convinced him that the learned gentleman's arguments were wholly unfounded; he wished, however, that the question might be decided precisely and distinctly, whether the arrears of the Duchy of Cornwall belonged to the Prince or not; nor could he endure the idea of see-

ing his Royal Highness so degraded and trammelled by the restrictions of ministers.

Sir M. White Ridley was satisfied that the arrears in question had gone into the privy purse, or had been converted to the use of the public; in either case, they ought to be refunded, that the Prince might avail himself of what was his due.

Mr Pitt said, that the present objections and observations were foreign to the business now before the House. He then defended the arguments urged by the Attorney General, and observed, that if the Prince possessed a claim to the arrears, the law of the land was open to his creditors; but that the subject was not one upon which the House could, with any propriety, decide.

For the motion 93

Against it 68

Majority —25.

Mr Anstruther moved, that it be an instruction to the Committee, that they have power to receive a clause or clauses, for appropriating a certain annual sum arising from his Royal Highness' hereditary revenues, towards the extinction of his debts.

Mr Sheridan was against the House proceeding a step farther, without limiting the instruction to the Prince's life-interest. He therefore proposed, as an amendment, "during the period that his Royal Highness shall have an interest in the revenues of the said Duchy."

Mr Pitt had no objection to this limitation.

The amendment was therefore adopted, *nem. con.*

Mr Lambton assured the Committee, that he was authorized to state, that the restrictive clauses met with his Royal Highness' most cordial approbation. He also was for the Speaker's leaving the chair.

Mr Powys had no intention to retard the progress of the bill; but, on account of the thinness of the attendance, and the imperfect statement of the extent of the Prince's debts, wished to delay the further consideration of the business for a few days, in order to obtain more ample information on the subject.

Mr Fox agreed with *Mr Powys*, that a few days delay should intervene before the subject was ultimately decided on. He would therefore move for the Speaker's leaving the chair.

After some further conversation, the House divided—For the Speaker's leaving the chair

Against it 157

Majority 36

—121.

The

The House then resolved itself into a Committee on the bill.

On the clause for granting his Royal Highness an additional allowance of 65,000*l.* a-year, an amendment was proposed by Mr Wilberforce, that instead of 65,000*l.* the blank be filled up with 40,000*l.*

A division took place,

For the amendment,	38
Against it,	141
Majority,	—103.

SIR GILBERT ELLIOT.

II. *Mr Fox* said, that on the motion he had to make, he would trouble the House but with a few words:—Whether the Crown could take possession, and accept of the crown of a new kingdom, without the consent of Parliament, were questions which it was not at present his intention to agitate. What he now had to observe was simply, that a member of that House, who had accepted and held a new employment under Government, was, by act of Parliament, known to have vacated his seat. He therefore moved, that a new writ be issued for the election of a member to serve in Parliament for the Borough of Helstone, in the room of Sir Gilbert Elliot, who had accepted the new office of Viceroy of Corsica.

The motion was carried without any debate.

GRENADA AND ST VINCENT'S.

Lord Sheffield presented a petition from the planters and traders of the islands of St Vincent's and Grenada, shewing the great losses they had sustained, and the deep wound given to their credit, by the late insurrections in these islands, and praying that some temporary relief might be granted them to support their commercial interests. He then moved, that the said petition be referred to a Select Committee.

Mr Pitt agreed in the sentiments of the Noble Lord who brought up the petition, and thought the case stated to be one of those that peculiarly called for, and justified the interposition of parliamentary aid. The losses complained of arose from no rashness of commercial speculations indulged in by the petitioners, but merely from circumstances, the nature and pressure of which no actions of their's could have avoided. Should no assistance be afforded, a number of merchants and planters must be exceedingly injured, without any fault being imputable to them, nor could they, unassisted, bring into activity the produce and resources of their plantations.

Mr Fox, after taking a short view of

many events of the war, adverted to the neglect with which Ministers had overlooked the protection of the West India islands, which he pledged himself ready to prove, whenever the conduct of the war would be submitted to enquiry.

Mr Dundas contended, that he had been always ready to meet any enquiry on that head, and that he had even frequently provoked an enquiry concerning the protection afforded to the West India Colonies, which he affirmed to be greater than any former war had exemplified.

The petition was then brought up and referred to a Select Committee.

15. The report of the committee appointed to examine into the petition of the planters, &c. of the islands of Grenada and St Vincent's being brought up,

Mr Pitt said, that the circumstances relative to this measure had been already so amply detailed, that he would trouble the House no longer than while he moved, that a sum, not exceeding one million and a half of Exchequer Bills, be issued by commissioners, to be advanced to the traders and planters of Grenada and St Vincent's, under certain regulations and restrictions, and that on receiving the same, due security be given for the repayment of it within a limited time.

Mr Dundas stated the force that had been sent out for the defence of the West Indies as fully adequate at the time, being upwards of 20,000 men; and that the fall of Guadaloupe was to be attributed to the death of that gallant officer General Dundas. These positions were controverted by Mr Fox and the Hon. Mr St John, who contended, that the force was both insufficient and ill distributed.

DEBTS OF THE PRINCE.

An amendment proposed by the Committee, of appropriating the sum of 16,250*l.* for the Princess of Wales, was agreed to. On General Smith's proposing a clause to assert the right of the Prince to claim, for his own use the proceeds and arrears of the Duchy of Cornwall, during his minority,

The Attorney General opposed its introduction in a speech of considerable length, in which he took a legal and political view of the question. He stated that those proceeds were originally allotted for the maintenance of the Prince's state and dignity during his minority; that much ill consequence might result from agitating such a question; that the Prince held but a life estate in the Duchy, which immediately, on his demise, vested in the eldest surviving son of the King. It was a case of a pecu-

peculiar kind, and bore no sort of analogy to the ordinary cases of guardianship in law.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer followed on the same side, and supported the observations of his learned friend. He observed, that no possible advantage could arise to the Prince from its agitation, nor to the public, on whom, perhaps, the burden of *refunding* would ultimately fall. It appeared to him as a legislative decision, which allotted the produce of the Duchy as a support of the state of the Prince during the minority, and thereby preventing him from recurring to the crown or the public.

For Gen. Smith's proposition	40
Against it	97
Majority	—57.

INDIA BUDGET.

16. The House resolved into a Committee, Mr Joddrell in the chair, to which the different accounts and expences of the British East India settlements were ordered to be referred.

Mr Dundas then rose and said, that he would reduce to as narrow and simple a statement as possible, the subject he had now to speak on; which was in itself of a nature complex and extensive; this he hoped he could easily do, as the accounts he had to bring forward, though various and numerous, were by no means perplexed. Without further preface, therefore, he would proceed to state the result, which he hoped would give a full idea of the situation of our East India interests.

In the *first* place, he would state the Revenues and Charges of the different settlements abroad, and he would then state the situation of the Company at home.—The statement of the Bengal accounts was naturally the first that offered, and with the Revenues and Charges of that settlement he would begin.

Bengal.—Agreeably to the custom, he would therefore state, that the average Revenues of the three years, from 1791 to 1793-4, were L. 5,425,317

The estimated amount of the Bengal Revenues for 1793-4 5,432,768
The actual amount in that year was 5,871,946

The actual produce, therefore, exceeded the estimate 439,178

Mr Dundas accounted for the causes of this excess, and then proceeded to state the Charges on the Bengal Establishment, which were estimated at 3,238,346

The actual amount of the Charges 3,331,078
Excess in the Charges 93,632

Mr Dundas then accounted for this excess, which he principally attributed to donation to the army; and then shewed that, deducting the excess of the charge from the excess of the Revenues, there would remain the sum of 345,546l. as distinct surplus.

And the nett Revenue for 1793-4 would be 2,539,961

The Revenues of the year 1794-5 have been estimated at 5,080,600
The Charges at 3,278,633

Leaving a nett Revenue of L. 2,301,971

Mr Dundas saw no reason to apprehend, that the produce would be less next year than it had been the last. He then entered on the Revenues and Charges of

Madras.—Of this settlement, he said, it was impossible to give the average of three years, because there were no three years that could be properly put on an average. The estimated Revenues of Ma-

dras for the years 1793-4, were 2,232,071
The actual amount was 2,110,081

Less than the estimate 121,989

The causes of this decrease were accounted for by a failure of payment of the Nabob of Arcot, and other failures, which Mr Dundas specified.

The Charges then followed, which for the year 1793-4 were estimated 1,701,298
They amounted to 1,999,376

More than the Estimate 298,078

The actual account therefore below the Estimate would be 420,066

The Revenues for 1794-5 were estimated at 1,855,319
The Charges at 1,782,247

Excess of the Revenue L. 73,070

Bombay.—The Estimates of Bombay could not be averaged, for the same reason that prevented the average of those of Madras.

The estimated Revenues of which Settlement were for 1793-4 277,898
The actual Revenues 312,564

Above the Estimate 34,666

The estimated Charges were 696,139
The actual Account 783,791

More than the Estimate 87,652

The actual account therefore, after every deduction, would be found to be worse than the estimate 55,186

This also was attributed to the donation to the army, &c.

The

The Revenues of 1794-5 were	354,883
The Charges were estimated at	757,551
The Charges above the Revenues	L. 402,668
<i>Bencoolen and the Islands.</i> —The Revenues of Bencoolen; on the average of three years, were	L. 4,840
The Supplies from Bengal to the Islands of St Helena, &c. were estimated for 1793-4 at	77,000
The actual amount has been	66,358
The estimated Supplies for 1794-5	104,632
The general state of the Revenues of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay, for 1793-4 was	8,294,399
The general state of the Charges was	6,181,504
The excess of the Revenue beyond the Charges	2,112,895
To this sum was to be added	458,043

Making in all L. 2,130,846

Applicable to investments, payment of commercial charges, &c.

Of this gross sum there had been applied

At Bengal	1,402,038
At Madras	404,648
At Bombay	328,348
At Bencoolen	12,618

L. 2,147,652

The estimated revenues at Bengal, Bombay, and Madras, for 1794-5, were	7,790,807
The charges	5,923,063

L. 1,867,744

Mr Dundas next stated the debts due to the Company in India; then the assets, by which it appeared that the assets had increased L. 73,804

The Company's affairs were therefore better this year by L. 625,747.

The affairs of the Company at home he next considered, where he found an excess beyond the estimate L. 157,500

From the general result of the comparison of the last and present year's accounts, the Company's affairs appeared to be better with respect to debts and assets L. 1,412,249.

A conversation of some length, in the way of explanation of certain parts of Mr Dundas' statements, took place between Sir F. Baring, General Smith, Colonel Wood, and Mr Hussey; after which a string of resolutions, founded on the statements of his budget, were moved by Mr Dundas, to the amount of between twenty and thirty, and were severally agreed to by the committee.

DEBTS OF THE PRINCE OF WALES.

17. The House proceeded to nominate Commissioners for conducting the affair of liquidating his Royal Highness' debts, &c. After some subsequent discussion, the following gentlemen were appointed:

The Speaker,	Maft. of the Rolls, and
Chan. of the Exchequer	Mr Robinson, Sur-Gen. of the Woods.
Maft. of the Houf.	

27. The Commons were summoned to attend his Majesty in the Upper House, when a prorogation took place. *See p. 447.*

MONTHLY REGISTER.

FRANCE.

NATIONAL CONVENTION.

May 20. Pierret, in the name of the committee of general safety, announced that a storm raged on all sides.—“Insurrection is organizing every where around us. I mean now simply to read you the plan of an insurrection, circulated with incredible profusion in this commune, for the purpose of misleading the credulous citizens. The following is the substance of the plan:—It is entitled, ‘*Insurrection of the people to obtain bread, and to recover their rights.*’—The people considering that they are suffered to die of hunger without pity; that that government is tyrannical which arbitrarily arrests and imprisons good citizens, who demand bread; that the force

of the government proceeds solely from the feebleness of the citizens; that the gendarmes, who have been drafted from the armies, have not taken an oath to tyranny but to the people; that it belongs to the citizens who are nearest the seat of tyranny to give the signal of insurrection; considering also that insurrection is the most sacred duty of the people, determine, That the citizens of Paris of both sexes, and of all ages, shall, without any further delay, proceed in a mass to the Convention to demand bread; the abolition of the revolutionary government; the immediate establishment of the Convention of 1793; the dissolution of the present Convention and the establishment of another; the arrest of each of the members who compose the present Convention;

tion; the liberation of the citizens who have been taken up for demanding bread; the convocation of the primary assemblies on the 25th Prairial, in order to renew the constituted authorities, and to replace the National Convention by the legislative body on the 25th of the next Messidor. The rallying exclamation shall be—*Bread and the Constitution of 1793*. An address shall be published to the armies, informing them of the motives, and of the successes of the insurrection. To this address shall be subjoined the following, by way of note: "The government cannot stop any popular commotion, even though they should open those magazines of provisions, which they keep shut for the execution of their criminal projects."

Clauzel—This commotion is excited by the terrorists and royalists, in order to prevent the termination of the war; to stop the supplies of provisions, and to pillage property.

Several deputies spoke to the same effect, when an irregular debate commenced, and a decree was passed, declaring the commune of Paris responsible for any outrage that might ensue, and the sitting of the Convention permanent.

The Convention at the same time nominated nine deputies to go to the different parts of Paris to quiet the minds of the people.

Loud cries were now heard in the environs of the hall. A crowd of women burst into the tribunes, crying out—*Bread! Bread! and the Constitution of 1793!* These cries were accompanied with menacing actions to the National Convention. The deliberations of the Convention were for some time suspended.

Vernier, the President, commanded silence, and having obtained it, exclaimed—"We have seen women sent, as it were, by design into the tribunes, and occasionally go out to receive the orders of the insurgents. Let them know, that though these murmurs may produce a tempest, yet that nothing can induce us to depart from our duty."

Louvet—"It is impossible but that the number of good citizens in the tribunes should not be greater than the number of the disaffected.—The representatives of twenty-five millions of people are here, and must not suffer themselves to be dictated to by fifty wretches. It is proved, that the national representation has been outraged. I move that the good citizens point out the bad, and drive them from the tribunes."

General Fox was appointed Commandant of the armed force. He took an oath before he left the Convention, that he would enforce the respect due to the Convention. A loud noise was heard at the gate of the *Pavilion de l'Unité*; General Fox cried out to several armed citizens who were stationed at it, "Guard the gate, and shed every drop of blood, if necessary, in defence of the national representation." The armed citizens drove the people from the door.

Boissy d'Anglas took the chair—"I announce to the Convention that the factions have been defeated. Order is re-established, and one of the Chiefs arrested."—Applause.

For half an hour every thing was tranquil.—At the expiration of that period, the insurgents returned to the attack of the gate of the *Pavilion of Unity*. The passages into the hall were filled with the insurgents. Cries were heard from all parts—*To arms*. A numerous detachment of gendarmes ranged themselves in front of the benches to defend the deputies. Other gendarmes advanced against the insurgents. Swords were drawn on both sides, and the gendarmes charged with bayonets. The insurgents were repulsed, and two of the leaders seized and dragged into the hall; the deputies ordered them not to be hurt. They were searched, and in the pocket of one was found a large loaf of bread.

President—"I announce to the Assembly that five individuals, who have been taken, have been carried before the committee, and that one of them, who demanded bread, had bread in his pockets."

Fresh cries were heard of *To arms! To arms!* bayonets and swords clashed against each other at the door. A conflict took place. Detachments of the armed force traversed the hall; three guns were fired; a great crowd entered the hall. A citizen snatched off the hat of one of those men, upon which was written in chalk—*Bread and the Constitution of 1793!* Immediately the mob assailed the person who had taken off the hat with sabres. He flew towards the tribune, but before he had reached it a musket was fired at him, and he fell by the side of the President.—The representative of the people, Ferrand, ran to his assistance, but he also fell under repeated strokes of sabres and pikes. He endeavoured to save himself, but was killed in one of the Corridors. His head was brought into the Convention, carried upon a pike. As soon as the unfortunate Fer-

Ferrand had been massacred, an immense crowd burst in, and filled all the benches and tribunes. The insurgents had now gained a complete victory, and the gendarmes were forced to withdraw. This was between four and five o'clock in the afternoon.

A motion was made by one of the insurgents about ten o'clock at night, that such of the deputies as were present should resume their deliberations. The deputies expressed their willingness to deliberate, and a corner of the hall was cleared for their reception. Bourbotte, Duroi, Duquesnoy, Romme, and Gougeon, particularly distinguished themselves by some strong speeches against the persecutors of the Jacobins. The following members were voted by acclamation to compose the new committee of general safety: Bourbotte, Duquesnoy, Duroi, and Prieur of la Marne.

After these decrees had been passed, Romme mounted the tribune for the purpose of reading them to the insurgents.

Bourdon de l'Oise, who had just returned to the hall.—“What are you going to do? Read these detestable decrees—I oppose the passing of any decree now. The National Convention ceases at this moment to exist.”

Down with him! Down with him! was heard on all sides of the hall. The decrees were then read, and loudly applauded. A great number of the insurgents now quitted the hall.

Boissy d'Anglas took the President's chair. A tumult was heard at the door of the Convention. The insurgents were alarmed.—An immense crowd of citizens in arms entered the hall, with Legendre at their head. They exclaimed, “*Long live the National Convention—Down with the Jacobins.*” The insurgents formed themselves into a line to resist. They were attacked by the armed citizens, and a conflict ensued, in which some lives were lost.

The Commandant of the armed force was called in, and ordered to take the proper measures to defend the national representation. The greater part of the armed citizens, from an impulse of respect, retired out of the hall, declaring, that they would watch round the Convention till order was perfectly restored.

The Convention then declared its sitting permanent.

Bourdon de l'Oise, when silence was restored, demanded the repeal of the pretended decrees which were torn from

them by violence. Long live the Convention! exclaimed the members now present.

Legendre.—“I propose that it be declared to the good citizens of Paris, that the Convention re-assumes its functions.”

The President (to the citizens who had saved the Convention): “Brave citizens, who have thus rallied round the Convention, you have contributed largely indeed to the glory of the day. The National Convention offers you its tribute of gratitude, and invites you to retire to your posts at your respective battalions.” They immediately retired.

Thibaudeau.—“There can be no hopes of reconciliation between the majority of the Convention, and a factious and turbulent minority. I propose the apprehension of those orators, who, violating the most sacred of all duties, endeavour, by insinuation and management, to procure the favour of a few deluded individuals, for the purpose of carrying their own iniquitous designs into effect, and subverting the liberties of the collective body of the people.”

Lahaye named Bourbotte, Duquesnoy, Duroi, and Prieur of Marne, as the four dictators who were to supersede the committee of general safety.

It was decreed, that Bourbotte, Duquesnoy, and Duroi, should be apprehended.

22. In the name of the committee of public welfare, Treilhard announced that the principles of humanity which the Convention had substituted for the reign of terror and of blood, continued to inspire foreign powers with the happiest confidence, which would remove all obstacles.—The most important treaties were at that time negotiating. This day your committee of public welfare has to give an account of a new treaty concluded at Basse on the 27th Floreal, (May 16,) between the French Republic and the King of Prussia. That treaty is relative to a secret article contained in the seventh article of the same treaty. It may be considered as the basis of a general pacification.—These conditions are the neutrality of such Members of the Germanic Body as withdraw their contingents from the Empire, and engage that they shall not furnish any troops to the enemies of the French Republic. The King of Prussia guarantees this neutrality, and the open communication of the whole right bank of the Rhine. The Landgrave of Hesse Cassel, of Hesse d'Armstadt, and the Elec-

tor of Saxony, have adhered to this agreement, and will all unite to drive out the Hanoverian troops. The object of this negotiation is to remove the theatre of war from the North of Germany, to re-establish the commercial relations, and to reduce Austria to her own force. Such of the Germanic members as will not fulfil the conditions of this treaty, will be excluded from the benefit of the neutrality.

25. Laporte, in the name of the united committees, said, "the boldness of the faction is such, that every act of lenity on your part is a crime—your committees charge me," says he, "to present you with this decree:"

The National Convention, considering that the malcontents of the Fauxbourg St Antoine have, on the 22d, 23d, and 24th of this month, marched against the national representatives, and pointed their cannon against them; that they threaten to proceed to still further excesses; that a national representative has been assassinated by them; that this assassin, condemned to death, has been rescued by force from the place where his punishment ought to have been inflicted, decree, That the inhabitants of the Fauxbourg St Antoine shall deliver up the assassins of the representative Ferrand, and particularly him who was yesterday rescued from the sword of the law. In case of refusal, the Fauxbourg St Antoine shall be declared in a state of rebellion, and all the sections shall march against it; and from that time the distribution of articles of subsistence shall not take place in that Fauxbourg.

For several hours the deliberations were suspended. At half past seven in the evening, Rabaut Pommier announced, that in the different sections there was a disposition to fraternize. He requested, to stop the effusion of blood, that the Convention should name ten of its members to go and explain themselves to their brethren, the armed battalions. Delmas, charged with the direction of the armed force, solicited this measure as a very great means of conciliation.

The Convention agreed, and named ten members, amongst whom were Charles Lacroix, Taveau, Boudin, Porchee, Mathieu, and Laloy.

Legendre remarked, that if this measure succeeded, Pitt and the English government were lost, and liberty saved.

Laporte announced, that sentiments of fraternity were every where re-established. Applauses.

From the representative Chaudron

Rosseau, with the army of the Western Pyrenees, the Convention were informed, that peace and order had been restored in the province of Guipuscoa, in consequence of their decrees restoring unto them their civil and political rights.

29. A motion of Lesage to abolish the military commission established to try the insurgents, as being no longer necessary, and resembling the despotism of Robespierre, was rejected by the previous question.

In the evening of the 29th May, an address to the seamen and soldiers on board the Toulon fleet was read and adopted. It commends their courage and patriotism, their obedience and devotion to the national representation; exhorts them to maintain the triumphs of the republic, and to wage eternal war with the English. The Convention approved of it, and ordered it to be sent to all the ports.

30. Chambon, deputy to the departments of the Rhone and the Var, to the committees of public and general safety: "The Toulonese rebels, dear colleagues, after having defeated our colleagues, Guérin and Poulthier, who were enticed within the walls of Toulon, as you were informed by my last dispatch, the rebels, I say, marched against Marseilles. Several battalions were raised in a few hours; they advanced against the rebels, who were already on their march, when our little army, attacked by them, proved that one is always strong when one fights for the laws, and for humanity; the rebels were beaten, and their defeat was complete. No quarter for traitors; every thing is in a state of insurrection against them.—I shall not be surprised to see, in less than six days, 30,000 citizens under the walls of Toulon."

Lanjuinais, in the name of the committees of public and general safety, and of legislation, presented a report on the free exercise of all forms of worship. Justice, he said, in union with policy, consecrated that liberty, and rendered it proper that it should now be shielded for ever from the attacks of despotism. It was there where atheism prevailed most, that revolt had generally broken out. After some debate, the Convention adopted the proposal of the committee, and decreed the free exercise of all religious worship.

31. A member of the committee of legislation made a report on the suppression of the revolutionary tribunal. He went back to the establishment of this institution. Carrier, the infamous Carrier, was the

the first who proposed it. Lanjuinais opposed it with all the energy of virtue. Heaven was just. Carrier fell a sacrifice to the tribunal—Lanjuinais escaped. The reporter traced, in a few words, the bloody crimes of the tribunal of Robespierre. He ended by proposing a decree, of which the following is the substance: The revolutionary tribunal is suppressed; all crimes formerly within the cognizance of this tribunal shall be judged of by the ordinary tribunal. If an individual is accused by a decree of the legislative body, he shall be judged by a special jury.—Decreed.

The committee of public safety announced, on the 30th ult. that the treaty with Holland had been ratified by the Dutch.

Billaud, in the name of the committee of finances, presented a report on the means of calling in a large quantity of assignats. "Citizens, your committee of finances has directed me to propose to you a decree, calculated to call in speedily a great quantity of assignats, by a mode perfectly fair and free, and which does not militate against any project that has been submitted to your consideration. This mode is to sell immediately the national property at a fixed and moderate price, payable in a short time; to reimburse, in some measure, the assignats, by effects of a real and fixed value; to raise, by these means, the credit of the assignats; to diminish the price of provisions and merchandize; and to prevent jock-jobbing."

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

June 4. The Spaniards made a very spirited attack upon Roses, both by sea and land. The contest was supported with courage and resolution on both sides. The Spaniards were, however, at last compelled to retreat with considerable loss.

The French are preparing for the siege of Pampeluna. On both sides, the dispositions, which are forming, strongly represent every idea of any speedy peace.

The garrison of Luxembourg passed the Rhine on the 17th, 18th, and 19th June, at Coblenz. A great quantity of corn is arrived at Coblenz for the use of the French armies. General Pichegru was expected there on the 16th. The very large number of troops at Cologne, and below that city, induces a supposition, that it is the intention of Pichegru and Jourdan to pass the Rhine, in the environs of Dusseldorf, immediately after the garrison of Luxembourg has passed the Rhine.

The King of Prussia has publicly noti-

fied, that all vessels of the United Netherlands, shall receive a friendly reception in his ports.

The Ottoman Porte hath nominated two ambassadors, to reside at the courts of Berlin and Vienna, with an annual salary of 50,000 piastres. The introduction of European tactics, into their army, hath enraged the Janissaries and occasioned several quarrels, which ended with bloodshed.

The grand fleets of Sweden and Denmark joined 21st June.

Signor Paoli, Ferri Pisani, and Paschal Necstroneff, have gone to Rome, in quality of commissioners, to treat with his Holiness, by order of his Britannic Majesty, upon various ecclesiastical affairs, relative to the kingdom of Corsica.

GERMANY.

DIET FOR PEACE.

June 5. At Ratisbon, the consultations concerning a negotiation for peace were opened by Austria, with the proposals contained in the Imperial decree, which had before been published, by which the States are ordered to enter into deliberations for obtaining an honourable peace for the whole empire, agreeably to the constitution; after which the several States were called over. In the diet, the anxiety and wishes of the King of Prussia to bring about a general peace, or to act as mediator with France for any individual state who desired to treat with the Republic, were set forth. The Elector of Hesse Cassel declared, that from the circumstance of necessity he was induced to treat, and expressed his wish for a general peace to be established under the direction of the Emperor. The jealousy and rivalry of the courts of Berlin and Vienna producing a collision of interests, and distracting the views of the numerous states of which the Germanic body is composed, were so apparent in their deliberations, as to render the prospect of that general peace which would be so conducive to the happiness of Europe, to be as yet distant.

Magdeburg has delivered a note to the Diet, in which his Prussian Majesty, as a Co-Estate, represents the immediate necessity of requesting the Emperor to accelerate, in the most speedy manner, the negotiations of a peace with France, declaring himself once more ready to do all in his power, for the interest and preservation of the Germanic Constitution, recommending Frankfort as the best place for holding a Congress, and

that

that the necessary dispositions ought to be made for securing the place.

The *status quo* before hostilities commenced with France, has been proposed nearly unanimously, as a basis to this peace, and Frankfort to be the place for holding the Congress.

The Duke of Brunswick Lunenburg hath signified his desire of peace, but that the place of Congress, and the necessary dispositions for the negotiations, should be left to the direction of his Imperial Majesty, as head of the Empire.

The Hanoverian Minister stated exactly to the same effect.

Affairs thus remain in a critical situation at present. It is very evident, from the votes given, that a great part of the Empire earnestly wish to avail themselves of the offers made by the King of Prussia, whilst others are against it; thus, altho' an honourable peace is ardently and universally wished, a number of votes will still be wanting, until the return of couriers, dispatched for fresh instructions to Mentz, Cologne, and the Palatinate; and yet it remains very uncertain what the majority of votes will be in the two superior colleges.

The ecclesiastical part of the Empire held a meeting lately, to consider of the preservation of their privileges, of which their deputies sent to the Diet are charged to be careful.

In the progress of the Diet at Ratisbon, the greatest number of the members who, according to the Germanic constitution, assist in these deliberations, seem inclined for immediate peace with France, with the mediation of Prussia. During the sitting of the Diet, the King of Sweden, as Duke of Pomerania, gave in the following declaration of his sentiments:—"Animated by the sincere attachment which his Majesty the King of Sweden, feels for the interest of the Germanic Empire, he has observed, with sorrow, the breaking out of a war, which has now been carried on for three years with inexpressible disadvantage. His Majesty feels the greatest concern at the thought, how much disaster might have been prevented, if, in a true estimation of affairs, the errors of our neighbours had not been submitted to the sword, but had been settled in an amicable manner betwixt the parties. A very small part of the enormous expences, occasioned by this war, would have been sufficient to compensate the damages sustained by some of the Princes of the Empire, whose injury is given as a motive for, and whose reim-

bursement as the object in view, by carrying on this war of the Empire; a war which, in its consequences and effects, has brought devastation on those countries, and ruin and misery on the whole Empire. German armies, in consequence, proved not victorious, and redoubled vigour was insufficient to regain what had been lost. A neighbouring independent State had been overpowered, and the north of Germany even exposed to the danger of an invasion. This was the alarming situation of the Germanic Empire, when his Majesty the King of Prussia, moved by the general misery, in the course of the present year, concluded a peace with France, and so opened the way to Germany to effect a pacification with that country. His Majesty the King of Sweden, finding it just to acknowledge France as a republic, hesitates not a moment to join the above-mentioned treaty, in the quality of Duke of Pomerania, and of course to refuse, on his part, all farther contributions to that war of the Empire."

The Austrian army hath entered the territories of the Genoese republic, after apologizing for the necessity of the measure, on the principle of self-defence, against the invasion of France. The republic seem uneasy, even under the solemn assurance of the Austrians, promising the most orderly behaviour from the presence of such a force.

The army under the Prince of Conde is daily receiving augmentation, while the Emigrants, with the Chouans and Vendéans, on the West, menace the repose and the safety of the Convention, it is probable, as is reported, that this army will penetrate France on the East, by the way of Lyons: while the Austrians crossing the Rhine, will attempt to carry the war into Alsace and Brisgaw.

The French manifest serious designs of pushing forward their conquests on the side of Italy. General Kellerman commands in that quarter. The Austrian army opposed to him consists of a force of 24,000 men.—The fall of Luxembourg will probably be soon followed by that of Mentz, which is about 90 miles distant. If hostilities do not cease between the French and the Austrians, the former will probably, very soon, cross the Rhine, and extend their ravages into those German provinces, which have as yet escaped their fury. In Holland they have new organized the Dutch army; by which it is reduced from 38,000 to 15,000. They have left a French army of 25,000 men in garrison, through the United Netherlands, by

by which arrangements they will secure the fidelity and obedience of their new allies.

HOLLAND.

A plan is published for convening a National Assembly of the Dutch people. It consists of eight chapters, and appears formed on the present system of the rulers in France. The first treats on the repartition of the people, the totality of which is to be numbered by the present national representatives, and to be divided into classes, comprehending each 10,000 souls. The second article treats on the right of voting; the third on the electors; and the fourth on the representatives of the people. The fifth chapter determines the operations of the National Convention, the most important of which is the framing of a constitution for the Batavian people. The sixth chapter treats of the manner of deliberating; the sitting is to be held publicly, the doors of the hall being open. The seventh article treats of the responsibility of the members of the Convention. They are to be responsible to the whole nation, but not to a part of the people. The eighth chapter treats of the dissolution of the National Convention. The plan of a new constitution for the Batavian people, shall without fail be accomplished within the next twelve-months, after the first sitting of the Convention.—This plan being approved of and accepted by the people, a new Convention is to be elected, and the present to withdraw, as soon as the members of the former shall have arrived at the Hague.

FRANCE.

On the 11th of June, the unfortunate son of Louis XVI. was buried in a private and very humble manner, by order of the Convention. At half past eight o'clock in the evening, two civil commissioners, and the commissioners of the police of the section of the Temple, proceeded to the tower of the Temple in consequence of an *arret* of the committee of General safety, to carry away the body of the son of Louis Capet. They found it naked and exposed; and, in their presence, it was put into a wooden coffin, and conveyed to the burying-ground of St Marguerite, in the street Fauxbourg St Antoine. As a measure of precaution, the body was escorted by detachments of infantry. It is said, that the boy died of the same disorder as his elder brother. The health of his sister is extremely bad, and it is to be feared that she will soon follow her brother to the grave, if she is not permitted to breathe

a healthier atmosphere. The body was previously opened and examined by four medical persons, appointed for that purpose; a process verbal of which, with great minuteness describing the appearance of the body as emaciated and diseased, thus concludes: "All the disorders of which we have given a detail, are evidently the effect of a scrophulous habit of a long standing, to which we decidedly attribute the death of the infant."

The French have terminated their acts of requisition, at Brussels, by a conduct more conciliatory and moderate. Accounts from thence state, that all the arbitrary acts of the late constituted authorities are done away; and those who in any way participate in them are disgraced. The great council of Brabant, the basis of the constitution, has re-assumed its activity. All the emigrants are recalled, and are restored, on proof, to their property. The several committees, established under the reign of despotism, are abolished, and every thing re-assumes the appearance of order and tranquillity.

LANDING OF THE EMIGRANTS.

In consequence of receiving information of the great number of royalists in Brittany, ministry determined to make a descent, with an emigrant corps from this country, to co-operate with the Chouans, and others, in arms in that quarter, who had resolved to fight for the re-establishment of their monarchy and of their religion. A fleet of transports, with the emigrant army, having also on board a supply of arms and ammunition, sailed about the middle of June for the French coast, under the protection of a fleet, commanded by Sir John Borlase Warren. From the accounts received, the commencement of the expedition was auspicious. As no official accounts have yet been published we subjoin the following, which has been received from an officer, on board the Sybille frigate, engaged in that expedition, dated from the Bay of Quiberon, June 29th:—"The troops on board our convoy could not be disembarked on the 25th inst. on account of the sea being too boisterous, and on the 26th their debarkation was obstructed by a thick fog. In the night between the 26th and 27th, M. de Puyssaye went on shore, and in the morning of the 27th the troops were disembarked. At eleven o'clock they were all on shore, and at two o'clock their baggage was also debarked. We have not lost a single man, either during our passage or in the debarkation. At a small distance from us, we perceived about 200 men,

men, who formed the garrison of two small forts in the bay. As they did not answer our signals, the whole army raised a general cry of "*Vive le Roi!*" whereupon they fled with the utmost precipitation. This was no sooner done, than all the peasants came from their retreats.— One part joined us, and the other pursued the flying republicans; they killed twelve of them, and took seven prisoners, of whom they afterwards shot three, and were going to dispatch the other four, in the same manner, when the emigrants prevented it, and obtained their pardon. We have rendered ourselves masters of the two forts. We learn from these peasants, that Admiral Cornwallis had landed fifty cwt. of powder, and a great number of firelocks, which have been sent into the interior, to arm the corps under M. de la Bourdonnaye. The peasants desired to be armed and formed into regiments, under the command of our officers, which has been done. Their number consists of 3000: our whole little army, therefore, amounts now to 6000 effective men, besides the corps of Chouans under the orders of M. de la Bourdonnaye, whose junction with our army is hourly expected. We bring them arms, ammunition, and uniforms, to form them into regiments. On the 18th, the town of Aurai drove out of that place 400 Carmagnols, who formed its garrison, and sent deputies to our commander in chief, to invite him to take possession of that city. A strong detachment was immediately sent thither for that purpose. Captain Harrison, who commands the Standard man of war, stationed in the road of Belleisle, sent on the 26th instant, an officer to the governor of that island, summoning him to surrender the same, "not to his Britannic Majesty, who acted only as an auxiliary power, but to his most Christian Majesty, as lawful Sovereign of the island." In this summons, which is framed with the utmost prudence and wisdom, he represents to the governor, the naval victory lately obtained by the English; the remains of the French navy blocked up in Port L'Orient, from whence they cannot escape; the debarkation of the emigrated French royalists; their junction with those of the interior; and the impossibility of his receiving any succour, all communication between the island and the French coast being entirely cut off. He adds, that he has on board two French commissioners, authorised, by the commander in chief, to treat with respect to the surrender of the island to the King of France;

that no foreign troops shall be landed in the island, and that its garrison is to be composed of French royalists, and the inhabitants of the country. He promises, that all these conditions shall be ratified by the commander in chief of the British fleet in those seas, and demands that two officers be sent on board his ship, to settle the terms of the capitulation. He likewise declares, that every one shall preserve the same rank he holds at present, and promises to supply with ammunition and provisions all those who stand in need of them. We have every reason to suppose that this summons will be productive of the most beneficial consequences, and expect the governor's answer with the utmost impatience. The possession of that island would be of the highest importance for the royalists, as an excellent place of arms, and a convenient depot for their troops."

RUSSIA.

The ratification of the treaty with Great Britain was exchanged at St Petersburg, on the 11th of May. The King of Prussia, uneasy from the power and ambition of his neighbour, hath entered into a new connection with the Ottoman court, into whose ports his ships are received with every mark of favour. The present fate of Poland is well known; but its future destiny is involved in much obscurity. The Empress hath not declared her intentions, whether it shall be raised to the rank of a kingdom, or be numbered amongst the provinces of her mighty empire.

A fleet of ships sailed from Cronstadt on the 14th of June, to act in conjunction with Great Britain. See *Lon. Gaz.*

WEST INDIES.

The insurrections, and consequent devastation of property in the West India islands, hath not ceased, although very vigorous measures, and such as necessity and prudence under the existing circumstances dictate, have been adopted. The militia, which in some islands includes all who are able to carry arms, have been embodied and encamped. The plan of arming the slaves hath also been followed; a measure not without danger, but which an imperious necessity demands. This hath been the case in Antigua, where there are few regulars, and which was threatened with an attack. The island of Grenada hath suffered very greatly from the plundering of the banditti, who have risen up in arms. Their success hath also been considerable in St Domingo, almost the whole of which is now in their hands. —For the particulars, *Vide Lon. Gaz.*

GAZETTE INTELLIGENCE.

Admiralty-Office, June 27.

Copy of a letter from the Hon. Captain Cochrane, of his Majesty's ship *Thetis*, to Evan Nepean, Esq; Secretary to the Admiralty, dated

On board his Majesty's ship Thetis, Halifax Harbour, May 28.

Be pleased to acquaint the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that in consequence of orders from Rear-Admiral Murray to cruise off the Chesapeake, to intercept three French store-ships, then laying in Hampton roads, and ready for sea, I proceeded, on the 2d instant, with his Majesty's ship *Hussar*, and on the 17th instant, at day-break, Cape Henry bearing E. by S. distant twenty leagues, we discovered five sail of ships standing to the N. W. with their larboard tacks on board. We soon perceived that they were ships of force; two of them appeared to carry from 28 to 30 guns on their main decks, one of which had lower deck ports; the three others from 20 to 24 guns.

On observing us standing towards them, they formed a line of battle a-head, and waited to receive us*. Before eleven we had closed with the enemy, and the *Hussar* had compelled the Commodore and his second a-head to quit the line, and make sail to the E. S. E.

The fire of both ships then fell on the centre ship, and those in the rear. At a quarter before twelve, the three ships struck their colours; the two in the rear attempted, notwithstanding, to make off, one of which was soon brought to by the *Hussar*. Within an hour after the largest ship struck, her main and fore masts went over her side. On taking possession we found her to be *La Prevoyante*, pierced for 26 guns on the main deck, with four other ports, which can be cut out at pleasure, and ten ports below: She had only 24 mounted, part of which they shifted over during the action. The ship that the *Hussar* had taken possession of is called *La Raïson*, carrying 18 guns, but pierced for 24, which, with the other three, had escaped from Gaudaloupe on the 25th ult. and were bound to one of the American ports to take in a cargo of provisions and naval stores for France. I am sorry to say that we had eight of our best men killed, and nine others wounded, some of them badly; the *Hussar* has been more fortunate, having only two wounded.

From the fire of the three rear ships be-

* *Thetis*, 38 guns. *Hussar*, 28 guns.

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ing principally directed at the *Thetis*, our rigging and sails were almost cut to pieces, our lower masts and yards shot through, which, with the other damages we received, prevented me from pursuing the enemy, and to take possession of those that had struck. The damages sustained by the *Hussar* appeared to me in proportion to ours; these considerations, joined to the information I had received, which I here inclose, made it absolutely necessary that I should not risk the separation of the two ships, which must have been the case had either of us followed the enemy.

I cannot say too much in praise of Captain Beresford, for his conduct in leading into action, and while engaged. He speaks in the highest terms of the behaviour of his officers and ship's company.

It is a duty I owe to those under my immediate command, to say, that one soul seemed to animate the whole, despising the apparent superiority of the enemy before we closed, to feel their pulse.

Allow me, in a particular manner, to point out the merits of Mr Larmour, my First Lieutenant, to whom I am much indebted for the assistance he afforded me during the action. His behaviour on this as well as every other occasion, justly entitles him to every praise in my power to bestow, and I hope he may be found deserving of their Lordship's protection: Lieutenant Ravot, who was stationed on the main deck, conducted the fire of the guns under his command much to my satisfaction.

To Mr Mackie, the Master, I shall ever feel obliged for the assistance he gave me during the action. The carronades on the quarter deck were very ably served by Lieutenant Crebbin, and the marines under his command. *La Prevoyante* is a very fine ship, about 143 feet long, but not so broad as the *Thetis*; she can carry with ease forty guns, and is only two years old.

La Raïson is also a very fine ship, and is coppered; and I trust they will both answer for his Majesty's service. Being employed in taking on board the prisoners, and repairing our damages during the night, it was my intention to proceed at day-light after the enemy, in company with the *Hussar*, leaving the prizes under the charge of Lieut. Saville, of the Prince Edward cutter, who joined soon after the action, and who used every endeavour to come up while engaged; but a fresh breeze of wind springing up early in the morning,

3 R

enabled

enabled them to get out of sight before day-break.

I therefore proceeded with the *Huffar* and the prizes to this port, in order to obtain the necessary repairs. I am, &c.

A. F. COCHRANE.

Copy of a letter from the Hon. Vice-Admiral Cornwallis, dated on board his Majesty's ship *Royal Sovereign*, at sea, the 11th of June 1795.

I request that you will be pleased to acquaint the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that, on the 6th instant, a ship having been chased by the squadron, a signal was made to me from the *Phæton*, that it was an enemy's frigate; but in the evening Capt. Stopford made me a signal that he could not come up with the chase, upon which I called him in, and brought to for the night, being then in lat. 47 deg. 28 min. long. 5 deg. 57 min. In the morning of the 7th, a sail was seen again to the eastward. I made the signal for the *Phæton*, *Pallas*, and *Kingsfisher*, to chase, and followed them with the line of battle ships; it was blowing fresh from the north. As we came in with the land, several large ships were seen under sail, which proved to be a French squadron, consisting of three line of battle ships, six frigates, a brig, a sloop, and a cutter. They stood round the south-end of Belle-île. The headmost ships got within gunshot, and several were exchanged. The *Kingsfisher* fired several broadsides at the frigates, and rounding the point of the island, we came upon a convoy, chiefly brigs. Eight of them were taken; but the frigates running in shore among shoals, the *Triumph* and *Phæton* having made signals to me of danger, were obliged to give over the pursuit.

By what I can learn, the convoy came from Bourdeaux, laden with wine, and under the charge of the three line of battle ships and eight frigates. The ship has cannon, and I understand is laden with naval and ordnance stores.

Two American vessels, laden with provisions of different kinds, have been detained by the squadron. I send them in by the *Kingsfisher*. I have ordered Capt. Gosselin to join me again immediately.

Extract of a letter from Vice-Admiral Cornwallis, to Evan Nepean, Esq; Secretary to the Admiralty.

Royal Sovereign, at sea, June 19.

I have the honour of acquainting you, for the information of the Lords Commis-

sioners of the Admiralty, that on the 16th, in the morning, standing in with the land, near the Penmarks, I sent the *Phæton* a-head to look out for any of the enemy's ships upon the coast. I stood after her with the rest of the ships*. At ten she made a signal for seeing a fleet a-head, and afterwards that they were of superior force. Upon her bringing to, I made the signal to haul to the wind upon the star-board tack. At this time I could not see the hulls of the strange sails.—Upon enquiring, by signal, the enemy's force, Capt. Stopford answered, 13 line of battle ships, 14 frigates, 2 brigs, and a cutter; in all 30 sail.

At nine in the morning one of the front line of battle ships began to fire upon the *Mars*. The line of battle ships came up in succession, and a teasing fire, with intervals, was kept up during the whole day. In the evening they made a shew of a more serious attack upon the *Mars*, (which had got a little to leeward), and obliged me to bear up for her support. This was their last effort, if any thing they did can deserve that appellation. Several shot were fired for two hours after, but they appeared to be drawing off, and before sun-set, their whole fleet had tacked and were standing from us.

The *Mars* and *Triumph* being the sternmost ships, were of course more exposed to the enemy's fire; and I cannot too much commend the spirited conduct of Sir Charles Cotton, and Sir Erasmus Gower, the Captains of those ships. Lord Charles Fitzgerald also in the *Brunswick* kept up a very good fire from the after guns, but that ship was the whole time obliged to carry every sail. The *Bellerophon* being nearly under the same circumstances, I was glad to keep in some measure as a reserve. I considered that ship as a treasure in store, having heard of her former achievements, and observing the spirit manifested by all on board when she passed me, joined to the activity and zeal shewed by Lord Cranston during the whole cruise. I am also much indebted to Capt. Whitby for his activity and unremitting diligence on board the *Royal Sovereign*. Indeed I shall ever feel the impression which the good conduct of the Captains, officers, seamen, marines, and soldiers in the squadron has made on my mind; and it was the greatest pleasure I ever received to see the spirit manifested

* *Royal Sovereign, Mars, Triumph, Brunswick, Bellerophon, Phæton, and Pallas.*

in the men, who, instead of being cast down at seeing thirty sail of the enemy's ships attacking our little squadron, were in the highest spirits imaginable. I do not mean the Royal Sovereign alone, the same spirit was shewn in all the ships as they came near me; and although (circumstanced as we were) we had no great reason to complain of the conduct of the enemy, yet our men could not help repeatedly expressing their contempt of them. Could common prudence have allowed me to let loose their valour, I hardly know what might not have been accomplished by such men.

Little damage has been received by the ships in general, except the sterns having been very much shook by firing the guns. The Mars reports twelve men wounded, but none killed; her mainmast, fore and fore-top sail yard wounded, and her rigging and sails cut a good deal. The Triumph has shifted and repaired some of her sails, but any damage she has received is so trifling, at least in her Captain's eye, that Sir Erasmus Gower has not thought it worth reporting; indeed the cool and firm conduct of that ship was such, that it appeared to me the enemy's ships dared not to come near her.

It has blown hard from the north east since I parted from the French fleet.

I take the first opportunity of sending this by the Phæton, left, upon hearing that the French fleet are at sea, their Lordships may be under apprehensions for the safety of these ships.

The following dispatch was this morning received from Admiral Lord Bridport, K. B.

Royal George, at sea, June 24.

It is with sincere satisfaction I acquaint you, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that his Majesty's squadron under my command attacked the enemy's fleet, consisting of twelve ships of the line, attended with eleven frigates and some smaller cruizers, on the 23d instant, close in with Port L'Orient. The ships which struck are the Alexander, Le Formidable, and Le Tigre, which were with difficulty retained. If the enemy had not been protected and sheltered by the land, I have every reason to believe that a much greater number, if not all the line of battle ships, would have been taken or destroyed.

In detailing the particulars of this service, I am to state, that at the dawn of the day on the 22d instant, the Nymphe

and Astræa, being the look-out frigates a-head, made the signal for the enemy's fleet. I soon perceived that there was no intention to meet me in battle; consequently I made the signal for four of the best sailing ships, the Sans Pareil, Orion, Rufsel, and Colossus, and soon afterwards for the whole fleet, to chase, which continued all that day, and during the night, with very little wind.

Early in the morning of the 23d instant, the headmost ships, the Irresistible, Orion, Queen Charlotte, Rufsel, Colossus, and Sans Pareil, were pretty well up with the enemy, and a little before six o'clock the action began, and continued till near nine o'clock. When the ships struck, the British squadron was near to some batteries, and in the face of a strong naval port, which will manifest, to the public, the zeal, intrepidity, and skill of the Admirals, Captains, and all other officers, seamen, and soldiers, employed upon this service; and they are fully entitled to my warmest acknowledgements. I am, &c.

Evan Nepean, Esq. BRIDPORT.

N. B. I am happy to find, by the report made to me, that Capt. Grindall's wounds are not dangerous.

Note, Capt. Domett reports that the remainder of the enemy's fleet made their escape into L'Orient.

Return of the killed and wounded.

Total—29 seamen and soldiers killed.—105 ditto wounded.

Officers killed.—Lieut. C. M. Stocker, and Lieut. W. Jephcott, of the marines, both of the Sans Pareil. *Wounded.*—Capt. Grindall, of the Irresistible; Lieut. J. F. Nott, of the Sans Pareil, and Lieut. Mends, of the Colossus; Capt. Bacon, of the 118th regt. and 6 petty officers.

Downing-street, July 7.

This morning, the messenger, Slater, arrived with dispatches from Sir Charles Whitworth, K. B. his Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary, and Minister Plenipotentiary at the Court of Peterburgh, dated June 14, which contain an account of the Russian squadron, destined to act with his Majesty's fleet, having sailed that morning from Cronstadt. It was to be joined at Revel by four ships, when it would consist of four ships of 74 guns; eight of 66; and eight frigates, and was thence to proceed with the utmost expedition to the Downs.

Admiralty-Office, July 11.

A dispatch, of which the following is a

copy, has been received at this Office from Sir W. Sidney Smith :

Diamond, at anchor off the Islands

SIR, *of St Marcon, July 5.*

In pursuance of the orders of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, I sailed from St Helen's on the evening of the 1st instant, and stretched across the Channel towards Cherbourg, with his Majesty's ships Syren and Sibyl, also four gun-boats in company. On looking into that port, we found, that one of the three frigates which had been seen there the last time we were off, was missing. The master of a neutral vessel, just come out, informed me she had sailed to the eastward, and I accordingly proceeded in quest of her. Going round Cape Barfleur, we saw two ships, one of them having the appearance of the frigate in question, at anchor under the Sand, and immediately made sail towards them; we soon after saw a convoy coming along shore, within the islands of St Marcon. The wind dying away, and the ebb tide making against me, I was obliged to anchor, and had the mortification to see the enemy's vessels drift with the tide under the batteries of La Hogue, without being able to approach them.

At four o'clock in the morning of yesterday, the breeze springing up with the first of the flood, I made the signal to the squadron, weighed and worked up towards the enemy's ships, which we observed warping closer in shore, under the battery on La Hogue Point. The small vessels of the convoy ran into the pier before the town. The largest, a corvette, continued warping into shoal water; we followed, engaged her and the batteries for three quarters of an hour. We now see her lying on her broadside, with her yards and top-masts struck, but, I am sorry to say, so much sheltered by the reef which runs off from La Hogue Point, that I cannot indulge a hope of her being destroyed. Fishing-boats, with which we have had an intercourse, confirmed all former accounts of distress for want of provisions, and the consequent discontent in this distracted country. I have the honour to be, &c.

W. SIDNEY SMITH.

Evan Nepean, Esq; Secretary, Admiralty.

Extract of a letter from Captain Sir Richard Strachan, of his Majesty's ship *McLampus*, dated off Cape Frelhel, July 4. to Evan Nepean, Esq;

Being off Point D'Enqui, on the 3d instant, we saw, near St Maloes, 13 sail,

which we gave chase to, and, coming up with them, drove the merchant vessels, in different directions, to leeward, whilst the vessels of war kept to windward, and endeavoured to gain the port of St Maloes, which they at last effected, except one brig, which was taken by this ship, and six of the most considerable of the merchant vessels, which were taken chiefly by the *Hebe*, with her usual activity. It being rainy weather, the others, small vessels, escaped to leeward. This proved to be a convoy, which sailed in the morning from St Maloes, bound to Brehat and Brest, under a ship of war of 26 guns, two brigs, and a lugger. The vessels we have taken are said to have military stores on board. The brig of war mounts four 24 pounders, and had 60 men.

Horse-Guards, July 4.

A Letter from the Hon. Sir John Vaughan, K. B. dated Martinico, May 11, has been received by the Right Hon. Henry Dundas, of which the following is an extract :

I have the honour to inclose you an extract of a letter, which I have this morning received from Governor Seyton. It will give you full information as to the present state of affairs in that island.

Extract of a letter from Governor Seyton, to Sir John Vaughan, dated St Vincent's, May 8.

The enemy having appeared yesterday, on the height above Calliaqua, to the number of seven or eight hundred, I requested Captain Carpenter, with his Majesty's ship *Alarm*, to move round to Calliaqua Bay, which he immediately complied with. They had sent two insulting messages to Capt. Moleworth, who commanded the party there, requiring him to surrender at discretion. Being informed, that they had, within these few days, been considerably reinforced from Guadeloupe, and suspecting, from their number and apparent confidence, that some attempt would be made against the town of Kingston, I sent a party, under Captain Hall, of the 46th regiment, consisting of one subaltern, and thirty-three rank and file of that regiment, forty militia, and forty of the corps of rangers, with five of the royal artillery, and a fourteen-pound field-piece, to take possession of Dorsetshire Hill, yesterday forenoon. About one o'clock this morning, they were attacked by a large body of about three hundred French and Caribs: Our party made a

vigorous resistance, but, owing to the enemy's great superiority in numbers, they were obliged to retreat to the post on Sion Hill, leaving the field-piece spiked. Knowing that the town must be inevitably destroyed by the enemy if they kept possession of that hill, I thought it necessary to use every exertion to dislodge them, and concluding, that no time was to be lost in attempting it, I immediately detached sixty rank and file of the 46th regiment, under the command of Captain Forster, one hundred of the corps of rangers, and forty militia, the whole under the command of Lieut. Col. Seton, of the rangers, to attack the enemy at day-break. They had, with great dexterity, found means to clear the field-piece of the spike, during the short time they had it in their possession, and had been joined by upwards of one hundred French and Caribs, immediately after Capt. Hall's party retreated: Our troops attacked them with great spirit at the time appointed; and though they were unexpectedly annoyed by several discharges of grape-shot, from the field-piece, and notwithstanding the enemy were in such force, in less than half an hour, they retook the field-piece, and got complete possession of the hill, the enemy flying on all sides. In the two attacks there were three privates, of the royal artillery, wounded; three rank and file of the 46th regiment killed, nine rank and file wounded; Capt. Forster and Ensign Lee slightly wounded; three privates of the militia killed; Capt. Ross and twelve rank and file wounded. Of the enemy, twenty-three Frenchmen and nineteen Caribs were found dead on the hill; and two Frenchmen and two Caribs taken prisoners; but it is believed, their loss, in all, was twice that number, as many of them were seen, at some distance, carrying off in hammocks after the attack.

(The remainder of the West India Gazettes deferred for want of room.)

LONDON.

One million and a half of the Imperial loan, in dollars, stamped at the mint with the Imperial die, have been shipped for Germany.

The Dutch commissioner sent over to this country, about the restitution of the ships detained in our ports, is returned without accomplishing his errand.

The Count de Provence who, by the

death of his nephew, is now King of France, is about 40 years of age. He was the best beloved of the family; he hath been residing for some time in a private manner near Verona, whither some of the noblemen have repaired who held places of office about the court.

The number of clergy obliged to emigrate from France, in consequence of refusing to take the constitutional oath, amounted to one hundred and thirty-eight bishops and archbishops, and sixty-four thousand curates and vicars, besides at least two hundred thousand friars. The religious of the female sex, which also emigrated, are prodigious in their number, but of them we have not heard any thing like an accurate calculation.

The reign of infidelity, and what is called reason, at Paris, seems to be approaching to an end. The different churches which government has granted to the Catholics are at present open.—The piety of the people hastens to repair the degradation to which sacrilegious hands have reduced public worship. In every quarter of the town masses are celebrated on Sundays and holy days, and there are no signs to be discovered of this renewed devotion having any detrimental influence on the operations of Government. The laws have never more been respected than at present. As long as it was permitted to corrupt morals, and to vomit profanations against religion at the theatres, in the popular societies, and even in the rostrum of the Convention, the laws could not but have been too impotent to secure the welfare, and to stop the torrent of the devastations effected by philosophism and disturbance.

On the 23th of May, Lord Bute, our ambassador to the court of Spain, landed at Cadiz. The most marked attention was paid him by the Governor, and every honour paid him. The Court had given orders for his accommodation on the road to Madrid, from whence may be inferred the good dispositions of that court to this country.

June 5. A fire broke out at Copenhagen in that part of the city which is called the Old Holm, by whose dreadful ravages, which continued near two days, many of the churches and public buildings, have been destroyed, and 1363 houses were laid in ashes, depriving more than 3000 families of their dwellings. Exclusive of the principal buildings that are become a prey to the flames, we number, besides many merchants houses, the

the town and orphan houses, Latin school, cloisters, 24 brew-houses, 5 sugar-houses, 40 large merchant warehouses, 19 bake-houses, 200 distilleries, and the principal magazine for the navy and admiralty; and the loss sustained thereby is by some computed at 12 millions of dollars. Many of the sufferers are now encamped upon the wall, at a place called the Philosophical-walk, and other public places, in tents; wherewith every one has been furnished, gratis, from the arsenal; all these places have therefore the appearance of camps. The number of lives lost cannot as yet be ascertained; so much, however, is known, that that of the wounded and maimed is not inconsiderable. We are still ignorant by what means the conflagration happened, no one having been permitted to approach the place with any combustible matter. A commission has been appointed, by order of the King, to inquire into it. The Hereditary Prince Frederic has relinquished his palace of Amolienburg in favour of some of the sufferers, and even victuals are prepared every day in his kitchen for any one in need. The number of streets burnt amounts from 40 to 45, and the number of souls that have lost shelter from eighteen to twenty thousand.

The mutineers of the Oxfordshire regiment of militia, who were condemned capitally by a court martial, had the sentence executed upon them, on the 12th of June, at Brighton. The commanding officer ordered this to be done by twelve of their own number, and who had been concerned in the riot. The place of execution was a spacious valley, where were assembled about 3000 cavalry, a body of horse artillery, with guns pointed, and matches lighted; the whole arrangement exhibited a grand and awful spectacle. The two unfortunate sufferers behaved with a becoming sense of penitence and resignation. The whole line was ordered to march round their dead bodies.

An order of the Privy Council was issued from the Council Office, Whitehall, directing all the Dutch prizes to be immediately conveyed into the river Thames, where their cargoes are to be sold without delay. The produce to be invested, after deducting the expences, in the name of five trustees, to be named by the Council, in the public funds, for the benefit of the proprietors who are not, or may not be hereafter, under the controul, influence, or power of the French government.

29. A very numerous meeting was held of the London Corresponding Society in an inclosure at the back of some empty buildings, not far from the King's Bench Prison, in St George's Fields, and a ten times more numerous assemblage of idlers of all descriptions were drawn together in the neighbourhood, by the impulse of curiosity; a part of these latter broke down the fence which inclosed the *Citizens*, and much incommoded them, they having purchased *sixpenny* tickets of admission, with a view of being select. There were a great many speakers; but being all men of very obscure situations in life, we cannot give their names. Several resolutions were proposed and adopted by acclamation, exactly to the effect of former effusions of the same society: the principal of these went to recommend an address to the NATION, and another to the KING, recommending *Universal Suffrage* and *Annual Parliaments*, as sure and certain remedies for all the diseases of the body politic. In whole, there could not have been less than 20,000 persons present.

As a proof of the remarkable severity of the cold of this summer, many sheep just shorn of their wool, have perished. In some places, the number hath exceeded a hundred in one flock.

On June 22d, the inhabitants of Birmingham were put into a state of great alarm, by the assembling of a great number of the lower orders of the people, complaining of the high price of provisions, and that their wages were unable to procure bread for their families. From complaints they proceeded to outrage and acts of mischief. Their attack being chiefly directed against the buildings of a Mr Richard, where was a steam engine employed in the grinding of corn. The magistrates, accompanied by the peace officers, endeavoured to appease and to dismiss them. The riot act was read, and the mob intreated to depart peaceably, but in vain. The magistrates therefore were under the necessity of calling in the aid of the military, who secured some of the ringleaders, and at first succeeded in dispersing them. They, however returned, not intimidated, and having insulted the soldiers, two of them faced about and fired, by which one man was killed, and another dangerously wounded. After some confusion which ensued, tranquillity was at length restored. The following inflammatory hand-bill was circulated: "To arms, fellow townsmen, and resist the cruel oppressions of your wicked

wicked rulers, whose intentions are to starve us all to death. Be speedy in collecting your numbers, and save your famishing families from destruction!"—An hundred guineas have been offered by the magistrates to discover the author; but it is a matter of great doubt, whether any reward will be able to bring about a discovery.

The British exports, according to the Custom-house books, increased the last year more than three millions: they have been progressively rising every year from 1782, when the amount was eighteen millions; to 1793, when they were twenty-four millions; and in 1794, to twenty-seven millions Sterling!

An order has been sent to the ports of the north for an immediate stop to be put to the exportation of coals to foreign ports, as it is shrewdly suspected, that the quantities buying up are intended for the countries of our enemies.

By the report of a gentleman who lately travelled over the greatest part of Ireland, we have the pleasure of knowing, that the accounts of disaffection and tumult there, are very much exaggerated. The militia, when called out, have behaved with firmness and fidelity.

The exertions made by this country in the naval department have, during the whole course of the war, been rewarded with a brilliant success. To the number of the trophies of British valour in their own element, we have to boast of some lately obtained on our own seas, and on the coast of America; the former by Admirals Cornwallis and Lord Bridport, and the latter by the Hon. Capt. Cochrane of the *Thetis*. For particulars, *vide Lond. Gaz.* p. 465. 467.

The Greenland whale fishery hath turned out this year very successful.

July 1. The report of the navy of Great Britain stated the numbers to be, engaged in actual service at home and abroad, ships of the line, frigates, and smaller armed vessels, *four hundred and twenty-five*: building, repairing, &c. *one hundred and thirty-five*; and in ordinary, *ninety-four*. Besides the gun-vessels, fire-vessels, river-barges, and Dutch hoys, not included in this statement, there are *twenty-six* more, of the disposition of which we have not at present an accurate account. *Thirteen* frigates, brigs, and sloops, are over and above building of fir.—Thus we have a sum total of *five hundred and ninety-three fighting vessels*!

The balance, of loss and gain, in a nautical point of view, between this country

and France, since the commencement of the present eventful war, stands thus:

Enemy's ships taken, lost, or destroyed.—Ships of the line, 2 three-deckers; 84's, 80's, and 74's, 34; frigates of from 44 to 28 guns, 39; corvettes, &c. of 24, 22, 20, 18, 16, 14, 12, and 10 guns, and 1 of 6, 39. Total, 112. *English ships taken.*—Of the line, (the *Alexander* being retaken, not reckoned) 1; frigates, sloops, and cutters, 11. Total, 12.—Balance in favour of England, 100. The loss of the *Boyne*, the illustrious, and some other smaller ships, is to be considered as a small drawback on the above account.

As a proof of the good disposition of the government of America towards this country, the person who fitted out the first privateer to cruise against Great Britain has been fined in the sum of 400 dollars.

6. The Commissioners, appointed under the late Act of Parliament, for the liquidation of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales' encumbrances, met at the Speaker's house in Old Palace-yard, for the first time. His Royal Highness is no longer subject to the payment of any debts.

7. At a Court of Common Council, held this day, there was present, the Lord Mayor, Recorder, 16 Aldermen, the Sheriffs, and a great many Commoners.—The Lord Mayor informed the Court, that the reason for keeping them waiting, was on account of being obliged to hold a Court of Aldermen, in regard to setting the assize of bread; his Lordship then stated what had passed in the conference with the Privy Council, and laid before them a copy of such proceeding, which was read; wherein, after reciting the the cause of the conference, it was earnestly recommended to reduce the consumption of the finest flour, as much as possible, by disusing such articles as were composed of wheat, an example which they would set, and hoped the public would follow; that their Lordships recommended subscriptions to be entered into for encouraging the use of other food, particularly meat and vegetables, rather than bread, so far to cheapen the price of bread, as to occasion thereby the immediate consumption of too great a quantity of wheat, which may create, in the subsequent weeks, a greater want, and more pressing distress.

Mr Deputy Birch referred to the report read at the last Court, for enabling the industrious poor to purchase bread twopence halfpenny under the assize set per quartern, and moved, "That this Court

Court do subscribe 1000*l.* for the purpose of relieving the industrious poor of this metropolis, from the high price of bread, and other necessaries of life; and that Mr Chamberlain do pay the same to the Committee appointed by the Court, for the purpose of reducing the present high price of provisions, to be by them distributed throughout the several wards of this city, in such way as to them shall seem most proper, according to the exigencies of the case;" which, after some debate, was unanimously agreed to.

Mr Lamb moved, that it be recommended to the public to dispense with the use of hair powder, as far as conveniently they can, until the price of bread was reduced. Debates on this question arose, it being asserted that the flour used for starch or powder was not fit for bread; and after some length of time, on the suggestion of Mr Alderman Lushington, it was agreed, "That it is the opinion of this Court, that the discontinuance of hair-powder may materially tend to reduce the price of bread, and therefore it may be recommended to the Lord Mayor, and the City Members, to submit to the Lords of the Privy Council the propriety of a temporary discontinuance of the use of hair-powder."—Mr Thorp seconded the amendment, and it was agreed to.

The French substitute at present for bread consists of flax-seed, lint-seed, rice, and a small quantity of wheaten flour.

The same scarcity of provisions that we complain of here is felt with equal severity in Ireland. Butchers meat and poultry, are as dear in Dublin as they are in London. Bread is also scarce, as well as dear.

Sir Charles Grey and Sir John Jervis, have been presented with the freedom of the city of London, in an elegant gold box to each of them.

It must give satisfaction to every person, in this country, to learn, that the settlement at Botany Bay is likely to succeed; and, from the attention paid to its culture, will amply supply its own inhabitants. We present our readers with an account of it, from a person not likely to be prejudiced in favour of the place or of its government.—Extract of a letter from the Rev. Thomas Fyfe Palmer, dated the 14th of December 1794. "This climate is healthy, and agrees well with me, if I except an effect it seems at present to have on my eyes, which are so sore, I can scarcely see—I am told it is not uncommon. The soil near the coast is bad; but inland it appears as rich as the pastures

in England. As far as I can form an opinion, the colony will soon be enabled to supply itself; much owing to the wise policy of Major Grose, in allotting certain portions of land to individuals, who are permitted to reap and enjoy the fruit of their own industry. To acknowledge the truth, even from those high in authority, and who have it in their power to render my banishment comfortable, or the reverse, every request has been granted me, and every civility and kind office has been done me, that I could in reason expect or require."

A meeting of Merchants was held at the London Tavern, on the excessive high price of provisions. The meeting was not numerous, but in point of respectability it was perhaps never exceeded.—Mr Lushington (the member) rose, and proposed four resolutions, which are in substance: "First, That bread, meat, and the other necessaries of life are very much increased in their prices. Secondly, That it is necessary that every house-keeper should trench, as much as he conveniently can, in his household expenditure, particularly in the article of bread. Thirdly, That it is necessary to enter into a subscription to relieve the poor, in this time of great dearth. And, fourthly, To appoint a Committee to correspond with other Committees on the best mode of effecting the benevolent purposes of the meeting."—Alderman Newnham said, that the article of hair-powder (he appeared without it himself) had engaged the attention of a worthy citizen; and, from his statement, he considered it of great importance in the expenditure of flour, and it well deserved the attention of the meeting.—Mr William Stone rose and said, that the Alderman had done him honour by mentioning his information. He said, he held a statement in his hand, which very far exceeded any calculation that had been made, or that the meeting could conceive to be the fact, unless informed from a source of such authenticity. He observed, that hair-powder and flour, for the soldiers alone, destroyed more than would supply one hundred and fifty thousand persons every day with bread, at the rate of one pound weight a-day for each person; and adduced some other forcible arguments to substantiate this assertion.

Nine thousand pounds have been paid by the English government to the Admiralty Court at Copenhagen, as an indemnification for the Danish ships detained in

in British ports last year.—The Danish government expect the immediate release of the ships belonging to that country now detained in different ports of Great Britain.

12. A sifer belonging to the 3d regt. of guards, accompanied by a young lad, went to the King's arms at Charing-cross to drink; upon behaving riotously, the sifer was turned into the street, when he raised a mob about the door, saying, that his companion had just been cramped, and was, with three others, chained down in a cellar, from whence they would be conveyed away by a secret door that communicated with the Thames. Under this idea the mob proceeded to outrage, which ultimately terminated in the destruction of the inside of the house, and all the furniture. The populace, towards evening, became numerous. After some acts of outrage to one or two mere public houses, they proceeded to Mr Pitt's, in Downing-street, headed by a man with an empty flour sack on his back, and after breaking the windows, were proceeding to demolish the house, which they would no doubt have accomplished, had it not been for the timely arrival of the horse and foot guards, who prevented any further mischief. The mob having been dispersed from Downing-street, proceeded in a numerous body to St George's Fields, where they attacked several houses, and burnt and destroyed the furniture. The horse and foot guards, the Borough and City Associations, and the Lambeth Volunteers at length arrived, accompanied by a justice of the peace, who read the riot act with very little effect, many persons appearing disposed to resist the military. The horse guards then determined on dispersing them by force, and galloping among them, trampled numbers under the horses feet, several of whom were very much wounded, and some, it is supposed, dangerously. The military remained under arms all night.

The alarming scarcity of every species of bread-corn, and in particular of wheat, hath much occupied the attention of the Privy Council, whose deliberations have been directed to two objects: 1st, to contrive every expedient that can, as much as possible, diminish the consumpt, by the substitution of other kinds of food, particularly vegetables; and 2^{dly}, by the mode of manufacturing wheat into bread, to have the least possible waste, and render it as productive as possible, by excluding only some of the coarser part of the bran,

and baking only one kind, or what is called *standard bread*. This subject hath also seriously engaged the attention of the Lord Mayor and Council of the city of London. They came to the resolution of addressing the Privy Council, anent the propriety of laying aside the use of hair-powder. They also agreed that no dinners be had at the city's expence by any committee of the corporation, before the 1st October next.

The Directors of the India Company have ordered no more pastry to be served up at their dinners at the London Tavern, and that no other bread than household be introduced.

14. A Council was held at Whitehall, before the cabinet ministers went to St James', when a resolution was passed, that Government do furnish weekly to the Corn-market, in Mark-lane, every Monday, for three months, at a stipulated price, 7000 quarters of wheat, which was laid before the King by the Duke of Portland, and confirmed by his Majesty.

Some observations on this subject have been received from York, which merit attention. A Committee appointed by the corporation of York to enquire into the cause of the present alarming price of bread, have thus reported: "The source of this evil may be traced to various causes. The great scarcity of corn in many parts of Europe is, no doubt, one principal cause. Another, and very important cause, arises from the monopolies made in various parts of the kingdom by the corn factors and great farmers. This calls aloud for the interference of the landlords or the legislature. When farms did not in general exceed 100l. per annum, the farmers were in the constant habit of bringing a few bushels of corn to market every week, in order to raise the weekly supply for their own families; by which means the tradesman procured corn for his family on reasonable terms, and the mutual intercourse of society was properly kept up. But of late, many of the small farms upon an estate have been consolidated into one or two, which has enriched the overgrown tenants, and enabled them not only to hoard up their own corn, but also to purchase the small crops of their poorer neighbours; and, in concert with the corn factors, to keep up the price at their own pleasure. In the market no more corn is produced by them than what the pockets will hold by way of sample; and what is bought is delivered into chambers, and retailed at an enormous price.

Very liberal subscriptions are raising in different parts of England, for distributing provisions to the poor at reduced prices.

EDINBURGH.

We take the first opportunity of correcting a mistake, in the account given, (p. 407 last number,) of the unfortunate accident which happened at Newton-Don. We should have stated, "That Miss Don and Miss Wilson got safely through the water; but Miss M. Don, in following them, was somehow overset, and carried down by the current, when Miss Ramsay rushed in to her assistance. This is all that Miss Ramsay recollects, nor can she tell, how she herself got through, or was saved. Miss Don and Miss Wilson must, undoubtedly, have returned to assist Miss M. Don, for both shared her unfortunate fate."

A number of gentlemen from the parish of Campsie, prompted by curiosity, went on the 11th of June to measure the depth of the snow on the fells; they found it in one of the glens 5 feet deep. The like was never seen by the oldest inhabitant; it must have been about 100 feet deep, as the glen was parallel with the face of the hill after the fall.

June 27. Late this evening, his Highness Prince William of Gloucester returned to the Star Inn, Glasgow, from Lochlomond; and gave a very elegant supper to the Lord Provost and Magistrates, Lieut. Col. Sir Alexander Campbell, and many other gentlemen. On the 28th he set off for England, by the way of Bothwell and Hamilton.

July 2. The 3d battalion of the Scots Brigade marched from the Castle to the camp at Dunbar. During their stay in Edinburgh, they have behaved with great regularity and good order. The French prisoners in the Castle, presented the following address to General Dundas, for the attention and humanity of the General and the officers:

"Les prisonniers de guerre Françoises, detenus au Chateau d'Edinbourg, ne peuvent que se louer de l'attention et du bon traitement qu'ils ont reçu de Commandant-General Dundas, et Officiers des Brigades Ecoffoises—en foi de quoi nous leur deliverons le present.

"Fait à la prison, le 29 Juin, en nom des prisonniers Françoises (Signed)

FRS. LEROY."

6. This day the Royal Edinburgh Volunteers had a grand field day, at Burntis-

field Links, when the Rt Hon. Mr Secretary Dundas was received as a Volunteer in this useful and public spirited corps, to which the inhabitants, and the public in general, are so much indebted. The number on the field was about 600. The day was fine, and the company numerous and genteel.

Same day Mr Dundas gave an elegant entertainment, at Fortune's Tavern, to the Lord Provost, Magistrates, and Council, and to several other gentlemen.

Mr Dundas being enrolled, and received into the corps of Royal Edinburgh Volunteers, they afterwards, as a mark of their respect, unanimously requested him to accept of the station of Captain-Lieutenant; which request having been transmitted to Mr Dundas, by the Lord Lieutenant of the city, Colonel of the corps, the following answer was received:

"MY LORD, *Melville Castle, July 10.*

"I have to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's letter of the 6th inst. in which you announce to me the very flattering mark of distinction, conferred upon me by the Royal Edinburgh Volunteers, in honouring me with the commission of Captain-Lieutenant in their corps. I cannot but hope, that it is unnecessary for me, to insist much upon the heart-felt gratitude, with which I receive every proof of the good opinion of those who have had the best opportunities of tracing the progress of my life.—But my satisfaction upon the present occasion is, perhaps, the more warm, because I have ventured to conceive, that the idea of conferring that honour upon me, may have arisen from a view of my public conduct, which is, of all others, the most gratifying to my own feelings.

"Convinced, my Lord, as I have always been, that the preservation of peace and tranquillity, and perhaps, the very existence of the constitution, is to be attributed, in the greatest possible degree, to the establishment of the Volunteer corps; and feeling as I do, that this description of praise is so peculiarly applicable to the Edinburgh Volunteers, who so early set so laudable an example of public exertion, I accept the honour of being enrolled among them, as a proof of their conviction, that my public conduct has been influenced by the same principles of attachment to the constitution which have united them in its defence.

"Impressed with these feelings, I should certainly accept, with infinite satisfaction, the commission which your Lordship has pro-

proposed to me; and I shall always recollect the proposition with the sentiments I ought. But it is my sincere conviction, that the precedent of filling any commission with the name of a person, whose other avocations may prevent him from exercising the duties of it, may ultimately prove detrimental to the principle of the establishment; and I trust, therefore, my declining to accept of it, will be received as an additional proof of the sense I entertain of the incalculable utility of the corps, established, and acting upon the principles which have contributed to bring them to that perfection, which cannot but secure to them the admiration of every lover of his country.

"I have the honour to be, my Lord, your Lordship's most obedient servant,

(Signed) HENRY DUNDAS."

Rt Hon. Sir James Stirling, Bart. }

Lord Provost, &c. &c. &c. }

On the 7th instant, a prosecution was brought before the Magistrates of Glasgow, at the instance of the Procurator Fiscal, against a Field Officer, for a violent assault and breach of the peace committed by him upon one of the inhabitants of that city, and an attempt, forcibly, to carry him off, upon the pretext of his being a recruit, though an action was then pending for having him freed from the enlistment. The Court found the indictment proved, and sentenced the officer to pay a fine of L. 50 Sterling, and L. 20 Sterling of expence of process, and to be imprisoned till he paid these sums, and find security for his good behaviour for twelve months.—The money was immediately paid, and bail found in terms of the sentence. The officer was also found liable in L. 16 : 13 : 4 Sterling, of damages to the person assaulted, in another action raised at his instance, for redress; which sum was also immediately paid.

8. The Magistrates pronounced judgement against several bakers in Edinburgh, Canongate, and Nicholson's street, who, on a late survey by the Superintendent of the Police, were convicted of selling their bread short of weight, and ordained them to pay the full penalties, viz. 5s. per ounce deficient.

The following singular excursion was performed by Capt. Macalpin. He set out from Greenock in a small boat with a party; sailed up Lochlong, and having got their boat carried over in a cart, about two miles, from the head of Lochlong to Lochlomond, sailed down the loch and water of Leven up to the Broomielaw of Glasgow, and returned safe to Greenock.

13. This day the silver arrow, given by the city of Edinburgh, to the Royal Company of Archers, was shot for at Bruntsfield Links, and won by Mr John Thomson, jun.

13. At a numerous meeting of the county of Mid-Lothian, it was unanimously agreed, that a jubilee should be given to the game for the ensuing season, within the county of Mid-Lothian—that the use of game in close time should entirely be laid aside; and that all persons transgressing the law in that particular, should be prosecuted without distinction.

A banditti, in Ireland, are going about the country, houghing the cattle in the fields. They generally cut forty or fifty each night.—This is an instance of the most wanton cruelty.

14. This day the annual fair of Glasgow commenced. On the 15th there was a tolerable good shew of horses, but few buyers, and what sold were rather at reduced prices.

The camp which is now formed at Aberdeen, is a novelty there, the last being that of Sir John Cope, in 1745.

On the 17th the five prisoners belonging to the 1st fencible regiment, who were tried for the crime of mutiny, by the late general court martial, held at Musselburgh, (four of whom had been adjudged to suffer death, and the fifth to receive corporal punishment,) were carried from Musselburgh, to the Links of Gullen, escorted by the 1st, 2d, 1st battalion of the 4th, and a detachment of the 7th fencible regiments, three troops of the 4th regiment of dragoons, with two field pieces, and a detachment of the royal artillery; they were there joined by the two battalions of the Scotch Brigade, six troops of the 4th dragoons, and several troops of fencible cavalry, the whole under the command of Major General James Hamilton. The troops were drawn up in the following order, composing three faces of a square: The center consisting of the 1st, 1st battalion of the 4th, and a detachment of the 7th fencible regiments; the right face, of the Scotch Brigade; and the left of the 2d fencible regiment. The second line was composed of cavalry, twenty paces in the rear of the infantry: The division of the 4th regiment of dragoons, from Dunbar camp, formed in the rear of the center face: The fencible cavalry, from Haddington and Dunbar in the rear of the right face; and the division of the 4th regiment of dragoons, from Musselburgh camp, in the rear of the left face of the square. A space was left in the line of the cavalry of the

the centre face, where the artillery were posted, with two light six pounders. The sentence of the court martial was then read to the prisoners, with the general orders given out by Lord Adam Gordon, approving of the proceedings of said court martial, and directing the sentence to be carried into execution against Alexander Fraser, and that the other three prisoners adjudged to suffer death, should draw lots, and the person upon whom the lot to suffer, should fall, to be shot to death at the same time with the said Alexander Fraser; suspending the sentence of the three remaining prisoners, until his Majesty's pleasure concerning them should be known. The prisoner Alexander Fraser, and also, the prisoner Charles McIntosh, upon whom the lot to suffer had fallen, were then shot to death, by a party of the regiment to which they belonged, and the other three prisoners were remanded to Musselburgh jail. After the execution, the whole marched round the dead bodies in slow time, and afterwards filed off to their respective quarters and cantonments. All the different corps and detachments assembled on this occasion, behaved with the greatest propriety, during the whole of the very awful and affecting scene.

The annual competition for prizes, given by the Highland Society of London, to the three best performers on the *Great Highland Bag-Pipe*, was held in the Theatre Royal here on the 21st inst. in presence of a committee of judges and directors appointed by the Highland Society of Scotland, and a numerous and genteel audience. The first prize, being a handsome pipe adorned with a silver plate, together with 40 merks in money, was adjudged by the committee to Peter McGregor from Perthshire. The second prize, being 30 merks, was adjudged to Donald Maclean, from Kintyre. And the third prize, being also 30 merks, was adjudged to Peter McNeil, piper to Sir James Grant of Grant, Bart. Premiums were also given to the dancers of Highland reels.

The value of the Leeward island fleet, just arrived, including prizes, is as follows: Value of ships and cargoes, 6,000,000l.; duties, 1,500,000l.; number of seamen, 6400. The value of this great acquisition, with insurance, is not less than *Nine Millions*!

The immense property which has just floated safe to the British shore from the East Indies, is estimated at nothing short of ten millions Sterling! It is the richest fleet which has arrived for many years.

20. The Royal Company of Archers shot for his Majesty's prize on Bruntsfield

Links, which was won by James Gibson, Esq; Writer to the Signet.

Colonel Leith has received her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales' commands, that his regiment should be called "The Princess of Wales, or Aberdeenshire Fencible regiment."

A vessel of a new construction belonging to Patrick Miller, Esq; of Dalswinton, was lately launched at the Kingholm, a mile below Dumfries, in presence of a great number of spectators.—As this vessel is kept afloat by the buoyancy of her bottom, she cannot sink; and from the manner in which she is built, it is believed she cannot separate at sea. The principles upon which this vessel is built will, we hope, be the means, in process of time, to save numberless lives to every nation in the world who engage in trade by sea. This gentleman's exertions in naval architecture are highly commendable.

25. The loan of a million and a half Exchange paper, to the distressed planters and merchants, was finally arranged on Monday last. The Committee, Sir William Pulteney, Mr Grant, &c. having made their report on the different applications and securities, the Commissioners made the distribution of the money. The house of Mess. Baillie and Co. had 250,000l. That was the largest sum lent to any one firm. The rest of the money went in smaller portions among about twenty-one or twenty-two other houses.

It is with pleasure we communicate, that, in consequence of the recommendation of the Board of Agriculture, published in the newspapers, 50,000 additional acres of potatoes have been planted this year in England and Scotland; each acre will feed, on an average, from eight to ten people for twelve months, so that the Board have been the means of raising as much of that food as will maintain near a million of people for six months, and will consequently have been the happy instrument of preventing the risk of scarcity during the ensuing season.

Some symptoms of riot occurred lately at Berwick, owing, it is said, to the scarcity of corn, and the sailing of some vessels laden with that article.—The gates were shut and the military called in, but the affair (which report, as usual, had greatly exaggerated) was speedily terminated, without any material mischief.

29. This day a petition was presented to the presbytery of Edinburgh, from the managers of the new chapel of Cannongate, informing that they had made choice of Mr David Dickson, minister of Bothkennar, whose

whose letter of acceptance was likewise given in, for their pastor; and had agreed to settle a competent allowance upon him, for which security would be given. The presbytery ordained the managers to present a scroll of a bond for that purpose to next meeting; and delayed further procedure till that time.

Edinburgh Races.

There was comparatively little company in town this season, partly owing, perhaps, to the different encampments, and partly to the general distress of the country. The weather proved rainy, at the sport was but indifferent.—The Monday's plate was gained by Mr Collinson's chestnut horse, three heats; Tuesday's by Sir H. Williamson's bay colt, two heats; Wednesday's by the same horse, one heat; Thursday's by Mr Smith's chestnut horse, four heats; Friday's by Sir H. Williamson's bay colt, two heats; and Saturday's by Mr Peacock's chestnut gelding, two heats. The public places were the Assembly, Concert, and Theatre, these but ill attended.—Excepting Mr John Kemble and Mr Woods, there was nothing to attract attention, or excite curiosity.

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICIARY.

June 29. This day commenced the trial of Sir Archibald Gordon Kinloch, Bart. accused of having murdered Sir Francis Kinloch, Bart. his brother; to which he pleaded *Not Guilty*.

Mr David Hume, as counsel for the prisoner, in a short speech, expressed with a degree of tenderness and feeling which greatly affected the Court, stated, that the unfortunate prisoner had long laboured under an insanity or furiosity of mind, in consequence of a violent fever contracted many years ago during his residence in the West Indies, in the service of his country. Since that period the symptoms of derangement had been strong and frequent, and it was under the influence of this dreadful malady, that the event, so much to be deplored, had been committed. He trusted that their Lordships would permit every evidence to be brought that could substantiate this defence of insanity.

The Lord Advocate, in a few words, signified his assent; and their Lordships, after severally giving their opinions, pronounced an interlocutor, sustaining the relevancy of the libel, but allowing the pannel to prove all facts and circumstances in alleviation.

After the Jury was sworn in, the Prosecutor proceeded to examine the following persons:

Duncan Macmillan, writer in Edinburgh, in substance deposed, that he remembers going to Gilmerton, on Monday April 13th, with Mr Alexander Kinloch, from Edinburgh; they met a chaise on the road to Haddington about three in the afternoon, in which the prisoner

was, who threw himself back in it, as wishing not to be seen. The pannel's chaise passed them; and the witness expressed his surprise at seeing him, as he thought he had gone for London; that they went to Fairbairn's, where they dined, and Mr George Somner, surgeon, dined along with them; that the prisoner's chaise having returned, stopt at Mr Somner's. Mr Somner spoke with him, and brought him along with him to the company. In the course of conversation, the prisoner was asked how he was, he said he was very ill. He went out and returned again. He was advised to take a glass of wine and water, but his nerves were so weak he could not carry it to his head. The witness and Mr Alexander Kinloch went to Gilmerton in one chaise, and the prisoner and Mr Somner in another, also with an intention to go there, but the pannel's chaise stopped on the road. Being surprised he stopped so long, Mr Somner said, the Major had passed round the chaise and gone away. This was about a mile from Gilmerton. One of the postillions found the prisoner, when he said he was going to Haddington. Mr Somner called on the witness early next morning, told him he was going to Haddington to look after the prisoner, and begged he would follow as soon as possible, which he accordingly did. The witness went to Haddington, but got no notice of the Major, and returned to Gilmerton before dinner, where Sir Francis, Miss Kinloch, Mr Alexander, and Mr Low, then were; that after dinner, a message was brought to the witness, that somebody wanted to speak to him; that he went out, and saw William Reid the gardener, who told him he had been at Walker's at Beaufort, where he saw the Major, who was in a very disagreeable situation—when he, Reid, went in, he found the Major with a pistol in his hand, which alarmed him very much; that the witness called Sir Francis out of the room, and when they were speaking with Reid, they, from the lobby window, saw the Major coming up from the garden; that he went up stairs to his own room with Sir Francis, where little conversation passed between them, Sir Francis only asking how he was, and the prisoner answering he was poorly; that he went up at the desire of his brother, who led him by the hand, and the witness returned to the dining-room; that the witness went up to the Major's room, where Sir Francis was, when the conversation was general; the Major was lying a-bed with part of his cloaths off; that he does not recollect any incoherency in the prisoner's conversation that evening, and thinks he was more collected than the day before at Fairbairn's; that Sir Francis went occasionally to his brother after supper: the company sat till about three o'clock; he left the room soon after Sir Francis, and afterwards went to his bed-room to wish him good night; that the witness was about an hour in bed when he was awaked by Mr George Somner, who told him Sir Francis

was

was shot by the prisoner; that he went straight to Sir Francis' room, where he found the servants undressing him; that he saw he was wounded, and spoke to Sir Francis, who told not to mind him, for there were plenty to take care of him; but for God's sake to prevent his sister from coming into the room; that he went immediately to the door, but Miss Kinloch insisted upon being admitted; she was much distracted, and they were forced to carry her back to her room; that he came back to Sir Francis, and continued to support him till Mr Somner dressed the wound; that Sir Francis said, God Almighty help that poor unhappy man: he never saw the prisoner after; he observed nothing particular in the prisoner's conduct, except that he was dissatisfied with his father's settlement, and thought he had been left too little by his father; that the pannel, since 1780, was exceedingly troublesome in company when he got drunk, and knows he was confined in Edinburgh some years ago; formerly he was the pleasantest man in company, but afterwards exceedingly troublesome; he thinks he must have mentioned to Sir Francis that he thought him insane; that Sir Francis expostulated with the prisoner for his abusing a gentleman at his father's table; at whom the prisoner had thrown a tumbler glass, which put Sir Francis in a passion; and the pannel was obliged to leave his father's house, but Sir Francis forgave him, and felt no resentment; that he saw the prisoner in Edinburgh a few days before Sir Francis' death, when he was quite able to converse rationally, and knew no alteration in his appearance from what he had observed at Gilmerton; and that night, to the witness' knowledge, was the first that any steps were taken to confine him.

George Somner, surgeon employed by the family at Gilmerton, deponed, that he received a message from Miss Kinloch on the Monday, desiring him to come to Gilmerton betwixt one and two o'clock; that he saw Miss Kinloch, who wished the witness would prevent the Major from going to Edinburgh, as she thought him very unsettled, and not fit to go about; that he saw the Major in a post-chaise at the door, and asked him how he was, who said he was going to Edinburgh; he observed him much agitated, and suspected, before he saw Miss Kinloch, that the message related to him; that the Major had come to Gilmerton on the Sunday in a strange situation, all dirty, and the strings or buckles out of his shoes; and the witness concluded from what he saw, that the pannel was perfectly mad, and should not be allowed to go about; he judged of this from his look, agitation, and wild eye: that he advised his being confined; and that Sir Francis wished the witness to go to Edinburgh, and consult with Dr Home what was to be done. (The witness then described the agitation of the pannel at Fairbairn's, and his going out of the chaise on his return to Gilmerton; after which

he added), that he received a written message from Mr Macmillan to come to Gilmerton, and bring what assistance was necessary; he understood the import was to confine the Major, and accordingly took with him a strait waistcoat, and a nurse who sometimes attended deranged people; that he arrived at Gilmerton about ten o'clock, and, on going up to the Major, found him pretty quiet, but the same wild look as before; they agreed about the propriety of seizing him, but most of the servants were averse or afraid to do it; and he did not observe arms about the Major then. That the witness supped at Gilmerton with Sir Francis, Miss Kinloch, Mr Macmillan, and Mr Alexander; the Major came down about three o'clock in the morning;—the first time he came he was very much agitated, and complained of a violent pain in his bowels, which he ascribed to a doze of analeptic pills which Sir Francis had given him, and said he believed he was poisoned; the company advised him to go to bed, and he left the room soon after: that the pannel came down again in a few minutes; the witness saw him in the lobby, and dissuaded him from going down, as his cloaths were all off but his breeches, and Miss Kinloch was not gone to bed; he said he would go down, as he wanted to see Frank; the witness took him by the arm, entreating him not to go down; upon which he drew a pistol, desiring him to take care of himself; he therefore let go his arm. Sir Francis was then coming up, who said, Gordon, what is the matter? The pannel replied, O Frank, I am ill—I cannot sleep. The pannel went into his room, and he believes Sir Francis went along with him. When he came out the second time, he was as much agitated as before. When the witness came to the parlour door, he saw the flash of the pistol, and heard the report; immediately after the flash he heard Sir Francis exclaim that he was done for; upon which the witness ran up to them; they were both on the stair, and he helped Sir Francis to his room, but does not remember whether he laid hold of the prisoner; Sir Francis said he was wounded, and the witness saw the wound about the breast bone; about a quarter of an hour after Sir Francis was in bed, he examined the wound, and thought it a very dangerous one; Sir Francis said it was madness in him (Sir Francis) to seize him, and the witness answered it certainly was; Dr Monro, Mr Bell, and the witness' father were sent for. He is satisfied that the wound was the cause of Sir Francis' death—the ball was extracted while Sir Francis was alive, and the witness, who was present, identified it. When he saw the prisoner at Fairbairn's, cannot say that he, the prisoner, could not know that murder was a crime; the witness has not much practice in insane cases; and what insane people would think, he is at a loss to say.

Interrogated by Mr Hume—If he was to go to Bedlam, and ask a lunatic if he thought mur-

murder a crime, and he should answer Yes, would he think himself safe? Answer, No—a man may know his keeper, and stand in awe of him; but he hardly thinks the pannel could judge of good or evil intentions with respect to himself; and thinks if he had offered to take the pistol from him he would run the risk of his own life; he is not certain that the pannel knew of the strait waistcoat, but he did of the nurse; on the Friday morning thereafter, when he saw him in Haddington jail, he then thought him sensible.

George Douglas, servant to Miss Kinloch, Alexander Campbell, late postilion at Gilmerton, Walter Gibson, servant to Mr A. Kinloch, and Alexander Menie, late butler at Gilmerton, all concurred in saying, that they remembered that Sir Francis Kinloch was shot at Gilmerton in April last; they heard the report of a pistol; they laid hands on Major Gordon; they saw an empty pistol on the dining room carpet, which seemed newly discharged; another, which was loaded, was taken from Major Gordon, and they were locked up in a press in the butler's room; the pannel was blindfolded, and laid on a carpet, who said, let him live only one hour, and he would give them 100*l.* a-piece; he afterwards asked how his brother and sister were, and was answered Sir Francis was very poorly, and the pannel seemed to be sorry for it. Campbell and Gibson added, that while they were binding the prisoner, he said that he had been poisoned by some pills given him by Sir Francis.

Hay Smith, writer in Haddington, took the Major into custody, and carried him in a chaise to Haddington jail. A servant of the family was in the chaise along with them. The pannel seemed to be in great distress, and was in a strait jacket, and was very confused.

Benjamin Bell, surgeon, Edinburgh, was sent for on the 15th April to Gilmerton, and saw Sir Francis in bed in great distress; the wound was about four inches above the navel; he remained all that day, and part of the next; Sir Francis frequently asked him what had become of the unhappy lad, meaning, as he supposed, his brother; the ball had passed through the kidneys; the body was opened in presence of Mr Somner, sen. and Dr Monro, and a report made, which the witness identifies; Sir Francis said he was on the same step of the stair with the person who shot him, and the pistol was close to his body; he saw no marks of insanity about the pannel, who always behaved with great propriety; he seemed to be under great depression of mind, and knew his situation.

Interrogated by Mr Hume—He cannot say that the Major might not be insane on the 14th of April; he might have been deranged on the days he did not see him; madness is known by the actions, and frequently by the eye; he has known mad people insane for some days, and their madness vanish; but he never knew

an instance of laudanum occasioning madness, although it may create debility of mind.

Dr Monro saw the prisoner in jail on the 24th of May, and six times since; Mr Bell accompanied him in the first visit, with Doctors Home and Farquharson; he has also seen him afterwards; the pannel did not appear to him to be insane; on his other visits he found him nearly or entirely in the same situation; madness has very often little effect on the pulse.

Mr George Goldie, minister of Athelstonford, went to Gilmerton on the morning Sir Francis received his wound, and saw the pannel bound in his bed-room with a strait waistcoat; the witness asked the pannel if he recollected what had passed; he told him he did; the witness then asked if he was not struck with horror at what he had done; he said, sternly, No; he said he knew there was a plan laid to destroy him, for he had got pills from his brother, and he would die that evening. The rest of Mr Goldie's evidence goes to show that the pannel, both before and after the 14th of April, had discovered signs of insanity, and the witness said he did not think him capable of knowing right from wrong.

Alexander Frazer, sheriff-clerk of Haddingtonshire, who acted as man of business for the family of Gilmerton, concurred with the preceding witnesses with regard to the state of the pannel's mind, and mentioned some circumstances which served to confirm his opinion.

Hugh Dodds, clerk to Mr Frazer, saw the pannel in Haddington jail on the 15th April, where he transacted some business, and thought he spoke rationally.

(To be concluded in our next.)

THE Weather, for these some weeks, has taken, upon the whole, a favourable turn; and the crop has improved much. The rains will throw it late, but, in general, the appearance is good. The hay is bulky, and the harvest going on briskly. Excepting grain, the rise upon other necessities has not been great. Beef and mutton at 4*d.* and 5*d.* per lb. lamb 2*s.* per quarter; salmon 6*d.* and 7*d.* per lb. and in plenty. There has been also a regular and abundant supply of white fish, particularly of haddocks.—On the 4th, green-peas 6*s.* and potatoes 5*s.* per peck. On the 23d, pease 2*s.* potatoes 2*s.* strawberries 8*d.* On the 30th, pease 1*s.* potatoes 1*s.* strawberries 5*d.*

Perhaps grain was never known to be so dear in this country. On the 20th of July, the Edinburgh assize quartern loaf, wheaten, was 1*s.* 1*d.*; household, 10*d.*—the 27th, wheaten, 1*s.* 2½*d.*; household, 11*d.*

THE English report for June states, that the fine general rains, towards the close of the.

the month, came very seasonably for the growing crops of all kinds through the different districts of the kingdom. Even where the wheats are thin, which is too much the case upon lands not in good heart, they now ear well; but warm weather is much wanting for them. The stock of old wheat in hand is growing very short, and will require the most frugal management to afford a supply till the growing crop is got in. Pease are likely to be a good crop. The barley and oats, which were much checked by the severe frosty nights, are considerably improved, so as to promise a better crop of each, throughout the shires of Norfolk and Suffolk, than has been known for some years. The beans are very unequal, and, on the average, will not produce more than half a crop. From a general survey, the harvest is likely to be a late one, particularly in the northern counties, where we never remember the different sorts of grain so backward at this season of the year. Hay, though late, will be abundant on the rich veins of meadow land, but light in other parts. The recent loss of sheep, after shearing, in the flock districts, by the extreme cold nights, has been of serious consequences, particularly in Wiltshire. On the Sussex Downs they escaped this fatality, from the peculiar hardness of the South Down breed. Meat of all kinds continues exorbitantly dear, particularly beef and mutton. Veal and lamb are falling somewhat in price.

LISTS.

MARRIAGES.

June 29. At Lambeth Place, by his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Rev. Geo. Moore, eldest son of his Grace, to Lady Maria Elizabeth Hay, daughter of the late Earl of Errol.

Lieut. Col. Campbell, of the 68th regt. of foot, to Miss Jane Meux Wordsley, youngest daughter of the late Edward Wordsley, Esq; of Gatcomb-house, Isle of Wight.

At Leith, the Rev. Mr T. Scott, minister of Ballingray, to Miss Mary Martin, daughter of Mr Ellis Martin, merchant, Leith.

At Little Wenlock, after 40 years courtship, Mr Francis Hafeley, aged 90, to Miss Jesse, of Dover, aged 89.

ERRATUM, p. 410.—Lord C. Fitzroy's marriage, for Miss Melmsly, read Miss Mundy.

BIRTHS.

July 5. Mrs Leslie of Findraffie, jun. a daughter.

10. At Taymouth, the Countess of Breadalbane, a daughter.

Mrs Hay of Spott, a daughter.

Mrs Maitland, younger of Rankiellor, a daughter.

13. Mrs Campbell of Barcaldine, a son.

15. Mrs Trotter of Castlelaw, a daughter.

22. At Invergowrie House, Mrs Charles Stewart, a son.

24. Hon. Mrs Lindsay of Leuchars, a son.

25. Mrs Bethune of Blebo, a daughter.

DEATHS.

At Stuttgart, aged 67, the reigning Duke of Wurtemberg.

At London, the Right Hon. the Countess Dowager of Radnor.

At Brompton, Miss Mary Yorke, second daughter of the Hon. and Rt Rev. the Bishop of Ely.

At Gibraltar, Wm Adair, Esq; late Surgeon General to the garrison there.

Alexander Graham, Esq; British Consul at Fyal.

At Portsmouth, Capt. R. Fisher, of his Majesty's ship Powerful, of 74 guns.

At Bath, the Rev. T. More, the last male descendant of the great Sir Thomas More.

Killed at St Lucia, Capt. Daniel Waugh, of the 68th regt, youngest son of Major John Waugh, commandant of Alderney.

At Demerary, Thomas Campbell, Esq; of the island of Grenada.

Mrs Isabella Dalglieish, aged 80, relict of Mr James Irvine, surgeon in Edinburgh.

Mr John Hunter, son of Mr Hunter of Blackness, mate in the Ocean Indiaman.

Mr Stewart Trotter, son of the late Archibald Trotter, Esq; of Bush.

At St Vincent, P. Hepburn, son of the late Mr Thomas Hepburn, merchant Edinburgh.

(The remainder of the Lists will be inserted in our next.)

SEQUESTRATIONS.

Colquhoun and Co. manufacturers in Glasgow, as a company, and as individuals.

July 3. James Dunn, merchant in Ayr.

9. Niel Maclauchlan, late manufacturer in Glasgow.

11. John Richmond of Kirkstyle, innkeeper in Riccarton.

27. J. Calder, dealer in cattle at Baldorn.

31. G. Tannahill, manufacturer in Kilmarnock.

Prices of Grain at Haddington, July 31.

Wheat, 52s. Barley, 33s. Oats, 23s. Pease, 25s. Beans, 26s.—A very quick market.

Edinburgh, July 30. Oat-meal, 1s. 5d. Bear-meal, 1s. 2d. Pease-meal, 11d.

PRICES OF STOCKS.

July 13.	July 29.
Bank Stock 171½	
3 per cent. red. 69½ ¾	68½
3 per cent. cons. shut	67½
4 per cent. cons. 83½ ¼ ¾	82½
India Stock 196½	196½
India Bonds 1s. disc.	2s. disc.
Lottery Tickets 10s. 6d. pr.	14s. 3d. pr.

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METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

CONTINUED FROM P. 414.

THESE facts seem singular and unexpected, after the repeated observations of all writers on electricity, with respect to the greater prevalence of the electric matter in frosty, than in warm weather. Lightning would almost seem to have little or no connection with the electric fluid, as we cannot conceive why lightning should be confined to the warm summer months, and to warm climates; while the electric matter is more prevalent in foggy and frosty, than in warm weather; and, of consequence more plentiful in winter than in summer, and in cold climates than in hot ones.

To explain this paradox, we may argue, that as all electrics do, by heat, become conductors, so the air, which is an electric, by being heated, may conduct the electric fluid from the earth in greater abundance in summer, than in winter; and an electrical machine must then excite the least, as the fluid is otherwise so powerfully conducted away by the air. At such times, too, the earth, by being more in a negative state, will be apter to receive the superabundant fluid from the air, and so there must be more thunder and lightning in summer than in winter, and in hot than in cold climates. While, on the other hand, as some conductors, such as water and air, may, by cold, be made to become electrics, so, there being little or nothing in cold climates during winter, to conduct or draw off the electric fluid from the earth, it will then be more easily accumulated by a machine, or an electrical kite, though thunder and lightning cannot be so frequent as in summer.

The above may be ventured as a very probable solution; but there is something still that remains to be solved, which is very singular, and cannot be so easily explained upon this hypothesis; I mean, the fact of lightning's being confined to some particular spots of the globe, while it is unknown in other places of the same latitude.

At Kingston, in Jamaica, thunder and lightning are uncommon, though frequent at Spanish town, and other places of the island. Lightning is hardly known at Cofre on the Red Sea, Lower Egypt, or at St Helena. And, at Lima, it is unknown; though at thirty leagues distance, or even less, it happens almost every day. On the other hand, it is in a particular manner frequent at Spanish town; in the neighbourhood of Lima; at Quito; the isle of Sumatra; Japan; the Philippine islands; the jurisdiction of Popayan; Portobello, &c.; and there is a very remarkable fact mentioned by Mr Carver, in his Travels through North America, which deserves to be quoted. He says, that in Lake Huron "There is a bay called Thunder Bay, on account of the *continual thunder* always observed there. The bay is about nine miles broad, and the same in length; and whilst I was passing over it, which took me up near twenty-four hours, it thundered and lightened during the greatest part of the time to an excessive degree. There appears to be no visible reason for this that I could discover, nor is the country in general subject to thunder. The hills that stood around were not of a remarkable height; neither did the external parts of them seem to be covered with any sulphureous substances*." This is still more worthy of remark, when we consider that the name given to this bay by the natives, signifies also in their language *Thundering bay*; so that at all periods, it must have been famous for its fulminating quality.

* It does not appear, however, that he examined the hills, further than slightly viewing them from the Lake.

(To be continued.)

THE SCOTS MAGAZINE,

For AUGUST 1795.

ABSTRACT OF THE LIFE OF HENRY SCRIMZEOR.

HENRY SCRIMZEOR was born at Dundee in the year 1506. He traced his descent from the ancient family of the Scrimzeors of Didupe*, who obtained the office of hereditary standard-bearers to the Kings of Scotland in 1507.

At the grammar-school of Dundee, our author acquired the Greek and Latin languages to an uncommon degree of perfection, and that in a shorter space of time than many scholars before him. At the University of St Andrew's his successful application to philosophy gained him great applause. The next scene of his studies was the University of Paris, and their more particular object, the civil law. Two of the most famous civilians of that age, Eguinard Baron and Francis Duaren†, were then giving their lectures to crowded circles at Bourges. The fame of these professors occasioned his removal from Paris; and for a considerable time he prosecuted his studies under their direction.

At Bourges he had an opportunity of becoming acquainted with the celebrated James Amiot, Greek Professor in that city, well known in the learned world by his translation of Plutarch's Lives, and distinguished afterwards by his advancement to great honours in the church, and finally to the rank of Cardinal.

Through the recommendation of this eminent person, Mr Scrimzeor engaged

* A little to the north of this town. This mansion, now pronounced Dudhope, was rebuilt in 1600 by Sir John Scrymgeour. The family were ruined in the civil wars.

† Francis Duaren was the first of the French civilians who purged the chair, in the civil law schools, from the barbarisms of the Glossaries, in order to introduce the pure sources of the ancient jurisprudence.

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in the education of two young gentlemen of the name of Bucherel, whom he instructed in the *belles lettres*, and other branches of literature, calculated to accomplish them for their station in life.

This connection introduced him to Bernard Bornetel, Bishop of Rennes, a person famed in the political world for having served the State in many honourable embassies. Accepting an invitation from this prelate to accompany him to Italy, Mr Scrimzeor greatly enlarged the sphere of his literary acquaintance by his conversation and connection with most of the distinguished scholars of that country. The death of Francis Spira‡ happened during his visit at Padua; and as the character and conduct of this remarkable person at that time engaged the attention of the world, Mr Scrimzeor is said to have collected memoirs of him in a publication entitled, "The Life of Francis Spira, by Henry of Scotland." This performance, however, does not appear in the catalogue of his works.

After he had stored his mind with the literature of foreign countries, and satisfied his curiosity as a traveller, it was his intention to have revisited Scotland. He might, without vanity, have entertained hopes, that the various knowledge which he had treasured would have won him a partial reception among his countrymen. An ambition of being usefully distinguished among them, as a man of letters, seems indeed, not unnaturally, supposed a principal motive of his desire to return. But the most sanguine projects of life are often strangely diverted by accident, or ra-

‡ Francis Spira was a lawyer of great reputation at Cittalelia in the Venetian State, at the beginning of the sixteenth century.

ther, perhaps, are invisibly turned by Providence from their purposed course. Mr Scrimzeor, on his journey homeward, was to pass through Geneva. His fame had long forerun his footsteps. The syndics and other magistrates, upon his arrival, requested him to set up the profession of philosophy in that city, promising a compensation suitable to the exertion of his talents. He accepted the proposal, and established the philosophical chair.

After he had taught for some time at Geneva, a fire broke out in his neighbourhood, by which his house was consumed, and he himself reduced to great distress. His late pupils, the Bucherels, had not forgotten their obligations to him, and sent a considerable sum of money to his relief.

At this time flourished at Augsburg that famous mercantile family, the Fuggers. Ulric Fugger was then its representative; a man possessed of prodigious wealth, passionately fond of literature, a great collector of books and manuscripts, and a munificent patron of learned men. Being informed, by means of his literary correspondence, of the misfortune which had befallen Mr Scrimzeor in the burning of his house, he immediately sent him a pressing invitation to accept an asylum beneath his roof till his affairs could be re-established. Mr Scrimzeor, gladly availing himself of such an hospitable kindness, lost no time in going to Germany.

Whilst residing at Augsburg with Mr Fugger, he was much employed in augmenting his patron's library, by vast collections purchased from every corner of Europe. Manuscripts of the Greek and Latin authors were then of inestimable value, and seem to have been more particularly the object of Mr Scrimzeor's researches.

He did not lead a life of yawning indolence among these treasures, and, like a mere unfeeling collector, leave them unenjoyed. As librarian, he was not contented to act the part of a black eunuch to his literary seraglio. He seems to have forgotten that he was not its Grand Sultan, and accordingly ranged at will among surrounding beauties. To quit a

figure which I fear to carry farther, he composed many works of great learning and ingenuity, whilst he continued in a situation so peculiarly agreeable to the views and habits of a scholar.

When his manuscripts were ready for the press, he was desirous of returning to Geneva to print them. His patron Fugger recommended him, for this purpose, to the very learned Henry Stephens, one of his pensioners, and at that time one of the most celebrated printers in Europe.

Immediately on his arrival at Geneva, 1563, he was earnestly solicited by the magistrates to resume the chair of philosophy. Notwithstanding his compliance, and in consequence of it the dedication of much of his time to the study of physics, he, two years afterwards, instituted a course of lectures in the civil law, and had the honour of being its first founder and professor at Geneva.

As soon as he was settled again in this city, he hoped, amidst his other occupations, to have prosecuted the great object of his literary fame, the printing of his various works. But a suspicion which Henry Stephens entertained, that it was his intention to set up a rival press at Geneva, occasioned great dissensions between them. The result of the quarrel was, that the republic of letters, during Mr Scrimzeor's life, was deprived of his valuable productions. They fell, most of them, at his death, into the hands of Isaac Casaubon, who has been accused of publishing considerable portions of them as his own.

Some account of Mr Scrimzeor's several performances will give an idea of his extensive erudition.

He wrote Critical and Explanatory Notes upon Athenæus' *Deipnosophists*, or Table-conversations of Philosophers and Learned Men of Antiquity; having first collated several manuscripts of his author. This work Casaubon published at Leyden in 1600; but without distinguishing his own notes from those of Scrimzeor.

A Commentary and Emendations of the Geography of Strabo* were among

* Strabo was a native of Amasia on the border

our author's literary remains. These were published in Casaubon's Parisian edition of Strabo, 1620. Henry Stephens, from an idea of justice to Scrimzeor's literary fame, notwithstanding the violent animosity which had subsisted betwixt them, reproaches Casaubon for adopting our Scottish critic's lucubrations on Strabo without acknowledgment.

Strabo's work is divided into seventeen books, and is equally esteemed for the elegance and purity of its language, and the vast compass of various knowledge which it contains. The first book discusses the dignity of the science of geography, and the necessity of cultivating it for the advancement of philosophy, politics, physics, and criticism. In the latter part of the first book, he examines certain assertions of Eratosthenes, a former geographer, and detects the errors of that author. Eratosthenes thought the whole voyage of Ulysses a mere figment in geography, and says facetiously enough, "It will be known what those places were *per quæ errantem Ulyssæm duxit poëta*, when we are first informed what cobler it was who sewed up the bag of winds which Homer gives to Æolus." Strabo in many points defends the venerable bard with forcible arguments, and Polybius joins his authority on the same side.

Edward Herrison, a Scottish author, in his Commentary on Plutarch's Book concerning the Inconsistencies of the Stoics, informs us, that Scrimzeor collated different manuscripts of all the works of Plutarch. This undertaking appears sufficient to have occupied half the life of an ordinary critic. Every one knows how voluminous an author was the philosopher, historian, and orator of Chæroneæ. Whether our learned critic had meant to publish an edition of Plutarch's works is not known; but such an intention should seem highly probable, from

ders of Cappadocia, of a family originally Cretan. He flourished in the time of Augustus and Tiberius. None of his compositions remain but his Geography, written in Greek. He travelled over many parts of the world to collect information on geographical and historical subjects.

this laborious enterprize of collating them.

The ten books of Diogenes Laertius, on the Lives, Opinions, and Aphorisms of the Philosophers, were collated from various manuscripts by Scrimzeor. His corrected text of this author, with notes full of erudition, came also into Casaubon's possession, and is supposed to have contributed much to the value of his edition of the Grecian Biographer, printed at Paris in 1593.

The Works of Phornutus and Palæphatus were also among the collations of Mr Scrimzeor. To the latter of these authors he made such considerable additions, that the work became partly his own. These were two ancient authors who explain the fables of the heathen deities. The former wrote *De Natura Deorum, seu de Fabularum Poeticarum Allegoriis Speculatio*. The latter entitled his book, *Ἀπίστω, Sive de falsis Narrationibus*. These works were printed at Basil, 1570; whether in Greek or Latin is not known. But they have been published since in both languages.

The manuscripts of them were for some time preserved in the library of Sir Peter Young, after that of his uncle Scrimzeor, which was brought into Scotland in 1673, had been added to it. What became of this valuable bequest at the death of the former, is uncertain.

Our learned philologer left also behind him, in manuscript, the orations of Demosthenes, Æschines, and Cicero, and the Ecclesiastical History of Eusebious, all carefully collated.

Among his literary remains was a collection of his Latin epistles. The men of letters in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries seem to have kept their republic, as it is called, more united and compact than it is at present, by an epistolary intercourse in the Latin language, then the universal medium of literature and science. This general spirit of communication could not but have contributed greatly to the advancement of learning, as well as to the pleasure, and, I may add, to the importance of those who were engaged in its pursuit. The intercourse and union of enlightened men, able and disposed to promote the happiness of their

fellow-creatures, cannot be too close. From such intellectual combination alone it is, that uniformity of religious, moral, and political principles, to its greatest attainable degree, can ever be expected; or in other words, the greatest possible benefit derived from the cultivation of letters.

Of all the many performances which had exercised his pen, it does not appear that any were immediately published by himself, but his Translation of Justinian's Novels into Greek. This was printed at Paris in 1558, and again, with Holander's Latin version, at Antwerp in 1575. This work has been highly extolled, both for the purity of its language and the accuracy of its execution, and is likely, according to some respectable opinions, to hold its estimation as long as any use or memory of the civil law shall exist.

A Latin translation of the Basilica, or Basilics, as they are called by our civilians is the last I have to mention of this author's performances. This is a collection of Roman Laws, which the Eastern Emperors Basil and Leo, who reigned in the fifth century, commanded to be translated into Greek, and which preserved their authority till the dissolution of the Eastern empire. The Basilics comprehend the institutes, digests, code, and novels, and some of the edicts of Justinian and other Emperors. Of sixty original books, forty-one only remain. Mr Scrimzeor collated them with various manuscripts, probably before he commenced his translation.

From the foregoing recital of the learned labours of this profound scholar and critic, you will conclude, that almost the whole of his life, although he arrived at old age, was spent in his library; and that the biographer, having now terminated the catalogue of his writings, is probably not distant from the conclusion of his life. Different years have been assigned for the time of his death; but it

appears most likely, from a comparison of the different accounts of this event, that it happened very near the expiration of 1571, or at the beginning of the succeeding year, about the 66th year of his age. He died in the city of Geneva.

If you wish for a sketch of his literary portrait, it will be easily drawn; its characteristic features are few, but they are prominent and striking; and remote posterity may regard it with no inferior degree of respect. His industry, and perseverance in the pursuit of knowledge and recondite erudition, were equalled only by the exquisite judgment which he displayed in his critical annotations and commentaries on the errors and obscurities of ancient books and manuscripts.

His acquisitions in the Greek, Latin, and Oriental languages, were reckoned much beyond those of most of the professed linguists of his time. You will conceive no light opinion of the compass of his general knowledge, when I tell you, that the great Cujacius used to say, "that he never quitted Mr Scrimzeor's conversation without having learned something new." But that which lent peculiar grace to such superiority, was the amiable modesty, which, upon all occasions, was observed to accompany it. From the commendation given him by the illustrious civilian just mentioned, you will conclude, that he did not brood, with a jealous reserve, over unlocked treasures of erudition; but that, conscious of possessing stores too ample to be soon exhausted, at the same time that he avoided an ostentatious profusion of them, he obliged and delighted his friends by a liberal communication. From the period at which he lived, considered with the nature and extent of his studies, and his abilities in prosecuting them, he may deservedly be ranked among those eminent characters, who have most successfully contributed their exertions to the revival of letters in Europe.

By J. Lettice.

OF THE SCOTCH BALLADS.

THE peculiar excellence of the Scotch ballads has been particularly noticed by Drs Percy and Beattie, Messrs

Pinkerton, Callendar, and others. Indeed too much can hardly be said on their merit; which might afford subject for

a large dissertation. I shall only make a few remarks.

What particularly distinguishes them is, first, a beautiful simplicity peculiar to some of them; a sweet amorous tenderness to others; a certain wild grandeur and sublimity, to many.

Several of them are excellent even in point of composition: and have an antique turn of language and sentiment, that greatly enhances their value. Most of them are pictures of the age in which they were composed; and are either remarkable for describing some tragic or heroic action peculiar to the times; or some scenes of low life, full of singular humour and native simplicity.

The famous old ballad of Chevy Chase, so much celebrated by Addison, and mutually claimed both by Scots and English, is, I think, of inferior merit to some of English production; such as the Friar of Orders Gray, Harpalus, Babes of the Wood, and others that are all possess of most eminent pathos, and beautiful simplicity of composition.

Harpalus has peculiar merit, as being the ground-work of English pastorals. Upon it Spenser formed his Shepherd's Calendar; although much inferior to the original in simplicity and tenderness.

The Scotch tragic or heroic ballads, that are most remarkable for their pathos and fine composition, are—Hardyknute; Gill Morrice; Edom o' Gordon; Lady Bothwell's Lament; the Bonny Erle of Moray; Frendret Hall; Sir James the Ross; and The Flowers of the Forest; which last, in particular, breathes such an air of sad lamentation as I cannot describe. It is the most genuine effusion of heartfelt sorrow on a solemn occasion, and expressed in wild pastoral strains, extremely characteristic of the country in which it was composed.

The composition of Hardyknute is truly excellent, although its air is now lost; so is that of Gill Morrice, but its air is retained, though, of the two, it seems the most ancient poem. Both of them must have been the production of some eminent genius; probably some minstrel or strolling bard, who, full of poetic fire, though careless of fame, pour-

ed forth those excellent compositions to suit some particular air among his favourite melodies.

Of all poetical compositions whatever, it seems, the Scotch songs express the passion of love in the most pathetic manner. Neither Theocritus nor Virgil, in their Pastorals; nor Minnervmus, Tibullus, and Propertius, in their Elegies; ever breathed such tender and sweetly-amorous ditties. They are the native unadorned language of the heart: sometimes the words are beautiful; but when these are simple, even to rudeness, they are still so supported, when sung to the original airs, as to have an appearance of dignity along with perfect simplicity.

Some tunes are inexpressibly characteristic of tenderness, complaint, and a sweet amorous melancholy, such as, An thou wert mine Ain Thing; Alloa house; Bush aboon Traquair; Gala Water; I'll never leave Thee; Auld Rob Morris; Fy on the Wars; Ewe-Bughts Marion.

The following have a degree of sweetness, and even something of grandeur peculiar to themselves, to wit: Birks of Invermay; Roslin Castle; Ettrick Banks; Tweed Side; Broom of Cowden-knows; Braes of Ballendine; Lochaber no More; The La's of Patie's Mill; The Last time I came o'er the Muir.

All of them, however, have their words peculiarly adapted to the tunes, and though some of them are rude enough, yet many of them are of good composition; and well suited to the natural wildness of the original airs.

Those Scotch songs, or airs, that are peculiarly suited to dancing, have a more brisk and sprightly turn. Their spirit is both exhilarating and pathetic. They come generally under the name of reels, jigs, or countiv-dances. Their manner is perhaps superior to any other in rousing the spirits to mirth and cheerfulness; and of them there is vast variety.

Even a vein of native cheerfulness pervades many of those pastoral tunes that more particularly belong to the south of Scotland; justly denominated the Arcadia of Britain, and the native seat of most of the pleasing airs already mentioned.

Low down in the Broom; Saw nae ye my Peggy; Wat ye wha I met Yestreen; O'er the muir to Maggy; I canna come ilka day to Woo: Some of these are more, some less, pathetic; but all have a certain wild and exhilarating strain peculiarly adapted to rouse the spirits, and enliven dancing.

The Wauking of the Faulds is a pastoral air of the chearful kind, that seems to me to put one in mind of a sunshine-morning in a pastoral country, rejoicing in mirth, music, and rural innocence.

Others are of a more humorous or comic turn, such as, the Gaberlunzie Man; Christ's Kirk on the Green; the Wife of Achtermuchty; Take your Auld Cloak about You: The two first are particularly humorous and excellent; and are believed to have been composed by James V. of Scotland, who indeed seems to have had an equal turn for singular adventure, and natural humour.

Mr Tytler, in his well-written Dissertation on Scotch music, in Arnot's History of Edinburgh, seems to think the above two pieces the composition of James I. This King certainly invented many original airs, and was celebrated, even in Italy, for the uncommon excellence of his music. Yet as his style is said to have been of the plaintive or melancholy kind, I am rather of opinion, with several others, that those truly comic songs belong to James the V.; as being particularly expressive of his humour, and frolicsome way of life. Besides, their style, however antiquated it may appear to our age, wears too modern an air to be supposed compatible with so early an æra as that of James I.

Even Gawin Douglas, bishop of Dunkeld, a little later than Chaucer in England, and cotemporary with James IV. of Scotland; and not long prior to the æra of Shakespear and Milton, writes in a style much more antiquated than any

of those performances just now mentioned; which inclines one to believe, that they are not only of a much later date than the age of James I. but even of Chaucer and Douglas, whose style is far more obsolete than almost any we see in the most antiquated of our Scotch poems.

I have only to add, on the subject of Scotch ballads, that the sublime or grand style more particularly belongs to the music of the north of Scotland. Perhaps some of the songs already mentioned, come under this description. The northern marches and pibrochs are all of a wild and elevating, or swelling strain. Often a deep or sublime melancholy prevails in them. Yet the reels (or strathspeys, as they are sometimes termed), though of a most pathetic turn, are highly exalting to the spirits, and peculiarly suited to a certain wild, though graceful dance, much practised in the highlands.

There are, likewise, several heroic or tragic ballads of very ancient date, that undoubtedly belong to this region; most of them of a lofty or melancholy strain, peculiar to the country and people.

In fine, whoever were the inventors, either of the northern or southern music of Scotland, had an inimitable genius in touching those chords that most powerfully reach the heart; and rouse, enliven, melt, or tranquillize the passions, with an infinite and endless variety of the most enchanting melodies.

Of all pleasures music is one of the most delightful, and at the same time the most innocent. It transports without hurting the tranquillity of the soul. It warms and ravishes the heart, without debasing it. It even refines the passions, and elevates the fancy to a high degree; and, next to poetry itself, is the most elegant and rational of all entertainments that affect the heart, and touch the passions.

From Alves' Sketches of a History of Literature.

ON THE DEGENERACY OF MORALS INCIDENT TO POLISHED MANNERS, PARTICULARLY IN FRANCE.

DEGENERACY of morals, with polished manners, produces the worst of passions, which floating through the so-

cial body, the genial current of natural feelings has been poisoned; and, committing crimes with trembling inquietude, the

the culprits have not only drawn on themselves the vengeance of the law, but thrown an odium on their nature, that has blackened the face of humanity. And, whilst its temple has been sacrilegiously profaned by the drops of blood, which have issued from the very hearts of the sad victims of their folly, a hardness of temper, under the veil of sentiment, calling it vice, has prevented our sympathy from leading us to examine into the sources of the atrocity of our species, and obscured the true cause of disgraceful and vicious habits.

Since the existence of courts, whose aggrandisement has been conspicuous in the same degree as the miseries of the debased people have accumulated, the convenience and comfort of men have been sacrificed to the ostentatious display of pomp and ridiculous pageantry. For every order of men, from the beggar to the king, has tended to introduce that extravagance into society, which equally blasts domestic virtue and happiness. The prevailing custom, of living beyond their income, has had the most baneful effect on the independence of individuals of every class in England, as well as in France; so that whilst they have lived in habits of idleness, they have been drawn into excesses, which, proving ruinous, produced consequences equally pernicious to the community, and degrading to the private character. Extravagance forces the peer to prostitute his talents and influence for a place, to repair his broken fortune; and the country gentleman becomes venal in the senate, to enable himself to live on a par with him, or reimburse himself for the expences of electioneering, into which he was led by sheer vanity. The professions, on the same account, become equally unprincipled. The one, whose characteristic ought to be integrity, descends to chicanery; whilst another trifles with the health, of which it knows all the importance. The merchant likewise enters into speculations so closely bordering on fraudulency, that common straight forward minds can scarcely distinguish the devious art of selling any thing, for a price far beyond that necessary to ensure a just profit, from sheer

dishonesty, aggravated by hard heartedness, when it is to take advantage of the necessities of the indigent.

The destructive influence of commerce, it is true, carried on by men who are eager, by overgrown riches, to partake of the respect paid to nobility, is felt in a variety of ways. The most pernicious, perhaps, is its producing an aristocracy of wealth, which degrades mankind, by making them only exchange savageness for tame servility, instead of acquiring the urbanity of improved reason. Commerce also, overstocking a country with people, obliges the majority to become manufacturers rather than husbandmen; and then the division of labour, solely to enrich the proprietor, renders the mind entirely inactive. The time which, a celebrated writer says, is sauntered away, in going from one part of an employment to another, is the very time that preserves the man from degenerating into a brute; for every one must have observed, how much more intelligent are the blacksmiths, carpenters, and masons in the country, than the journeymen in great towns: and, respecting morals, there is no making a comparison. The very gait of the man, who is his own master, is so much more steady than the flouncing step of the servant of a servant, that it is unnecessary to ask which proves, by his actions, he has the most independence of character.

The acquiring of a fortune is likewise the least arduous road to pre-eminence, and the most sure: thus are whole knots of men turned into machines, to enable a keen speculator to become wealthy; and every noble principle of nature is eradicated by making a man pass his life in stretching wire, pointing a pin, heading a nail, or spreading a sheet of paper on a plain surface. Besides, it is allowed, that all associations of men render them sensual, and consequently selfish; and whilst lazy friars are driven out of their cells as flagnate bodies that corrupt society, it may admit of a doubt, whether large work-shops do not contain men, equally tending to impede that gradual progress of improvement, which leads to the perfection of reason, and the establishment of rational equality.

The

The deprivation of natural, equal, civil, and politic rights, reduced the most cunning of the most lower orders to practice fraud, and the rest to habits of stealing, audacious robberies, and murders. And why? because the rich and poor were separated into bands of tyrants and slaves, and the retaliation of slaves is always terrible. In short, every sacred feeling, moral and divine, has been obliterated, and the dignity of man sullied, by a system of policy and jurisprudence as repugnant to reason, as at variance with humanity.

The only excuse that can be made for the ferocity of the Parisians is then simply to observe, that they had not any confidence in the laws, which they had always found to be merely cobwebs to catch small flies. Accustomed to be punished themselves for every trifle, and often for only being in the way of the rich, or their parasites; when, in fact, had the Parisians seen the execution of a noble, or priest, though convicted of crimes beyond the daring of vulgar minds!—When justice, or the law, is so partial, the day of retribution will come with the red sky of vengeance, to confound the innocent with the guilty. The mob were barbarous beyond the tyger's cruelty: for how

could they trust a court that had so often deceived them, or expect to see its agents punished, when the same measures were pursuing?

Let us cast our eyes over the history of man, and we shall scarcely find a page that is not tarnished by some foul deed, or bloody transaction. Let us examine the catalogue of the vices of men in a savage state, and contrast them with those of men civilized; we shall find that a barbarian, considered as a moral being, is an angel, compared with the refined villain of artificial life. Let us investigate the causes which have produced this degeneracy, and we shall discover, that they are those unjust plans of government, which have been formed by peculiar circumstances in every part of the globe.—Then let us coolly and impartially contemplate the improvements, which are gaining ground in the formation of principles of policy; and I flatter myself it will be allowed by every humane and considerate being, that a political system, more simple than has hitherto existed, would effectually check those aspiring follies, which, by imitation, leading to vice, have banished from governments the very shadow of justice and magnanimity.

By Mrs Woolstonecraft.

REMARKS ON WANT OF POLITENESS.

“Upon familiarity will grow more contempt.” SHAKESPEARE.

SO says poor Slender, in the *Merry Wives of Windsor*: we will hear how true his assertion is. Beauty and superior learning may attract the admiration of a mind, but the gentler graces of temper and politeness can alone rivet the heart. Frequent deviations from the mildness and attractions of these two latter qualifications, will invariably be found, first to hurt the feelings, and at last finally disgust, either the husband, the friend, or the acquaintance. Familiarity undermines the very foundations of esteem, by prompting the person who adopts it, to throw aside all that delicacy and politeness which binds affection by the strongest tie. There are none who more militate against good manners, than some married people. I have discovered so much inattention, and frequently so much rudeness, from a lady

to her husband, that I have often been astonished how the slightest respect could remain. He may express a wish three or four times, before she attempts to gratify it, though she would fly at the first hint of a stranger: the often repetition of this behaviour, has cast him into the same line of conduct; and she may wade up to her ancles in the dirt, before he will turn to hand her over the kennel. The same effect proceeds from the same cause between two friends, who act in the same style. There are a thousand little nameless attentions, too tedious for me to mention, which fall like the dew of evening on the heart, and infuse into it the undescribable pleasure of mutual affection. A glove raised from the ground, and presented in a peculiar manner, by one whom we regard, will thrill our bosoms with an emotion

motion more delightful than words can describe. I wish not for ceremony; it is hateful, and affronting, when addressed by one whom we esteem. I demand that fascinating behaviour, which shews that we are the principal person in the mind of him whom we admire: I demand the watchful eye, which dwells on every movement of our features: I demand the heaven-tuned voice, which imparts its opinion with mildness and esteem. These are the unutterable graces of Love, which play about the person, and melt the rugged form of our natures to sweet urbanity. This is that which I require in all stations of life. This delicate politeness springs from the purity of the heart, and the strength of affection: it spreads the sweet light of peace over the happy mansion which it inhabits; and where it dwells, love will ever be a resident. On the reverse, familiarity engenders inattention, disobligingness, disgust, contempt, and hatred; and, in the end, plunges the family, with whom it exists, into all the disagreeables of domestic anarchy.

As I am talking of politeness, I think it will not be impertinent to mention a species of rudeness now very prevalent among young men: I mean, the affronting familiarity with which they treat all their acquaintance, particularly the ladies. Thanks to the refinement of the times, many abominable customs are exploded; but there yet remain some unpleasant encroachments to be regained. Whether it results from vanity, or a wanton breach of good-breeding, I will not affirm; but if a lady happens to shew to one of these gentlemen the slightest attention, he grows absolutely insolent: he places himself behind her chair in all companies, and by

that means precludes her from the possibility of discoursing freely with her friends. He interrupts her in her walks; forces his attendance; and no hints, however pointed, can drive him from her side. He stops not here; but, in the impertinence of his heart, talks to her with the greatest freedom; and even dares to drop the respect of calling her by any other name, than the plain appellation of *Mary, Harriet*. This may, perhaps, appear a very trifling subject to mention in so public a manner; but many have felt the ill effects of such insolent familiarity, by its impressing the company, in whose society there is this behaviour, with improper ideas of the motives. Some attribute its rise to a reciprocal affection between the parties; and others, not quite so good natured, boldly affirm that such freedoms must be the result of great indecorums on the side of the lady. Females, who have been thus situated, will be happy to see that these detestable tormentors have an opportunity of being told how much their impudence disgusts; and, in the end, how much they expose themselves to a more severe chastisement, than the reddening indignation of the lady, or the thickening frowns which shade her brother's brows. I shall conclude by observing, that familiarity is always the offspring of a low, insolent mind; Ceremony, of one better educated, but equally mean and indiscriminating; but Politeness is the child of Virtue, Elegance, and Love. And he who acts by her golden precepts, will be in possession of a precious chain, which will attract all hearts, and bind them firmly to his controul.

By Miss St Leger.

QUEEN MARY'S RING.

IN the year 1564, Buchanan made some elegant verses upon the marriage of Mary Queen of Scots with Lord Darnley; and also on a diamond ring, in the form of a heart, which Mary sent in the same year to Elisabeth, Queen of England. They are published in an account of the life and writings of George Buchanan by M. le Clerc, and may be thus translated:

This gem behold, the emblem of my heart,
From which my Cousin's image ne'er shall part!
Clear in its lustre, spotless does it shine,
As clear, as spotless, is this heart of mine!
What tho' the stone a greater hardness wears,
Superior firmness still the figure bears.

King James I. gave this ring to Sir Thomas Warner. It is now in the possession of his grandson.

ORI.

ORIGINAL LETTERS OF CHARLES II. AND HIS
SECRETARY OF STATE.*"Whitehall, Nov. 20. 1672.*

"My Lord Northesk, I am so much concerned in my Lord Balcarreffe, that hearing he is in suite of one of your daughters, I must lett you know, you cannot bestow her upon a person of whose worth and fidelity I have a better esteeme; which moves me hastily to recommend to you, and your lady, your franck compliance with his design, and as I do really intend to be very kinde to him, and so do him good as occasion offers, as well for his father's sake as his owne; so if you and your lady condescends to his pretension, and use him kindly in it, I shall take it very kindly at your hands, and reckon it to be done upon the accounte of, Your affectionate friende,

*"CHARLES R."**"Whitehall, Jan. 18. 1672-3.**"MY LORD,*

"Yesterday I received yo'rs of the 7th instant, and according to yo'r desire, I acquainted the King with it. His Maj'ty commanded me to signify to you that he is satisfied; for as he did recom'end that marriage, supposing that it was acceptable to both parties, so he did not intend to lay any constraint upon you: therfor he leaves you to dispose of yo'r daughter as you please. This is by his Maj'ties com'and signified to your Lordship by, my Lord, your Lordship's most humble servant,

*"LAUDERDALE.**"Earl of Northesk."*

COMMERCIAL ANECDOTE.

THE following story used to be told by King George I. "About the year 1615, there was a nobleman in Germany, whose daughter was courted by another young Lord. When he had made such progress in this affair as is usual, by the interposition of friends, the old Lord had a conference with him, asking him, how he intended, if he married his daughter, to maintain her? He replied, equal to her quality. To which the father replied, that was no answer to his question; he desired to know what he had to maintain her with? To which the young Lord then answered, he hoped that was no question; for his inheritance was as public as his name. The old Lord owned his possessions to be great, but still asked if he had nothing more secure than land, wherewith to maintain his daughter? The question was strange, but ended in this—that the father of the young lady gave his positive resolve never to marry his daughter, though his heir, and would have two great estates, but to a man that had a manual trade, by which he might subsist, if drove from his country. The young Lord was master of none at present; but, rather than lose his mistress, he requested only a year's time, in which he promised to acquire one: in order to which, he got a basket-maker, the most

ingenious he could meet with, and, in six months, became master of his trade of basket-making, with far greater improvements than even his teacher himself; and as a proof of his ingenuity, and extraordinary proficiency in so short a time, he brought to his young lady a piece of workmanship of his own performance, being a white twig basket, which, for many years after, became a general fashion among the ladies, by the name of *dressing baskets*, brought hither to England from Germany and Holland.

To complete the singularity of this relation, it happened, some years after this nobleman's marriage, that he and his father-in-law sharing in the misfortunes of the wars of the Palatinate, were driven naked out of their estates; and in Holland, for some years, did this young Lord maintain both his father-in-law and his own family, by making baskets of white twigs, to such an unparalleled excellency as none could attain; and it is from this young German Lord, the Hollanders derive those curiosities, which are still made in the United Provinces, of twig-work."

This anecdote is related by Postlethwayt, in the Introduction to his Dictionary of Trade and Commerce.

AF.

AFFECTING STORY OF URBAIN GRANDIER.

THE following account of the celebrated Urbain Grandier may conduce to two or three moral purposes: we may learn from it a lesson of caution against making enemies in the period of our prosperity, even among those whose imbecility or folly we most despise. The world hates those who are in the pride of security; and it is in the power of malice to operate our ruin with the grossest engine, when once the spirit of envy is excited against us. It shews us too, how little we should pique ourselves on the progress of refinement in these latter ages, when we consider that, in the time of Louis XIII. but the third Prince from that unfortunate monarch whose atrocious murder has brought fresh ignominy upon this boastful period, the sanction of the French government was given to an act of horror, hardly equalled in the annals of the inquisition.

Loudun is a small town in Poitou, where there was established a monastery of nuns, the principal object of which was the instruction of young women, whom they received as boarders. In the year 1632, these young ladies lost their director, a person venerable for his piety and wisdom, whose name was Moussaut. As the interior of a convent does not abound in amusement, the young persons it contained let no opportunities pass of diverting themselves: and among other frolics it was their humour to frighten each other, by personating the ghost of their deceased director. Jean Mignon, a canon of the collegiate church of Sainte Croix, at Loudun, was chosen in the place of Moussaut. It was remarked that, instead of discountenancing these sports, he gave them every possible encouragement, by which many were led to believe that he had already cast his eyes upon these young actresses, as the instruments of that inveterate hate with which he afterwards pursued the unfortunate Urbain Grandier, and considering the tricks with which they were at present amused, as a proper preparation for those more serious impostures in which they were soon to be exercised.

The man who is to figure in this little history was the son of a *notaire royal* at
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Sable, and born at Roueres, a town at some little distance from Loudun. It was said that he learned magic of his father and uncle; but the inhabitants of the place have borne the best testimony to their good conduct and demeanour. Urbain Grandier studied under the jésuits at Bourdeaux, who, on account of his great talents, considered him with no common regard. As they were convinced that he would do credit to their order, they bestowed upon him the benefice of St Peter, at Loudun, of which they were the patrons, and procured for him a prebend in the church of Sainte Croix. Such considerable preferment excited the envy of his ecclesiastical brethren. He was a young man of a most prepossessing figure, and something great and elevated was manifested in all his actions and deportment. In his person there was an attention to the graces, that was some reproach to him among his order, but which enhanced the general prejudice in his favour. He was every way accomplished to make a figure in the world, and possessed, in an uncommon degree, the talent of expressing himself with ease and force in conversation. The same superiority attended him in the pulpit; and on whatever subject he was engaged, he left nothing to be wished by the correctest judges.

The rusticity of the monks could not bear to contemplate the credit which such accomplishments attracted; their jealousy grew the more malignant from the restraint imposed on it by the elevation of his character; till at length it was carried beyond all bounds of moderation by the deserved contempt with which the efforts of their malice were regarded. The friends of Grandier found infinite charms in his conversation and manners; but to his enemies his carriage was full of loathsomeness and disdain. All his designs and undertakings were marked with peculiar firmness and intrepidity; and in matters of interest he was not easily wronged or overborne. He repelled every attack with such vigour and resentment, that his enemies were rendered irreconcilable.

But, innocent as was Grandier of the

crime of magic, he was undoubtedly chargeable on the score of gallantry, in which he discovered but little self-government and moderation—a part of his history that will well account for many of those implacable enmities which he drew upon himself: and we may conclude, that the least furious of his persecutors were among his defeated rivals, and the relations of the victims to his seductive qualities. Amidst the many amours with which he was embarrassed, there was but one mistress of his heart; and report gave this title to Madelaine de Brou, with whom he was thought to have contracted a marriage of conscience, and to have written, for the greater repose of her mind, his famous treatise against the celibacy of the clergy. But, as his heart was great and honourable, he was never known, by the slightest breath of intimation, to sport with the character of any female whose charms had yielded to his allurements. Notwithstanding the predominancy which this passion had gained in his mind, it had not been able to subdue the sentiments of piety and principles of faith with which it was inspired; and we shall see in the end, that these qualities had acquired their due ascendancy, and supported him under greater trials—greater than humanity is constructed to bear, without the extraordinary succours and resources of a never-failing religion.

Some legal victories which his superior elegance and address obtained, in various ecclesiastical contests, excited the keenest resentment in the breasts of those he had defeated, which was moreover exasperated to an uncommon pitch by the disdainful triumphs with which these victories were accompanied. Mounier and Mignon were the principal among this number. To these we may add the numerous relations of Barot, President des Elus, the uncle of Mignon, whom Grandier had treated with a mortifying contempt in a difference which had taken place between them, and whose great riches and connexions gathered round him an immense crowd of sharers in his resentment. But the most determined of all his enemies was Trinquant, the King's

Procureur, whose daughter's affections had been won by Grandier, and to whom it was on good grounds supposed, that her virtue had been likewise surrendered.

The exposure of the parties was prevented by an act of friendship that deserves to be recorded. Marthe Pelletier, by whom the unfortunate girl was tenderly beloved, disguised from the world the fruits of the amour, and took upon herself the whole reproach, by declaring the child to be her own, and bestowed upon it the care of a tender mother.

The enemies of Grandier, attracted by a sympathy of hate, drew closer and closer together; till at length a desperate combination was formed for his utter destruction. Accusation upon accusation was preferred against him, on the score of his imputed profligacies and impieties: but not a single woman could be found to appear against him; and the evidence altogether involved so many palpable contradictions, that, although the part taken against him by the Bishop of Poitiers procured his frequent imprisonment, the strength of his cause triumphed over all the malice of his prosecutors. He continued, however, to wind up to the highest possible pitch of virulence of their hate, by the insulting and imperious deportment he adopted towards them.

It was about this time that the Archbishop of Bordeaux, in whose court he had been acquitted, and who appeared to be well disposed towards him on account of his superior attainments, advised him with much earnestness to abandon his present situation, and seek repose from the vindictive persecutions of his enemies in some distant benefice. But, unhappily, Urbain Grandier was not of a character to follow this counsel: he loved too well the gratification of his vengeance, not to pursue the conquests he had already made. It was suspected, besides, that there lived a young person at Loudun from whom he could not resolve to be separated. Alas! what transcendancy of virtue is necessary to oppose this sort of temptation, in a man whose profession forbids him to marry, while the sensibilities of an ardent complexion are urging him with all their

fury,

fury, and the opportunities which a fine person affords, are tempting him with all their persuasion!

It was in vain that the friends of Grandier remonstrated with him against the manifest imprudence of drawing upon himself the vengeance of an implacable and powerful cabal, and of challenging the full effects of their utmost malignancy, by an opposition that could end in neither honour nor advantage. He was not to be moved by these representations, and continued to gall and irritate the festering wounds he had inflicted on the credit and feelings of his enemies, till at length they were prepared for a conspiracy so dark, so durable, so complicated, that it may be said to stand alone in the history of the human heart. The following was the plan of revenge adopted by this savage combination:—It appears that Mignon, with the assistance of certain others, disposed like himself, exercised the nuns of his convent every day in playing the part of persons possessed with devils. They were accordingly taught to imitate the contortions and convulsions which are supposed to belong to this afflicted state.

It would not be unreasonable, in this place, for our readers to demand, how it was possible for a whole convent to be engaged in such an inhuman plot? how it was possible for the hearts of young and inexperienced females to be thus hardened against those feelings, so natural to their age and sex, in a case too wherein youth and high accomplishments were to be the mournful sacrifices? Such a question, however, can only be answered by the fact itself. The whole story of their being possessed with devils appears unquestionably to have been an imposture, to which Grandier was at length a victim; and as it seemed to have no other end but the destruction of this devoted object of their hate, we are justified in supposing, that it was purely in this view that the whole contrivance was undertaken. Arguments too might easily have been used with such young and prejudiced persons, capable of lessening the horrors of the scene in which they were acting, drawn from the interests of their

particular convent, and of the church in general. They might have been persuaded, that it was praise-worthy to operate towards an end so conducive to the honour of the church, as the ruin of such a profligate character, by any, the foulest means;—that they would render themselves conspicuous thereby to their country, and to Europe at large, and draw to themselves a greater contribution of alms, and a more numerous influx of pensioners. However it was, they certainly, day after day, for a length of time, were practised in the parts of persons possessed—in all the grimaces, contortions, and convulsions, which were supposed to indicate this terrible condition of humanity. It was said, that Mignon, their director, took care to bind them to secrecy, as well as to co-operation, by the most dark and tremendous oaths.

The rumour of this possession, as it was called, of the nuns of Loudun, at first ran silently through the town. The moment it became a public topic, Mignon exorcised the superior of the convent, and another nun. In those exorcisms he joined to himself Baaré, curé de St Jacques de Chinon, a man of a gloomy and melancholic habit, and full of ambition to be regarded as a saint. He came with great parade to Loudun, at the head of his parishioners, whom he led in procession, walking himself on foot, to give lustre to the proceeding. The two ecclesiastics, having exercised themselves and their pupils in this mockery for a week, judged themselves qualified to support a public exhibition. Granger, curé de Venier, united himself to this cruel cabal—for what reason, it is not exactly known, since there was no visible motive on his part. He undertook, however, to represent the state of the convent to Guillaume de Cerisay de la Guérinère, bailli du Loudunois, and Louis Chauvet, lieutenant civil, and to request their attendance at the exorcisms which were about to take place. He assured them that, in her paroxysms, one of the nuns spoke Latin with ease, although she had never learned that language.

The two magistrates repaired to the mon-

nastery, to assist at these ceremonies, and, in case they should have reason to believe that the possessions were real, to authorise the exorcisms—otherwise, to stop the course of an illusion that might bring great discredit upon the church and religion in general. As soon as these officers made their appearance, the *supérieure* of the convent fell into strange convulsions, and distorted her features into such terrible grimaces, that, from one of the handsomest women in France, she became, in a moment, one of the most deformed. To add to this effect, she imitated the cries of a young pig with singular success. At her right hand stood a white friar, and Mignon at her left. The latter conjured the demon to answer to the following questions: “For what reason have you entered into the body of this maid?” “From a principle of animosity.” “By what compact?” “By flowers.” “What flowers?” “Roses.” “Who sent them?” “Urbain.” She pronounced this name with great apparent repugnance, and with violent throes and convulsions. “Tell me his surname,” said Mignon. “Grandier,” answered the supposed demon.

It was plain enough that the superior might easily have learned, in the course of the time in which they had been forming her to this character, a sufficiency of Latin to make these few answers in that language, and that, to have put her fairly to the proof, the examination should have been committed to ecclesiastics to whom she was a stranger. The *seur laie*, who was also very pretty, began her part as soon as the other had finished, and went through the same mockery. The devil of this last proved not so learned, and referred her examiners to the other devil for the information they required. After the scene was over, the judges retired.

The affair began now to be the subject of all the conversation in the town, and the name of Grandier to be in every body's mouth. The credulous and superstitious part of the neighbourhood bowed their understandings; the simple took all upon trust, through reverence and want of discernment; but all thinking and sen-

sible persons saw clearly the absurdity of the whole proceedings, though their charity at first would not suffer them to suppose that it had for its object so truly diabolical a purpose. They could not help remarking, however, that when Mignon was urged to demand of the demon the cause of that animosity which occasioned the compact between him and Grandier, he refused to comply, because in reality it was a question to which he had not taught the nun a Latin answer. They could not but admire the ignorance of the devil that possessed the *seur laie*. It occurred also, that these devils had forgot to vary their parts, since they had played exactly the same scene before different persons. They remarked too the excess of Mignon's hate, which could not conceal itself where disguise would have been political. The share, too, which the Carmelites took in the transaction, seemed plainly to result from the resentment they bore towards Grandier, for the contempt in which he held their preaching. And lastly, they observed, that the enemies of Grandier assembled every night in a house of Trinquant's, at the village of Puidardane.

The next time the magistrates made their appearance in the convent, the convulsions were just finished, but the superior was foaming and drivelling at the mouth, and presented a spectacle squalid and shocking. Barré demanded of the demon, “When he would depart?” He replied, “To-morrow morning.” He next asked, “For what reason he should remain till that time?” The devil replied, “It is a compact,” and immediately after, “*Sacerdos, finis.*” It seemed as if he hardly knew what he said, and was come to the end of his Latin. After many ceremonies had been performed, and a long list of the names of saints repeated, the superior regained tranquillity, and, regarding Barré with a smile, declared that the demon had left her. She was asked, if she remembered the questions which had been addressed to her? to which she replied in the negative. After she had taken a little nourishment, she assured those around her, that it was about the hour of six in the
even-

evening when the demon first invaded her; that she was in bed with several nuns in her chamber. She could perceive that somebody took one of her hands, and after having put into it three black pins, closed it again.

It is strange to think, that such absurdities should not have inspired universal disgust among any people above barbarous ignorance:—the only shadow of excuse under which such torpid credulity could shelter itself, was the natural repugnance men felt at imagining that there could be found, capable of so horrid a machination, so large a number of their fellow-creatures, and that too among the ministers and votaries of a mild and merciful religion.

A similar scene was every day acted before the magistrates and officers of the town. The bailli, however, and the lieutenant civil, were not among the number of the implicit believers, and refused to accredit any relations of miracles to which they themselves were not ocular witnesses. Grandier had regarded, in profound tranquillity, the first proceedings of the conspirators: he had seen them in a light so truly contemptible, as to feel no apprehension for their consequences. But perceiving that at length the comedy grew less laughable, and that serious impressions, to the injury of his character, had already been made by their calumnies, he felt it necessary to represent his situation to the bailli, and to protest against their proceedings. It required but little argument to expose a delusion so gross. Grandier obtained from the magistrate a candid attention to his representations, who entered them in the public register, and gave him a clear recital of the vari-

(To be concluded in our next.)

ANECDOTES OF THE GOVERNMENT OF ENGLAND AND SCOTLAND.

CONCLUDED FROM P. 427.

THE reigns of the seventh and of the eighth Henry brought to a period two states, each totally inconsistent with good government and human felicity. That aristocracy which, at the same time that it kept the monarch in awe, oppressed the people, and caught in an instant the fire

ous scenes at which he had been present in the monastery.

In the mean time, the unfortunate ecclesiastic saw his enemies multiply around him, to whom were now added René Memin sieur de Silli, the major of the town, the Lieutenant criminel, and all the servants of the King. The Bishop of Poitiers had manifested an ill disposition towards him from the commencement of the plot; and, upon being applied to by Grandier, threw him again upon the royal judges. It was in vain that the bailli repeatedly ordered that the nuns should be separated from each other, and examined by unprejudiced persons. The rest of the officers would not assist him; and Mignon refused to comply, on a pretence that such a proceeding would be contrary to the oaths of their order. Such an union of persons in dignified situations, both civil and religious, imposed silence upon all men; and the tremendous oaths with which Barré, the principal exorciser, protested his veracity before the magistrates judges, over-awed little minds, and gained vast credit to the imposture.

The transaction had need of all these actions to support it; for, emboldened by success, the machinators, in a thousand instances, lost sight of their caution and consistency, and every day ran greater risks of exposure, by still harder experiments upon the public credulity. Their machinery was so clumsily contrived, that perpetual failures in their tricks began at length to open the eyes of all reasonable men—all except those who made it a merit to be blind in religious concerns, and who, unhappily for the devoted Grandier, composed a very great majority of the people.

of civil dissention; and that bondage, which rendered the labourer and his family ready to be transferred, like the oxen on the farm, according to his owner's caprice.

The power of the peers had been weakened by the destruction which the civil wars

wars of the red and white rose had brought on the ancient families. The seventh Henry shewed no inclination to replenish their phalanx. He even contrived, by the act against retainers, and by rendering the conveyance of landed property more easy, to lessen the respectability of those that remained. The numbers of the upper house were again diminished by Henry VIII. ; who, on the dissolution of monastic institutions, deprived twenty-six abbots and two priors of their votes in that branch of the legislative system.

Whether or no the conduct of Henry VII. with respect to Ireland, was just and prudent, those who live in the eighteenth century are well qualified to judge. The great lines of his policy were these : by means of his governor, Sir Edward Poyning, he procured the parliament of that island to enact, first, " That all former acts of the English parliament should be binding in Ireland ; and, 2d, That before an Irish parliament should be holden, copies of the acts *proposed to be passed* should be sent over to England, for the approbation of the king and council."

As to slavery, the good sense of the nation, and its conviction that the willing exertion of a freeman was of more value than the forced labour of a serf, had nearly emancipated the lower ranks of society by the beginning of the sixteenth century. Yet, a bill, meant at once to abolish this odious condition, which, in 1526, was brought into the upper house, and was read three times in one day, had the ill fortune to be rejected ; and the merit of this good work was left to reason, unaided by law*.

That Henry VIII. took still greater liberties than his father †, with the privileges and property of his subjects cannot be denied ; and particularly during those

* No treatises relating to law or government were published during the reign of Henry VII. But a celebrated book, written by one Marrow, on the office of a " Justice of the Peace," is often referred to by later writers, such as Fitzherbert, Lambarde, &c. and is said still to exist in MS.—*Reeves on English Law*.

† Yet Henry VII. had erected the despotic court of the star-chamber ; had renewed the practice of exacting benevolences, begun by Edward IV. ; and had pursued the path of Richard III. in prosecuting by " Bill of Attainder," those whom otherwise he could not reach.

six years, when, displeased with the parsimony of his parliaments, he called none, but levied the necessary supplies by dint of prerogative and precedent. Shrinking with horror from the recollection of past miseries, the English seem to have dreaded the renewal of a civil war, more than the worst effects of despotism. Yet, in 1526, on a most illegal attempt to raise one sixth of the laity's goods, and one fourth of those belonging to the clergy, the monarch found so strong a spirit of opposition in the people, that he recalled his commissioners and dropped the project. Afterward, by managing the papal party and that of the reformation, by bestowing rich monastic forfeitures on men of power, and by the alternate use of menaces and soothing, he became so completely master of his parliaments, that (as he found nothing he could propose was too absurd for their approbation) he convoked them willingly, and dismissed them with reluctance.

The Peers and the Commons were indeed so entirely careless, as to the lives and liberties of the people, and consented to laws so perfectly contradictory to each other, that the observers of the one must inevitably fall under the censure of the other. As proofs of this axiom we need only recollect the statute which allowed, to the proclamation of Henry, the authority of laws* ; that which in 1529, absolved him from paying his debts ; or that most ludicrously-tyrannical act which denounced, that " If the king or his successors should intend to marry any woman whom they took to be a pure and clean maid ; if she, not being so, did not declare the same to the king, it would be high-treason ; and all who knew it, and did not reveal it, were guilty of misprision of treason." " It is then only a widow that the king must address," said the scurrilous jesters of the age : and it did chance that Henry chose for his next new bride, the relict of the Lord Latimer.—*Public Acts. Burnet.*

Nor could safety be insured by preserving a prudent silence ; since whoever re-

* Nine of the privy-council were to compose the court, which had power to punish offenders against such proclamations.

fused

fused to answer, on oath, respecting the points in question, incurred the guilt of treason. In 1537, an act of parliament declared it treason to assert the validity of Henry's marriage with Catherine of Arragon, or Anne Boylen. Within seven years a second statute made it equally treasonable to speak slanderously of the princesses Mary and Elizabeth, the issue of the above-named ladies. As both these contradictory acts were existing in force at the same period, a man could not have answered the simple question, "Whether he thought those princesses lawfully born?" without exposing himself to the punishment of a traitor; and the same danger attended him if he stood mute.

When we add to this, the power of the Star-chamber *, the insolence of courtiers †, (still harder to be borne than the despotism of sovereigns) and the vile administration of both civil and criminal

* The statute for the erection of this most despot court, Lord Bacon styles "a good law." It was composed of twenty-six members, chiefly the same as the privy council. Sir T. Smith, in his "Commonwealth of England," advances in its defence, that it was useful to govern those who were too stout for the ordinary course of justice. It is said to have been instituted to curb the riots of disbanded soldiers, who were too often turned loose on the country without either pay or quarters.—*Barrington, &c.*

The fines of the star-chamber were so severe and interesting, that sometimes places were taken for the auditors by three in the morning. The title of the court is supposed to be derived from Starrum, a barbarous word for a Jewish contract; as business with the Jews had probably been transacted there.—*Ibid.*

† In Strype's life of Stow we find, a garden-house belonging to an honest citizen of London, (which chanced to obstruct the improvements of a powerful favourite, Thomas Cromwell) "looted from the foundation, borne on rollers, and replaced two and twenty feet within the garden," without the owner's leave being required; nay, without his knowledge. The persons employed, being asked their authority for this extraordinary proceeding, made only this reply, "That Sir Thomas Cromwell had commanded them to do it," and none durst argue the matter. The father of the antiquary Stow, (for it was he that was thus trampled upon) "was fain to continue to pay his old rent, without any abatement, for his garden; though half of it was in this manner taken away."

law, through the perjury of juries*; we must wonder at the extreme respect paid by contemporary historians to the government of England, as administered under the race of Owen Tudor.

It seems not improper to close these observations with the words of a late judicious writer: "In every regulation of a juridical nature made in this reign, we perceive a decisive hand. The parliament seemed determined at once to resolve all doubts, and to root out all difficulties, which, on former occasions, they had been content to soften and palliate. Instead of continuing still to ascertain the boundary between the civil and spiritual jurisdiction by new descriptions, provision was made, by statute, for correcting from several irregularities wholly of a clerical nature; and from an entire reform of the ecclesiastical law. Instead of endeavouring to repress the luxuriancy of uses by fresh statutes against

* To support this harsh accusation we have but too many proofs. "Perjury," (says a statute 11 Henry VII. cap. 21.) "is much and customarily within the city of London, among such persons as passen and been impannelled in issue," &c. The preambles of many acts recited the frequent perjuries of jurors as common though pernicious events.

In the "Dance of Death," translated from the French by John Lyngate, among the characters introduced to adapt it to the English reader, is a juryman who has often been bribed to give a false verdict. This shews that the offence was not unusual.

Carew, in his account of Cornwall, avers, that it was common for attorneys to charge in their bills sums "pro amicitia vice comitis;" "for the sheriff's good-will," &c. in packing juries.

The jurors of the capital were peculiarly abandoned. In 1468, Stow records the punishment and public disgrace of many jurors: he adds, that at the time of his writing (the reign of Elizabeth) their character continued the same. Fuller writes, that it is a common proverb, "London juries hang half and save half." Wolsey accused them of being capable of finding "Abel guilty of the murder of Cain." A statute which punishes petty juries for false verdicts, ordains that half the grand jury (when a foreigner shall be tried) shall be strangers and not Londoners; and lastly, Ben Jonson sings, in his *Magnetic Lady*, "And there is no London jury, but are led in evidence, as far as by common fame As they are by present deposition."

Barrington on Statutes, &c.

the

the pernors † of profits, it was intended to destroy the thing itself. The grand object of barring entails, which was accomplished at last by a recovery, was now substantiated by a parliamentary provision in favour of that mode of conveyance; and the construction which had been entertained with difference of opinion, respecting the like effect of the statute of fines in the last reign, was now expressly established by the same authority. The devise of lands, which had hitherto been practised under cover of a use, and had been partially allowed by a late act, was now, by express statute, indulged to every one. The benefit of clergy, which had so long stood in the way of our criminal judicature, was now abolished in the principal and most common felonies.

“All these were innovations on the ancient law, which gave it a new turn, and brought these points under consideration, in a variety of new appearances.

“To these may be added, the protection and establishment of leases for years, execution against the effects of bankrupts, the limitation of actions, and the locality of trial in felonies.” *Hist. of English Law.*

We must now attend to the jurisprudence of our sister nation, in which some advantage had certainly been gained to the cause of general security; although every obstruction had occurred which ruinous foreign wars, and still more detestable civil contention, could cause.

About the beginning of the sixteenth century, the parliament appointed justices and sheriffs in Ros, Caithness, the Orkneys, and the Western isles, where none had been before, and appointed courts to be held from time to time in these very remote districts. There was need of this attention if the preamble to the act is to be credited, “Through lack of justices, justices and sheriffs, by which the people are almost become wild.”—*Public Acts, James IV.*

James V. who could sometimes exert a just and proper spirit, failed in 1535, from Leith, and examined in person how far these wholesome regulations had been put in practice. He seized and brought

† Law term for “Receivers.”

away some of the most turbulent chieftains, and inspired the most ungovernable of his subjects with a decent respect for the laws*.

The parliaments were frequently and regularly called, particularly by James IV. and V. Every thing which the nation could afford was granted by the house (for it was but single, the scheme which James I. had planned of forming two chambers having unhappily miscarried) and all possible care was taken by the house, that the king should not alienate the demesnes of the crown. In some instances, this branch of the legislature appears to have entrenched upon the royal prerogative†, and even to have assumed the executive power.

It is certain (as has been remarked by a well-informed historian) that this mixture of liberality and of caution in the Scottish representatives, at the same time that it maintained their kings in decent magnificence by the revenues of the crown lands, “prevented the subjects from being harrassed by loans, benevolences, and other oppressive arts, which were so often employed by the princes of Europe their contemporaries.” Yet, as the government had very seldom sufficient strength, to guard the unarmed members of society from assassination and pillage, arrayed under the banners of a factious nobleman‡, it may be doubted, whether the

* Justice was administered with great expedition, and too often with vindictive severity. Originally the time of trial and execution was to be within “three suns.” About the latter end of the seventeenth century, the period was extended to nine days after sentence; but, since a rapid and unjust execution in a petty Scottish town, in 1720, the execution has been ordered to be deferred for forty days on the south, and sixty on the north side of the Tay, that time may be allowed for an application to the King for mercy.—*Pennant.*

† As in 1503, when an act was passed from prohibiting the King from pardoning those convicted of wilful and premeditated murder; but this appears to have been done at the monarch's own request, and was applied to be rescinded at his pleasure. *James IV. Act. 97.*

‡ It appears that each great man had courts, held by power delegated from the crown, with “*foe fac*, (pit for drowning some offenders, particularly women) pit, and gallows, toill and hame,

the extortion and despotism of a seventh or an eighth Henry might not be more to-

hame, infang thief and out-fang thief;" he had power to "hald courts for slaughter; and to doe justice upon any man that is seised their- with in hand havand, or on back beand."

lerable than the domestic tyranny, and murderous ravages, committed by the satellites of a Douglas, a Hume, a Sinclair, or a Hamilton.

Andrews' History of Britain.

ACCOUNT OF THE PARSEES OF INDIA.

TO their private charity and benevolence, the Parsees add all the public show and expence necessary to give dignity to their riches. Some of them have two or three country houses, furnished in all the extravagance of European taste; with elegant and extensive gardens, where European gentlemen are frequently invited, and where they are always welcome to entertain their own private parties, and retire to enjoy the rural pleasures of the country, free from the noise and bustle of a busy, dirty town. We have seen Parsee merchants give balls, suppers, and entertainments to the whole settlement; and some of them ride in English chariots, such as a nobleman in England need not be ashamed to own, drawn by beautiful animals that every nobleman cannot equal in his stud. The Parsees have been often known to behave to English gentlemen, respecting pecuniary concerns, in a manner highly liberal; and although instances might be given to the contrary, and instances might also be given, where individuals, elated by their riches, have forgotten the respect due to English gentlemen, still they are but instances, and are not more reprobated by any than themselves.

A Parsee beggar was never known; and their women, who are as fair as Europeans, are proverbially chaste; so that a harlot is as rare as a beggar. Upon the whole, they are a very handsome race of people.

An enquiry into the history and customs of the Parsees, would, we think, be curious. Their history commences at the period of the troubles caused by the Saracen conquerors of Persia: when, persecuted for their religious opinions, a few Persians took refuge in the Isle of Ormus, whence, some time after, they sailed for India, and landed in Gudjuraat where they found an asylum, on condition

that they should reveal the mysteries of their creed, should renounce their own language and dress, that their women should go abroad unveiled, and their nuptials be celebrated in the evening. These restrictions were all complied with, and the Parsees' dress is nearly the same with the Hindoos, and they use the nagri character. So far is their own language forgotten, that perhaps there are not ten Parsees, we know not of one, on the Island of Bombay, that can speak it.

Tavernier, in his Persian Travels, page 163, gives a long account of the Guars, by whom he evidently means this people; but he is so unfortunate as to err notoriously in a number of particulars.

They never intermarry, (with other sects,) nor have they any public places of prayer; like their progenitors, the puritans of the east, they do not think temples, as places of worship, at all necessary, merely as such: they pray in the open air, and make their protestations to the sun, as the grandest emblem in nature of the Deity, whose temple is the universe, and the all pervading element of fire his only symbol.

Most of their original customs are, however, somewhat altered. No one, perhaps, is so singularly curious as their method of sepulture, with which, in a brief description, we shall conclude this article.

The defunct, after lying a proper time in his own house, for the purposes of mourning, is carried, followed by his relations and friends, the females chaunting a requiem, and deposited in a tomb of the following construction. It is a circular building, open at top, about fifty-five feet diameter, and twenty-five feet in height, filled to within five feet of the top, excepting a well of fifteen feet dia-

meter in the centre. The part so filled is terraced, with a slight declivity toward the well. Two circular grooves, three inches deep, are raised round the well, the first at the distance of four, the second at ten feet from the well. Grooves of the like depth, or height, and four feet distant from each other at the outer part of the outer circle, are carried straight from the wall to the well, communicating with the circular ones, for the purpose of carrying off the water, &c. The tomb, by this means, is divided into three circles of partitions: the outer, about seven feet by four; the middle, six by three; the inner, four by two: the outer for the men, the middle for the women, the inner for the children; in which the bodies are respectively placed, wrapped loosely in a piece of cloth, and left to be devoured by the vultures; which is very soon done, as numbers of those animals are always seen hovering and watching about these charnel houses, in expectation of their prey. The friends of the deceased, or the persons who have charge of the tomb, come at the proper time, and throw the bones into their receptacle, the well in the centre; for which purpose, iron rakes and tongs are deposited in the tomb. The entrance is closed by an iron door, four feet square, on the eastern side, as high up as the terrace, to which a road is raised. Upon the wall, above the door, an additional wall is raised, to prevent

people from looking into the tomb, which the Parsees are particularly careful to prevent. A Persian inscription is on a stone inserted over the door, which we once copied, but have forgotten its tenor. From the bottom of the wall subterraneous passages lead to receive the bones, &c. and prevent the well from filling.

Men of great property sometimes do not chuse to be deposited in these indiscriminate receptacles, and cause a small one to be built for their own families. Soorabjee, formerly a rich merchant of Bombay, is laid in a private one in the garden to his house on Malabar Hill; and we understand his tomb is guarded over; if so, it is the only one on the island so covered. The public tombs are, we think, five in number, but not now all in use, situated about three miles north westerly from Bombay fort: the largest, for they are of different sizes, is that here described. We have seen accounts of this custom of the Parsees, and descriptions of their tombs, but never any correct.

Led by idle curiosity, when very young, we went into every tomb on the island, the private one in Soorabjee's garden excepted; not only into the tombs, but into the wells. We were not then aware of the impropriety, or should not so indecently have intruded on the sacred repositories of the dead.

From Moore's Narrative.

SUBSTANCE OF SIR JOHN SINCLAIR'S ADDRESS TO THE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE,

On Tuesday the 14th of July 1795, stating the progress that had been made in carrying on the measures undertaken by the Board, for promoting the Improvements of the Country, during the second session of its establishment.

Ye generous Britons, venerate the plough;
—So with superior boon may your rich soil,
Exuberant, Nature's better blessings pour,
O'er every land, the naked nations clothe,
And be th' exhaustless granary of a world!

THOMSON'S SPRING.

SIR JOHN informed the Board, that he could not think of their separating for the summer, without laying before them, according to the practice of last year, an abstract of their proceedings, at the conclusion of what ought properly to be ac-

counted their second session, only one meeting having been held in 1793, when the Board was originally constituted.

That nothing could give him greater satisfaction, than to observe the progress which the Board was making, towards

com:

completing the great measure which it had at first undertaken, namely, that of ascertaining the present state of the agriculture of these kingdoms, and the means of its improvement. That not only the rough draught of the survey of each county, with hardly any exceptions (and those would soon be supplied), had been printed, but that the reprinting of the reports had also commenced, from which it would appear what progress had been made in collecting additional information. The reprinted report of Lancashire, which was now ready for publication, would fully explain the plan according to which those reports were in future to be drawn up. From an examination of that report, the public would see to what a pitch of perfection agricultural knowledge was likely to be brought, by the accumulation of so many valuable materials.

That, next to collecting information, the Board was naturally anxious to excite a spirit of improvement; a spirit which could best be roused by pointing out to the Legislature those obstacles which prevented agricultural industry, and by endeavouring to prevail upon Parliament to remove them. When the reports were completed, it might be expedient, for that purpose, to draw up an abstract of the whole, adhering to the division by counties, but restricting the information to those points which were of general importance. That report, which it would be proper to lay before his Majesty and both Houses of Parliament, would state such measures as seemed to be the most likely to rouse a spirit of agricultural exertion. He hoped that important work would be completed before the ensuing session of Parliament was brought to a conclusion.

The third object, that of drawing up a general report, in which each subject connected with agriculture should be distinctly treated, had also made considerable progress. Several of the chapters were already drawn up; and the fifteenth chapter, on the subject of manures, was printed, and in circulation. That chapter fully explained the nature of the proposed report, and the manner in which it was intended to be executed.

Among the duties of the Board of agriculture, there was none of more real importance than that of bringing under the consideration of Parliament, such measures as were likely to promote the interests of every description of persons connected with husbandry, more especially those of the lower orders of society. With that view, a bill was brought into Parliament, on the recommendation of the Board, which had passed into a law, and was likely to prove of much consequence to that valuable class, the common labourers, who were entitled to the peculiar attention of the Legislature, and to the protection of the Board, in enabling them to lay out their little pittance to the best advantage, and without a risk of imposition*.

That a most important, but at the same time a very delicate branch of duty incumbent upon the Board, is that of submitting to the consideration of Parliament the claims of those who merited to be rewarded, on account of discoveries advantageous to agriculture. That any attempt of that sort, it might easily be supposed, was liable to many difficulties. That the Board had succeeded, in its first application, in behalf of a very deserving individual Mr Joseph Elkington, who had carried the art of draining land to a perfection hitherto unknown, and which, if spread over the whole kingdom, must necessarily prove the source of infinite public benefit. That sum, being the first ever granted by Parliament for any discovery of importance to husbandry, rendered it more valuable to the person who received it, and more creditable to the Board, in consequence of whose recommendation it had been obtained. That the Board had this day appointed a committee, for the purpose of attending to that subject during the recess; by whose exertions, he had no doubt, considerable

* This act, which was recommended to the attention of the Board by Sir Christopher Wilmoughby, one of its members, and was introduced into Parliament by Mr Powys, is intitled, "An act for the more effectual prevention of the use of defective weights, and of false and unequal measures."

progress would be made, in the course even of this year, in having those individuals taught, who might be sent with that view, to Mr Elington.

That there is no duty more incumbent on a Board of Agriculture, than that of recommending such measures as are the most likely to provide a sufficient quantity of food for the people : Recommendation, it is well known, is all that a Board possessed of such limited powers, can attempt ; but in that respect, it fortunately seems to be possessed of considerable influence. The deficiency of the last crop becoming too apparent at the commencement of this year, an extraordinary meeting was held to take the subject into consideration, when the Board resolved to recommend the culture of potatoes, as in every point of view the resource the easiest to be obtained, and the most to be depended on. By accounts received from various parts of the island it appears, that the recommendation had been attended with the best consequences. There is every reason to believe, that perhaps 50,000 additional acres of potatoes have been planted in consequence of that recommendation. As each acre of potatoes will feed, at an average, from eight to ten people for twelve months, it is probable that the Board have been the means of raising as great a quantity of that food as will maintain nearly a million of people for six months, and consequently it will have been the happy instrument of preventing the risk of scarcity or famine during the ensuing season. For the purpose of increasing that culture in future, and of ascertaining the principles on which it could best be conducted, a report has been draw up and printed, which contains all the information that could be collected in Great Britain and Ireland, or from foreign publications.

That for many years past constant complaints have been made of the increasing price of provisions. Many causes have been assigned for such a circumstance, and many remedies suggested ; but the most effectual one undoubtedly is, that of cultivating the many millions of acres now lying waste and unproductive. That to that point he should take the liberty of

calling the attention of the Board early in the course of the ensuing session ; and in the-interim he trusted, that the members of the Board would pay every possible attention to the subject.

" Let us cut off those legal bars,
 " Which crush the culture of our fruitful isle.
 " Were they removed, unbounded wealth
 " would flow,
 " Our wastes would then with varied produce
 " smile,
 " And England soon a second Eden prove."

The last, and perhaps the most important subject to which the attention of the Board can be directed, is that of attending to the situation and circumstances of the lower orders of the people. That important branch of our duty had not been neglected during the course of the present session. In addition to the specific measures above alluded to, a Special Committee was appointed to take the general subject into consideration, who have laid the foundation, by their investigations, for very important regulations in regard to that great branch of political œconomy. A matter of that importance, however, requires much deliberation, before either Parliament can be applied to for new laws, or any recommendation can be submitted to the consideration of private individuals. But there were three points which seemed to meet with a very general concurrence. The first was, to promote improvements in the construction of cottages ; and more especially to ascertain the means by which the consumption of fuel could be diminished. The second, to recommend the annexing of a large garden to each cottage, by which the labourer, with the assistance of his family, might be enabled to raise a considerable quantity of provisions, without being obliged to go to market for every thing he had occasion for. Many instances of the benefit resulting from such an appendage were stated in the different country reports, and were known to many members of the Board. The third point was, that of encouraging, by every possible means, the extension of friendly societies, that most fortunate of all institutions for the benefit of the poor, and the most likely means that possibly could be devised for rendering their situation comfortable.

That

That the variety of important subjects, regarding which it was necessary for the Board to collect information, and of the measures it might have occasion to recommend to the public attention, having rendered it extremely desirable to establish a correspondence with some respectable body in each county, it had occurred, that either the Grand Juries, or the Magistrates assembled at the Quarter Sessions, were, in every point of view, the fittest and most respectable description of persons for the Board to correspond with. That a circular letter had been sent by the Board, suggesting the many public advantages that might be derived, by establishing a Committee of the Magistrates in each county, to correspond with the Board upon such subjects, which there is every reason to believe will be cordially acceded to; a most desirable circumstance, as such an intercourse could not fail to be productive of consequences equally satisfactory to the Board, and important to the general interests of the country.

The President then concluded his address in the following words:

"On the whole, the Board have only to persevere, with zeal and alacrity, in the great course in which they are now engaged, in order to effect objects which

were never compassed in any other country, and which, without an institution carried on with such zeal and energy, would never have been supposed attainable. And in carrying on this great undertaking, we ought to consider, that we are not only labouring for ourselves and our posterity, and for the nations by whom we are surrounded, who must profit from our instructions, and be benefited by our example, but that we are laying a foundation for the future prosperity and happiness of the human race; since their prosperity and happiness must ever depend on the facility with which their means of subsistence can be provided. This country has much to boast of. In the arts of war it has few equals: In commerce and manufacturing industry, it has gone beyond all competition: In every branch of learning, it has produced individuals, who can rival the proudest names that antiquity can exhibit: *And if, in addition to those other sources of fame and credit, it can bring agriculture, and the useful arts connected with it, to perfection* (which, by the exertions of this Board, can hardly fail to be speedily accomplished), where is the nation that will be able to make a more distinguished figure in the page of history?"

STATE PAPERS.

Proclamation of the Royalists.

JOSEPH, Count de Puisaye, Lieutenant-General of the King's Armies, Commander in Chief of the Catholic and Royal Army of Brittany, authorized by his Royal Highness Count D'Artois, Lieutenant-General of the Kingdom, in virtue of the Powers given him by Monsieur, Regent of France, at the Headquarters of Carnac, the 30th of June.

Frenchmen,

In the name of God, of your King, and of your lawful Princes, we come to you with words of peace. Let the voice of hatred, revenge, and mistrust, be heard no longer! Let every odious party denunciation, that rallying signal of the tormentors of our ill-fated country, be destroyed for ever! Listen to us without prepossession,

as we shall speak to you without disguise, and let Europe hear and judge us!

If it be true, that from one corner of the kingdom to the other, a general outcry has been heard against that parricide faction, which, for these five years past, has caused all your misfortunes; if it be true, that at length a spirit of moderation and justice guides those who affect to represent you; and if this moderation is not merely a specious cloak for the secret design of displacing rivals to reign in their stead, and to plunge you again into the convulsions of faction, and the horrors of anarchy, why are those of your fellow citizens, who were forced to fly from that tyranny which your pretended representatives affect to disapprove, not recalled into the bosom of their families, and re-established in the possession of their rights and estates?

estates? Why is the interesting and august offspring of so many Kings, the son of that unfortunate monarch, who thinking he threw himself on the love of his people, precipitated himself into the arms of his assassins, not proclaimed King, and restored to the throne of his forefathers, surrounded by those guardians and counsels that nature and law point out for him? Why is that holy religion, which, for fourteen centuries past, has rendered happy and comforted the people, not restored to the full liberty of worship, and the public profession of its ministers? In fine, after having banished the miscreants who desolated France, why do they seemingly endeavour to preserve their work, and to reap the fruits of their crimes?

We also are desirous of peace; but what name deserves a peace, which he who signs it has no power to guarantee, and the stability and duration of which depend on the triumph and momentary power of a faction? Have you not marked the rapid succession of those ephemeric tyrants, who, having attained the pinnacle of power, brought one another to the scaffold, along with the peaceful citizen, who scarce acquainted with the name of those he had to obey, was the next day sent to the guillotine for having observed the decree of the day before. We also love moderation and justice; but the people are no longer to be deluded by empty sounds. Tutored by the sad experience of past misfortunes, they know how to distinguish the causes and authors of their disasters. The spell of political quackery is broken. The terms of justice and moderation were also on the lips of Robespierre and Marat, while they butchered their fellow-citizens; and was it not by profaning the sacred names of virtue, humanity, and justice, that all impostors imposed on mankind, and overflowed the world with streams of blood?

Let those who obstinately persist in the exercise of an usurped power, prove, by restoring it to the lawful owner, that their professions of moderation and justice are sincere, and that they are not accomplices of those criminals whom they now prosecute. Divine justice has already employed them as instruments to punish the guilty; some of them are yet unpunished. But eminent services can obliterate great crimes; and men engaged in the cause for which we are fighting, ought to resign to heaven the task of punishment and revenge.

And ye, Generals, Officers, and sol-

diers, who, tired of being the tools of oppression and crimes, refused to become the executioners of their brethren; yet who, by means of correspondence lately established between us, have learnt to appreciate our sentiments, rely on our word, and take the places in our ranks that are offered you. Join us, to restore to France her former prosperity; be the saviours of our country, the deliverers of a young Prince, ready to reward your services. It is glorious to receive the price of value from the hands of a King, whom we have reinstated in his rights! What recompence did your predecessors receive from your tyrants! Humiliation, banishment, and death.—What will you choose?

Ye brave inhabitants of La Vendée, the admiration of Europe, and the envy of France, the moment is come to reap the fruits of your heroic toils. The illustrious shades of Bouchamp, l'Esleuve, Roce, Jaquelin, and of so many heroes, who were your guides and friends, are hovering around your armies! The associates and inheritors of their glory, Charrio, Stofflet, Sapinan, and all your intrepid leaders, will accomplish the great work which they have begun, and conducted with so much constancy and courage. We bring you ammunition, arms, and the mighty assistance, which a protecting power that does not confine itself to a bare fruitless admiration of your fortitude, condescends to grant you.

Ye loyal inhabitants of Brittany, who have honoured me with your confidence, see now that it has not been betrayed. The British Government, roused by your perseverance and misfortunes, has granted your request. An army, entirely composed of French troops, comes to second your efforts, and I bring you all the succours you have demanded. His Britannic Majesty, forced to repel the unjust aggression of your tyrants, and to assert the respect due to his Crown, has, nevertheless, graciously received your fellow citizens and the persecuted ministers of your religion, and restores them now to your wives. This is the only answer worthy of his Majesty, to the ambitious and destructive plans which your tyrants have imputed to his generous ministers. French officers and soldiers, who, like you, for these four years past have fought for their King, now hasten to join you, and your Princes are soon to place themselves at the head of your invincible columns.

We do not come to shed blood, but we will cause your rights to be respected.

rend force by force. If our enemies sincerely wish for peace, let them cease to devastate your fields, and sack your towns! But if they prefer to prosecute the war, they shall answer to France and to all Europe for the evils occasioned by it, and for what may be achieved by the valour and fortitude of men, accustomed to brave all dangers, and death, in the defence of the most just and sacred cause.

DE PUISAYE, Commander in Chief.

It is to be observed, that this proclamation speaks only of the person of the late King of France, Louis the XVII. Although M. de Puisaye knew of his death at the time of issuing it, yet he could speak of no other person, till the royal death had been regularly notified, and till he had received new instructions.

SCOTS SMALL DEBTS BILL.

Heads of a Bill for the more easy and expeditious recovery of Small Debts in Scotland.

IT shall be lawful for any two or more Justices of the Peace in Scotland, within their respective counties, &c. to hear and determine all causes and complaints brought before them, concerning the recovery of debts, where the question arises from personal contract or obligation, and where the debt or demand shall not exceed the sum of £. 40 Scots, (£. 3 : 6 : 8 Sterling,) exclusive of costs.

All such causes shall proceed upon petition or complaint, stating shortly the cause or ground of action, and concluding against the defender; which complaint being signed by the Justice-of-Peace Clerk, or Deputy, shall be a warrant for any constable or peace officer, for summoning the defender to appear and answer, at the next meeting of Justices in the county where the defender resides, not being sooner than six days after the date of the citation and also for summoning witnesses to the same day and place; provided always, that a copy of the petition, &c. with citation annexed, be delivered by a peace officer, to the defender, personally or left at his dwelling-house; in which last case, if the defender shall not appear, he shall be cited a second time personally, or at his dwelling-house, upon a new warrant or order, subjoined to the original petition, and signed by any one Justice of the Peace, to appear either at the next stated meeting, or at a meeting held by adjournment for the purpose, and fixed by the Justices at the first

diet, which second meeting is not to be sooner than days from the date of the first; or in default, to be held as confessing the justice of the demand.

If the witnesses cited upon either part do not appear at time and place to which they are cited, it shall be competent to the parties to apply for a new warrant for compelling them to stand at next stated or adjourned meeting, which warrant may be signed by any one Justice of Peace, to give evidence, under the penalty of 20s. Sterling, unless a reasonable excuse be offered, to be recovered by the party at whose instance they are cited, or, in the option of the Justices of Peace, to be imprisoned, not exceeding ten days.

When the parties appear, the Justices shall be empowered to hear them *visu voce*, and examine witnesses on oath, and the parties by declaration on oath, proceeding on the reference of either party; or the Justices may, without any reference, put either party upon oath, *ex officio*, for exonification, in which case it shall not be conclusive, as an oath of verity upon reference, but shall only be of the nature of an oath of calumny, or an oath in supplement; provided always, that no procurators, solicitors, or any persons practising the law, shall be allowed to plead for them, nor shall any of the pleadings, or minutes, or evidence, be taken down in writing, nor entered on any record.

The Clerk or Depute shall keep a book, where shall be entered a transcript of the petition, with the date of giving it in, the several deliverances, or interlocutory orders of the Justices, and the final judgement, with the date thereof, which last, shall be signed by the Justices present, or by the Preses, if more than two present; and a copy of said decree shall, by the Clerk, be annexed to the principal petition, containing warrant for arresting or poinding the effects of the defender, or for committing his person to prison, as by an act of warding; which copy being signed by the Clerk or Depute, and delivered to the party in whose favour the same is granted, shall be a warrant for execution, after the expiration of six free days from the date of pronouncing the decree of judgement, if the party against whom it is given, has been present in Court when it was pronounced; or, if he has not been present, execution shall only proceed after a charge of six free days, given by the officer, by leaving a copy of the judgement against the party, either personally, or at his dwelling-house, to which

which charge the officer shall make oath if required.

The form of the poinding shall be regulated by the act of the 33d year of his present Majesty's reign, entitled, "An act for rendering the payment of creditors more equal and expeditious, in that part of Great Britain called Scotland," with this variation, that the execution of poinding may be reported to any one Justice of Peace in the county or stewarty, who will give directions as to the sale of the goods poinded; Provided always, that the Justices may direct the sums found due, to be repaid by instalments, weekly or monthly, according to the circumstances of the parties found liable.

The decrees thus given shall not be subject to advocacy, nor to any suspension, appeal, or other stay of execution; and in case either party shall thereafter insist on an ordinary action of reduction, before the Court of Session, for setting aside the proceedings, on the ground of alleged injury and oppression, he shall, before being heard in such action, be obliged to find sufficient caution, and to lodge the same in the hands of the Clerk of Court, for payment of such expences as may be awarded against him; nor shall any such actions be at all competent after the expiration of one year, from the date of the decree of the said Justices.

The jurisdiction of the Justices, so far as not regulated by this act, shall remain entire, and be exercised in the same manner as before the passing of this act.

The following clause regards the city of Edinburgh:

"And whereas the Magistrates of the City of Edinburgh, have been in the immemorial use and possession of holding a Weekly Court, for determining, in a summary manner, according to equity and conscience, all causes and complaints brought before them for small sums, not exceeding ten merks Scots money, and of putting their decrees into immediate execution against all persons residing within the Sheriffdom of the said city of Edinburgh: And whereas extending the jurisdiction of the said Magistrates, as far as concerns the sum to be tried and determined, summarily by them, at their said Weekly Courts, known by the name of "The Ten Merk Court," would be of great benefit to the inhabitants within the said Sheriffdom of the City of Edinburgh: Be it therefore enacted, by the authority aforesaid, That the said Magistrates shall have full power and authority, and they are hereby authorized, at their aforesaid Weekly Courts, to try, hear, and determine, in a summary manner, all causes and complaints brought before them, concerning the recovery of debts, not exceeding the sum of forty pounds Scots, against all persons residing within the Sheriffdom of the said city of Edinburgh."

The act also contains a table of fees to be paid to the Officers of Court.

This act commenced the first day of June 1795, for the term of five years, and from thence to the end of the then next Session of Parliament,

REVIEW OF NEW BOOKS.

Considerations on the Structure of the House of Commons; and on the Plans of Parliamentary Reform agitated at the present day. By the Rev. D. M. Peacock, M. A. 28. Debrett.

THE reader may judge of this performance from the following extracts:

"WHAT that nice proportion of influence is, in which the well-being of our government requires, that the three distinct interests of the constitution should be adjusted in the House of Commons, is certainly a question not easy to be resolved, though it depends merely upon fact and experience: but yet it is a question which, in some measure, deserves the attention of every British subject, and ought surely

to be weighed with a peculiar degree of care by every advocate for reform. The decision of it (so far as the author is able to decide it) is the main object of the following enquiry; and the reader is requested not to confound it unnecessarily with another question plainly distinct from it, viz. *How* such a balance of influence may be best maintained? How far officers of the Crown ought to be admitted into the House of Commons? What sort of influence may be safely exercised at the election of its members? and again, how far the present regulations respecting polls deserve praise or animadversion? with other questions of a similar import, are certainly of great moment; but they have no necessary connection with that which he author

bor has stated above, nor does he, in fact, propose to meddle with them any farther than as they may be involved in a general examination of those schemes of reform, which are so importunately urged at the present day. Let him not, therefore, be rashly charged with standing forward in support of venality and corruption; or with so foul a design, as that of undermining all public virtue, and sapping the foundations of our rights and liberties. His express object is, to maintain the interests of true liberty; and being fully convinced, that they can never be, ultimately, promoted by such dishonourable means, he reprobates private bribery most decidedly and unequivocally, upon whatever occasion it may be employed, and whatever form it may assume; whether it be concealed under the veil of a pension, or be accompanied with every circumstance of outward degradation, as he fears it is but too often practised at contested elections. But though he thinks that the pension list ought to be appropriated exclusively to the purpose of rewarding past services, of encouraging rising merit, or relieving present distress, and never employed as a source of additional influence, he yet entertains a very different opinion of that important privilege, which the constitution has placed in the hands of the King, of bestowing offices and honours: he conceives it to have been vested, expressly for the purpose of attaching the servants of government to the interests of the Executive Power, and giving it a greater degree of consideration in the State: and in this point of view, unless it be carried to too great an extent, the influence accruing from it to the Crown must appear perfectly legitimate and constitutional."

He apologizes for beginning his deduction from the first formation of society, a point so remote from the main object of his inquiry: but he says—"That those will hardly think it superfluous to state the primary objects of political association, who, like him, are convinced that the delusion, which in the present day seems to fascinate many of the most zealous votaries of political liberty, originates in misapprehensions respecting the very substance of that freedom for which they contend. In a word, the means by which political liberty is secured, seem to be confounded by them with that liberty itself; and a participation in the direction of public affairs, exercised either immediately by the subject, or mediately by his representative, is, it should seem, included by them

in the very notion of freedom, and considered as one of its essential ingredients. As this extravagant opinion affords ample scope for the wildest and most indefinite speculation on the subject of government; so is it calculated only to produce, in the minds of the people, a spirit of licentiousness, and to sap the very foundations of civil obedience. For the very first conclusion that the subject is naturally led to draw from it, is obviously this—that he is no farther free, than as he has an active share in the government of his country; and of course, that every law which is passed without his consent, is to him an act of tyranny. Thus will democracy and liberty appear to him synonymous terms; and British freedom be regarded by him only as a more tolerable degree of slavery."

Political liberty rests, he says, "*First*, on the constitution of the government to which the society is subject; and, *secondly*, on the municipal laws and customs actually established. How immediately and essentially it is influenced by the last mentioned cause, it can hardly be necessary to illustrate. Society has obviously, in different soils and climates, a vast variety of forms and aspects; in one country, we see it formed upon a most equal and liberal system of reciprocal accommodation, while in another, it exhibits only a monstrous picture of vassalage and tyranny; and hence the legal provisions, whether established by custom, or enacted by the legislature, to which the subject must look up for the protection of his person and property, are, under one government, either partial or insufficient; while, under another, they are copious and effectual, and extend an equal share of protection to all ranks and conditions.—But again, however favourable the established laws may be to liberty, if the subject have not the power, as well as the right, to do whatever they allow, or be at all constrained on any occasion to do what they forbid, he is still so far insecure; and this explains how much political liberty depends upon the nature of the government to which the society is subject."

The History of France, from the Accession of Henry the III. to the Death of Louis the XIV. Preceded by a View of the Civil, Military, and Political State of Europe, between the Middle and the Close of the Sixteenth Century. By Nathaniel William Wraxall. 3 Vols. 4to. 3l. 3s. boards. Cadell & Davies.

WE shall give the character of the celebrated

celebrated Henry the IV. of France, as a specimen of this masterly work.

"THE character of Henry IV. stands little in need of elucidation, and less of panegyric. Whether we consider him as the conqueror of France, or whether we contemplate him in the more amiable light of the legislator and benefactor of his people, he equally excites our admiration. All the great qualities, which during many years of adversity, were exhibited by the King of Navarre, acquired new lustre, and attained to full maturity, on the throne of France. It may be reasonably doubted, whether, in any age of the world, a prince has appeared among men, who united in himself more sublime endowments of every kind. We must necessarily regret, but we cannot deny, that they were obscured by material faults and weaknesses. His licentious amours subverted his private felicity, produced public calamity, and were equally contrary to decency, morality, and religion. Nor was his passion for play less violent, though its effects, as confined to himself, were less injurious. We may see in Sully, and in Bassompierre, how much the rage of gaming, encouraged by his example, pervaded the capital and the court. His desire of amassing treasures, though it did not originate in avarice, yet induced him to encourage his ministers, particularly Sully, in exacting from his subjects contributions beyond their strength. The institution of the "Paulette," which was a tax on the vacancy, or resignation of all legal employments, excited general murmurs, and was productive of the most scandalous venality in the department of the law.

"It excites astonishment to reflect, that in the space of only nine years, from the peace with Savoy to his death, he was able to extinguish almost all the domestic and foreign incumbrances of the crown, which were immense; and to lay up in the Bastille above a million sterling. So large a sum in specie, could not have been taken out of the national circulation, without great injury to commercial transactions. He was accused, probably with reason, of yielding from his facility, to importunity, the rewards which ought only to have been extended to merit, talents, and virtue. Like all princes who have been extricated by the efforts of a party, from a state of adversity and depression, the imputation of ingratitude was laid to his charge. It was said that he forgot, and neglected his ancient adherents, in order to enrich and elevate his enemies.

But it must be remembered, that he was compelled to purchase the submission of the heads of the League; and we may doubt whether either his courage, his clemency, or his abjuration of the reformed religion, would have extinguished that powerful faction, without the aid of money. Those who severely scrutinized his actions, asserted, that he winked and connived at acts of injustice in the tribunals of law; where the judges found complete impunity, provided that in return, they manifested a blind and implicit obedience to his edicts. There is, nevertheless, at least, as much malignity as truth, in the accusation.

"If from his defects, we turn our eyes to his virtues, we shall love and venerate his memory. His very name is almost become proverbial, to express the union of all that is elevated, amiable, and good in human nature. Such was his disdain of injuries, that it reached to heroism. The Duke of Mayenne became his friend; and the young Duke of Guise professed, and felt for him, the warmest degree of affectionate devotion. We know, that he expressly ordered Vitry to receive into the company of body guards, the soldier who had wounded him with a ball, at the combat of Aumale. Henry pointed him out to Marshal D'Estrees, as the man mounted guard at the door of his coach. In the single instance of Biron, he remained inexorable; but it ought not to be forgotten, that Biron was at once guilty and obdurate. Henry neither put him to death from personal resentment, nor from mere considerations of state policy. The last necessity alone induced him to refuse pardon to a man, who aspired to independence; and whose projects were levelled at the succession in the house of Bourbon, as well as at the safety of the monarchy of France itself. Nothing can more strongly attest the fact, nor prove the repugnance with which he abandoned Biron to the sword of the law, than his answer to the noblemen who sued for the forgiveness of that criminal. (See De Thou, vol. xiv. p. 70, 71.)

"His affection towards the inferior classes of his subjects, and in particular towards the peasants, whom he cherished and protected, as the most necessary, but the most oppressed and injured description of his people, drew upon him the benedictions of the age in which he lived, and endears him to posterity. He was neither ignorant, nor did he affect to be so, that he merited universal esteem. The sentiment

ment involuntarily burst from him on various occasions. Only a few hours before he was assassinated, upon the morning of that day, as if by a secret warning of his destiny, he said to the Duke of Guise, and to Bassompierre; "You do not know me now; but I shall die one of these days; and when you have lost me, you will know my worth, and the difference between me and other men." "The Kings, my predecessors," said he on another occasion, addressing himself to the deputies of the clergy, "have given you splendid words; but, I, with my grey jacket, will give you effects. I am all grey without; but, all gold within."

"Educated in the field, and accustomed to fatigue, he delighted little in pursuits of literature; but he was neither unacquainted with polite letters, nor deficient in extending a liberal protection to men of genius. Du Perron, Matthieu, Scaliger, Casaubon, Sponde, and a number of other eminent writers, received pensions from the treasury, or were raised by Henry to eminent honours and dignities. The love of glory, and the desire of honourable fame, as distinct from, and as opposed to that passion which we commonly denominate ambition, was the predominant feature of his character. Louis X. was perpetually and systematically occupied, during his long reign, in acts of wanton and unjust rapacity, in order to extend the frontiers of his dominions. Henry, on the contrary, proposed to become the arbiter of Europe, by his magnanimous moderation. We see, in the *Memoirs of Sully*, that he did not reserve a foot of land to augment France, from the conquests to be made by that vast confederacy, which he was on the point of putting into action when assassinated. Artois and French Flanders were to have been distributed in fiefs to various individuals. Alsace and the county of Burgundy were destined for the Switzers. Roussillon and Crèdagne were left to Spain. All these provinces were gained by Richelieu, or by Louis XIV. It is true that he projected to acquire Lorraine, and the Duchy of Savoy; but the former was in virtue of the marriage of the Dauphin to a princess of Lorraine: the latter was only contingent, and in the event of Charles Emmanuel remaining peaceable possessor of the Milanese.

"If we would behold the portrait of Henry drawn by himself, we may see it in one of his letters to the same minister, Sully. It cannot be perused without e-

motions of pleasure. "Whenever," writes he, "the occasion shall present itself for executing those glorious designs, which you well know that I have long projected, you shall find that I will rather quit my mistresses, hounds, gaming, buildings, banquets, and every other recreation, than let pass the opportunity of acquiring honour; the principal sources of which, after my duty to God, my wife, my children, my servants, and my people, whom I love as my children, are to attain the reputation of a prince: tenacious of his faith and word, and to perform actions, at the end of my days, which shall immortalize and crown them with glory and honour." It is nevertheless an incontrovertible, though a melancholy fact, that he was neither known nor beloved during his life, as he deserved. The intimate acquaintance which his contemporaries had with his infirmities and defects; together with the implacable animosity of the inveterate adherents of Spain and of the "League," traduced his character, and aggravated all his faults. But time, the test of truth, has fully unveiled him to mankind; and after the lapse of near two centuries, posterity has justly assigned him one of the highest places among those whom Providence, in its bounty, sometimes raises up for the felicity and ornament of the human race."

Our author's description of the police of Paris, about the beginning of the seventeenth century, is also striking.

"The police of Paris was exceedingly defective, during the whole period which we are reviewing. It is, nevertheless, clear, that precautions were adopted, and a regular assessment made upon the inhabitants, before 1609, for the purpose of cleansing and paving the streets. But no measures of energy or efficacy were pursued to render the city salubrious, to clear it of vagabonds and beggars, or even to secure personal safety. Robberies, murders, and assassinations, were so frequent, and committed with such impunity, that L'Etoile says, in 1605, "they could not have been perpetrated more openly in a forest." The "Pont Neuf," for many years during the time of its construction, was the scene of nightly depredation and crimes. It was common for passengers to be plundered, stripped, and precipitated into the river. Ruffians, at noon-day, frequently entered houses, and extorted money, with the dagger in their hand. In the single month of January 1606, above twenty dead bodies were found in the

streets, having on them marks of recent violence: and in some, the poinard still remaining plunged. The utmost severity of punishment imposed no restraint upon these enormities. In the hospitals of the the metropolis, the sick and diseased appear to have been heaped together, without order or number, and to have perished from want of common care. Between the first day of January 1596, and the tenth of the ensuing month, four hundred and sixteen persons expired in the "Hotel Dieu," the largest hospital of Paris; the greater part of hunger and absolute necessity. In the following month of April, more than six hundred died in the same receptacle of misery and disease. Even those patients who were discharged, were frequently turned loose upon the town, with the plague or other infectious distempers on them, which they communicated to their fellow-citizens. Two hundred at once were thus dismissed in August 1596.

"Neither great wisdom nor humanity seem to have been manifested, in the provision made for subsisting the poor, who were usually very numerous. In May 1595, they flocked in such multitudes to Paris, on account of the scarcity and high price of grain, as to alarm the magistrates, who assembled repeatedly, to concert proper measures for alleviating their necessities. By the public registers it was shewn, that in fifteen days, above fourteen thousand beggars had entered the capital. A considerable rate or tax was levied for their maintenance, on the citizens; but they returned in such crowds, some months afterwards, that they were at length ordered, by sound of trumpet, to quit Paris without delay. The motive for this harsh decree, was the apprehension of their introducing and spreading pestilential distempers. We find in 1606, that the Irish vagabonds and beggars, who were very numerous, became so troublesome, as to give rise to a still more severe measure. They were all seized, put into boats on the Seine, guarded by archers, and transported to Rouen, there to be shipped for their own country. L'Etoile says, that they were far more expert in the profession of begging, than their companions, the French; and highly renowned for taking away from families, the reproach of sterility. The troops of the city of Paris, composed of citizens, formed a body of about six thousand infantry, independent of the archers, cross-bowmen, and horse, who were under the immediate direction of the municipal magistrates."

An Answer to Mr Paine's Age of Reason.
By Joseph Priestley, LL. D. F. R. S.
With a Preface by Theophilus Lindsey,
A. M. 8vo. 2s. 6d. *Johnson.*

"THE following (says Dr P.) is a truly curious, and I believe a quite original argument of Mr Paine's on this subject. "It is," says he, p. 13. "a contradiction in terms and ideas, to call any thing a *revelation*, that comes to us at second hand, either verbally or in writing. Revelation is necessarily limited to the first communication. After this it is only an account of something which that person says was a revelation made to *him*, and though he may himself be obliged to believe it, it cannot be incumbent on *me* to believe it in the same manner; for it was not a revelation made to me, and I have only his word for it, that it was made to *him*."

"On this principle, it is not incumbent on Mr Paine to believe what any person may tell him, and he may give credit to nothing but what he sees himself, in which case his faith will be reduced to a very small compass indeed. His pretence to a *contradiction in terms* is a mere quibble. We do not say, that the revelation made immediately to Moses, or to Christ, is, strictly speaking, a revelation to *us*. But if we see sufficient reason to believe, that the revelation was made to *them*, we are, properly speaking, believers in revelation: and if the revelation, whatever it be, relate to the whole human race, as to the person to whom it was immediately made, all mankind, Mr Paine himself included, will find themselves under an equal obligation to respect it."

As infidelity was gaining ground in America, and the "Age of Reason" had found many readers and admirers, previously to his arrival among the citizens of the United States, it may be deemed a happy circumstance, that a man of Dr Priestley's importance, and fame in the republic of letters, should come among them, to display the arguments for revealed religion, and to counteract the labours of a popular infidelical writer.

Topographical Remarks relating to the South Western Parts of Hampshire. To which is added, a Descriptive Poem. By the Rev. Richard Warner, of Fawley, near Southampton. 2 vols. 8vo. 10s. boards. *Blamire.*

THE town of Lymington was saved from being plundered by the French, by the address of a woman. The story is thus related:

"A

"A party of these marauders had landed on a scheme of depredation: but the leader of it being extremely hungry, determined to satiate his appetite before he completed the purpose of his visit. The tutelary genius of the place directed him to the habitation of a Madam Dore, a person of some consequence, who at that instant was seated at a plentiful table. The abrupt entrance of a foreign visitor, discovered to her, in a moment, the danger which threatened the town and its inhabitants.—There was no time for deliberation. An intuitive quickness of thought, and an uncommon degree of fortitude, pointed out to her, immediately, the proper line of behaviour. She received the Frenchman, and his boisterous retinue, with the greatest affability; produced all the delicacies of her house; and enlivened the repast, with many sprightly remarks, and the most unrestrained pleasantry. The commander, who possessed, I presume, a large share of national gallantry, was so fascinated by the winning manners, and profuse bounty of this generous hostess; that he sacrificed his interest to his gratitude, and left the town without perpetrating the least act of devastation, or exaction."

Specimens of Hindoo Literature: consisting of Translations from the Tamoul Language, of some Hindoo Works of Morality and Imagination, with Explanatory Notes: To which are prefixed, Introductory Remarks on the Mythology, Literature, &c. of the Hindoos. By N. E. Kinderley, Esq; of the Hon. East India Company's Civil Service on their Madras Establishment. 8vo. 7s. 6d. boards. *Wingrave*.

WE are now gradually approaching towards a complete acquaintance with the sciences and mythology of India. Persons of eminence and talents are exerting, throughout that vast region, their best abilities, to procure genuine information on a subject, till of late years, involved in the most profound obscurity.

Mr Kinderley confirms the accounts given of the Hindoo mythology; indeed the mythology all over India, however varying in minuter points, rests on the same basis. "It may," he observes, "be divided into five distinct parts, forming one complete scheme of religious faith: viz. their belief in,

"I. The one Supreme first Cause of all things; called by them Paraubahrah-Vushitoo*.

"In the northern parts of India, the

"II. The three divine powers of creation, preservation, and destruction, residing in three distinct intelligences, named Bruma, Veeshnoo, and Shivven; who are supposed to be not only three persons, but also in an intimate degree consolidated into one compound being: they are accordingly indiscriminately termed Moomoortigoel†, or the three gods; and also Treemoortee, or the triple god. The respective wives and descendants of these (who as such, also receive divine honours) may be ranged under this second head.

"III. A race of dæmons, who are invoked, not for positive good, but solely for protection from evil, and are termed Daivaudegoel. With them we shall class those evil spirits, against whose malevolence this protection is sought.

"IV. A very different order of intelligences, which bear a near resemblance to the genii of the Arabians, and, in some respects, to the demi-gods of the Roman mythology; as among them are supposed to exist their ancient heroes and saints. These are termed Daviergoel.

"V. Nine principal celestial luminaries; in whose influences on human events they have great faith, and which are called Nova Grægum.

"The great first cause of all, Paraubahrah-Vushitoo, has no temples or religious rites whatever; nor is he ever publicly and directly worshipped in his spiritual immaterial capacity; and I apprehend, he is very rarely the object of private devotion. The Treemoortee are by some of the more intelligent and more learned, (though by no means by the bulk of the Hindoos) worshipped, not only as one, but as the Supreme Being himself. They are now, however, more generally adored separately; and, as well as their wives and offspring, universally, through the medium of external images. The dæmons are no otherwise objects of invocation, than merely for the negative benefit of protecting from evil spirits, over whom they preside. As for the fourth and fifth classes, they are not honoured either with temples, or regular rites of worship."

We hope we oblige our readers by transcribing a few extracts from a Moral and Didactic Poem, called "Teeroa-Vaulaver Kuddul, or the Ocean of Wisdom," of great antiquity, (Mr K. states

great first Cause is, I understand, called Brahme.

"† The termination *goel* serves to express the plural number.

it to be 1400 years old,) and replete with instruction.

On the worship of the Supreme Being.

"As in all languages the letter A is at the head of the alphabet; so is the all-wise God at the head of all the worlds.

"Though one should be intimately acquainted with the whole circle of sciences, and master of the respective principles on which the most abstruse of them are founded; yet, if this knowledge be unaccompanied by the humble worship of the omniscient God, it shall prove altogether vain and unprofitable.

"Those who, with devout hearts, draw near to the adorable feet of the Supreme Being, whose seat is on flowers*, shall ascend to that state, which is above all the worlds, and there enjoy incorruptible happiness.

"The praise or censure of this world, shall not affect those who worship, and sincerely seek the glory of the true God.

"Those who uniformly mortify the five senses of sight, hearing, taste, smell, and feeling, shall for ever enjoy bliss unperishable.

"Those only who, in prayer, humbly approach the feet of that Supreme Being, to whom nothing is equal, shall escape the ordinary cares and troubles of the mind: and only those who serve that Being, whose benevolence is boundless as the ocean, shall pass over and quit the sea of mortal existence†."

On Charity.

"True charity implies a heart free from impurity; without this, all pretensions to that virtue are a mere exterior, a mask.

"It is essential to real benevolence, not

* "Being seated on flowers, implies, I imagine, a state of complacency and beatitude." (The sacred flowers of the Lotos, on which all the eastern deities recline, are in this passage doubtless meant.)

† The Hindoos believe not only in a future, but also in a prior state of existence; and the particulars of this doctrine seem to be nearly as follows; viz.

"That man is born into this world seven times as man: That according to his conduct in each state of existence, is his birth, fortune, &c. in the succeeding one: That when good men are entirely purified from all imperfection, they no longer are detained in the sea of mortal existence, but are transferred to different degrees of bliss: and, finally, absorbed into the infinite ocean of eternal life, God:—while bad souls are sent to do further penance on earth, in the bodies of jackalls, crows, pigs, &c. &c. or sometimes of demons."

to envy the possessions of others; to despise the low pursuits which so much engage little and debased minds; and finally, not to suffer the pursuits of gain to affect the heart, the temper, or the tongue.

"Do not fondly say to yourself, I am now young; when I advance more in years, I will then practise benevolence; and why? because life is uncertain; and at all events, it passeth away like water poured into a broken vessel; therefore exercise charity and self-denial at the present moment, and at the hour of death your prayers shall be answered.

"That the advantages of charity are infinite, it is not necessary to prove by laboured deductions from the vaides and shastries: for behold yonder palanqueen:—what occasions one man to ride on it at his ease, and the rest to groan under its weight? certainly it is, because, in their preceding state of existence, the former was beneficent; the latter were deficient in charity."

On Domestic Life.

"The simple head of a family, who walks through life in the paths of innocence and benevolence, is really a superior character to the abstracted ascetic; or the most rigid *Saneee-afsee**.

"A family life is, upon the whole, more meritorious than a sequestered solitude; at the same time those who, embracing the latter, give no room for reproach or scandal, are to be highly venerated. In short, the good father of a family, though a mere mortal, is a fit companion for the Daivers†. It is incumbent on a professed hermit, utterly to renounce his passions and worldly pursuits: but where a domestic character refrains only from the abuse of these, he shall be found duly prepared for the worlds of bliss."

On Parents and Children.

"A good child is to be considered a treasure; first, as being the immediate reward of the father's good deeds; and next, because the parent's fame and happiness, both in this life and the next, will be improved by the virtue of his offspring.

"Sweeter to the parent than the sea of

* A *Saneee-afsee* is a recluse of very high order.

† Such concessions from the pen of a Hindoo priest, made 1400 years ago, will have some credit with those who know at how low a rate moral duties have been estimated in Europe within these 200 or 300 years; or indeed, in some parts, even now.

milk,

milk, is the simple congee*, which has perhaps been soiled by the little hands of his child.

"No external sensation is so grateful to the body, as the touch of the soft cheeks of one's own child.—No sound so delightful to the mother's ear, as the voice of her infant.

"He who is a stranger to the feelings of a parent, may take delight in the mellifluous notes of a flute, or in the more sonorous viol; but, to the parent's ear, these are less harmonious than the simple music of an infant's prattle."

On Hospitality.

"As the sensitive plant shrinks from the slightest touch; so does an unkind look cause the countenance of the dependent guest to fall.

"It may be added, that the mere smiling of the sensitive plant, will not, if it be untouched, occasion it to shrink; but a look, without a word, will suffice fatally to close up, as it were, the comfort of a dependent."

On Ingratitude.

"Never forget, never desert him whose friendship has extended itself to you in the days of calamity. Remember it, if possible, through all your seven stages of human existence.

"To forget a benefit received is scandalous in the extreme; but instantly to cast away the recollection of the injuries you may have experienced, is truly great.

"If he that has rendered you a voluntary disinterested service, should afterwards do you even a mortal injury; think of his former kindness, till you consider as such, even his evil dealings towards you ‡.

"He who frustrates the intended effects of great charities, commits an atrocious sin, which however there are means of atoning; but ingratitude is a crime which can never be done away.

"To cut off the tears † of a cow; to occasion a pregnant woman to miscarry; to injure a Bramin; are sins of the most aggravated nature: but more atrocious than those, is ingratitude."

* The water in which rice is boiled; which, with the addition of a *kapicium*, forms a very common beverage.

† This hyperbolic style, (which is apt to startle the correct ear of Europeans), seems to pervade all Eastern writings; especially the more ancient; and to have been perfectly understood by the readers of that day. We observe it particularly in some parts of our Saviour's exquisite sermon on the mount.

‡ The cow is held sacred by all Hindoos.

Throughout this tract, it is remarkable how generally the notion of a pre-existent state is diffused. It is deeply connected with that prevailing idea in the religious code of Hindostan, that the period of terrestrial sojourning is a state of discipline and probation, preparatory to a better, and has an immediate relation to past scenes of joy or sorrow, of virtue or vice, extending upwards through the vast chain of being to its first link, and stretching forwards to æras of which the immense distance mocks the curious glance of the contemplative mind. On this doctrine, the transmigration of souls was doubtless founded, and it is intimately connected with the Christian doctrine of the fall of man from a state of original rectitude and happiness. His weaknesses, his wants, his imperfect attainments, speak him a degraded creature: religion declares the fact; and oriental traditions, descending from the primitive race, apparently corroborate it.

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Introduction to the New Testament. By John David Michaelis, late Professor in the University of Göttingen, &c. Translated from the Fourth Edition of the German, and considerably augmented with Notes explanatory and supplemental. By Herbert Marsh, B. D. Fellow of St John's College, Cambridge. 8vo. 3 Vols. 18s. sewed. Johnson.

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Aristotelis de Poetica liber, Græce & Latine. Lektionem constituit, versionem refinxit, animat-versionibus illustravit, Thomas Tyrwhitt. 4to. 2l. 2s.; 8vo. 5s. and 4s. boards. Oxford, Clarendon Press. London. Elmsly.

Anecdotes of some distinguished Persons, chiefly of the present and Two preceding Centuries. Adorned with Sculptures. 3 vols. 8vo. 1l. 1s. boards. Cadell jun & Davies.—The greater part of these anecdotes has already appeared in the European Magazine. Two volumes were formerly published, and sold off in a few months, so that the work seems to meet with a favourable reception. We shall soon give some extracts from it.

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POETRY.

P O E T R Y.

FOR THE SCOTS MAGAZINE.

THE LOVER'S COMPLAINT.

THE tears I shed must ever fall,
I mourn not for an absent swain;
For thought may past delights recall,
And parted lovers meet again.

I weep not for the silent dead,
Their toils are past, their sorrows o'er;
And those they lov'd, their steps shall tread,
And death shall join to part no more.

Though boundless oceans roll'd between,
If certain that his heart is near,
A conscious transport glads each scene,
Soft is the sigh, and sweet the tear:

Even when by Death's cold hand remov'd,
We mourn the tenant of the tomb;
To think that ev'n in death he lov'd,
Can gild the horrors of the gloom.

But bitter, bitter, are the tears
Of her who slighted love bewails;
No hope her dreary prospect cheers,
No pleasing melancholy hails.

Hers are the pangs of wounded pride,
Of blasted hope, of wither'd joy;
The prop she lean'd on pierc'd her side;
The flame she fed burns to destroy.

Even conscious virtue cannot cure
The pangs to every feeling due:
Urgen't youth! thy boast how poor—
To steal a heart, and break it too.

In vain does memory renew
The hours once ting'd in transport's dye;
The sad reverse soon starts to view,
And turns the thought to agony.

No cold approach, no alter'd mien,
Just what could make suspicion start;
No pause the dire extremes between—
He made me blest—and broke my heart!
From hope, the wretched's anchor, torn,
Neglected, and neglecting all,
Friendless, forsaken, and forlorn,
The tears I shed must ever fall!

HAIR POWDER.

BY PETER PINDAR, ESQ.

PLEAS'D with thy fav'rite folly, mark old
Time,

Wide grinning at the beau beyond his prime;
And many a maid beyond life's blooming day,
Whose curls his wonted malice turn'd to grey.

Lo, the poor girl whom carrot colour shocks,
Pines pennyless, and blushes for her locks;
Refus'd to fly to powder's friendly aid,
She bids them seek in caps the secret shade;

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No ringlets now around her neck to wave,
Phyllis must hide the redd'ning flame, or shave!
At *thee* she flings her curses, Pitt, and cries;
At *thee* she darts the light'ning of her eyes;
And thinks that love ne'er warmed him who
could vex,

With wanton strokes of *cruelty* the sex.

On Sunday's trim, to give his head an air,
Poor Lubbin shook the dredge-box o'er his hair;
Hodge dipp'd his caxton 'mid the sack of flour,
But now they execrate the arm of pow'r:
Lubbin no longer dares the dredge-box shake,
Nor Hodge to shove his caxton in the sack.

See groups of Hair-dressers all idle stand,
A melancholy, mute, and mournful band;
And barbers eke, who lift the crape-clad pole,
And round and round their eyes of horror roll.
Desponding, pale, like Hoffer's ghosts so white,
Who told their sorrows 'mid the moony light.
But see! each hopeless wight with fury foams,
His curling-iron breaks, and snaps his combs;
Ah! doom'd to shut their mouths, as well as
shops,

For dead is custom, 'mid the world of CROPS.

In fancy new I mark the frequent race;
I see th' informer polls of powder chase!
On this, on that, a footman, maid of mop,
Fierce as the tiger from his ambush, pop!
Now in his cruel clutches, sharp and strong,
To Bow-street drag his powder'd prey along:
And now I see the mob in mercy's cause,
Redeem the victim from his savage paws;
And now the tyrant to a horse-pound draw,
To quench the red-hot thunderbolt of law.
Amidst our villages, in fancy's eye,
I see reformers chase, and culprits fly—
Rude pikes so hungry, putting to the rout,
Voracious darting, a poor host of trout.

AZID,

OR THE SONG OF THE CAPTIVE NEGRO.

BY THE SAME.

POOR Mora eye be wet wid tear,
And heart like lead sink down wid wo;
She seem her mournful friends to hear,
And see der eye like fountain flow.
No more she give me song so gay,
But sigh, "Adieu, dear Domahay."

C.

No more for deck her head and hair,
Me look in stream, bright gold to find;
Nor seek de field for flow'r so fair,
Wid garland Mora hair to bind.
"Far off de stream!" I weeping say,
"Far off de fields of Domahay."
But why do Azid live a slave,
And see a slave his Mora dear?
Come, let we seek at once de grave—
No chain, no tyrant den we fear.
Ah, me! I hear a spirit say,
"Come, Azid, come to Domahay."

4 A

Dca

Den gold I find for thee once more,
 For thee to fields for flow'r depart;
 To please de idol I adore,
 And give wid gold and flow'r my heart,
 Den let we die and haste away,
 And live in groves of Domahay.

EPILOGUE,

TO THE TAMER TAMED.

*Spoken at the last Theatrical Entertainment at
 Brandenburg House,*

BY THE MARGRAVINE OF ANSPACH.

Written by

MILES PETER ANDREWS, ESQ.

TO tame the savage rangers of the wood,
 Let them have store of stripes, and little food;
 Lions and tygers are, by this expedient,
 Taught to jump over sticks, and growl obedient.

Wives, take the hint, employ this surest plan
 To tame that strange, eccentric rover—Man!—
 On beauty, tenderness, place no reliance;
 Oppose their wish, and starve them to compliance.

Blows we must wave, lest stronger hands assail us,

But tongues are ours, these weapons never fail us;

The *fashioned Sir*, who thinks his mate for life
 Is highly honour'd to be call'd his *Wife*,
 Yawns thro' the morning in his elbow chair,
 Sips his fouchong, and scarcely knows she's there;

At night, return'd from pleasure's ceaseless toil,

His anxious wife receives him with a smile;
 A smile, alas! from eyes long used to weep;
 He stares, and yawns again, then falls asleep!
 Had she, with proper spirit, deign'd to look,
 And took a lesson from MARIA's book;
 Had she, the instant haughty spouse was gone,
 Order'd the coach, and drove through half the town,

Shone at the Op'ra, grac'd the Pharo table,
 Lost all she had, and more if she was able;
 Then, at sun rising, thunder'd at her door,
 Th' astonish'd husband would have yawn'd no more!

Men are strange animals, we must confess,
 The more regards we shew, we find the less;
 Mawkish attention seldom gain our end;
 Sport *qui vive* a little, and they'll mend
 Some men there are, whose gentle minds im-

part
 The glad effusions of a feeling heart;
 To all around the glow of comfort give,
 And, blest themselves, for others blessings live;
 Ease with politeness, mirth with reason blend,
 Endear the husband, and insure the friend;
 What tho' the heirs of fortune and of birth,
 Their private virtues stamp their proudest worth.

If such, ye wedded fair, your envied lot,
 Oh! let MARIA's book be quite forgot,
 Adopt a different plan, pay LOVE for LOVE,
 And strive to equal, what you most approve!

TEA TABLE CONVERSATION.

WELL, suppose the friends met, and tea-equipage set,
 And just entered into agreeable chat
 'Bout fashions and colours of ribbands, new gown,

Lawns, muslins, and cambrics, and friends out of town;

And next who at opera or balls bore the bell.
 Whose cloaths hung like sacks—and whose quite genteel;

Now Kitty's new hat; dear Ma'am, what a sweet air,

Cries Eliza, it fits with—I vow and declare
 I'll have just such another—pray where was it bought?

At Fisher and Wells, replies Kitty.—I thought
 Says Eliza, 'twas their make—'tis so much the

ten—
 Well, I'll give them an order to send me one soon.

This bus'ness disposed of, two cups more they sip:

Says Kitty, you've heard what a sad ugly slip
 Miss Roach had, in coming down stairs t'other night:

Her face is so cut, that I'm told she's a fright;
 Beat out two of her teeth, broke her nose; and,
 what's worse,

That sweet fellow, Thomson, will slight her of course;

As that beauty, you know, which first caught
 his attention,

Is ruin'd for ever, deem'd lost past redemption.
 Though pity is due, cried Eliza—'tis true—
 To her cruel misfortune—yet she always drew,
 While present, the eyes of the men; so 'twas vain

To expect either bow, sigh, or look for to gain.
 Now the sweet sun of beauty, alas! is gone down,

They'll to us turn their homage, which we'll
 pay with a frown,

For their breach of allegiance—of duty and manners,

High crimes, misdemeanours, deserting our banners.

Methinks I now see them—what serious grimaces

The culprits put on, while they beg our good graces!

Our savour to gain, with joy they'd embrace
 E'en death; but much rather, another new face.

Tea being now finish'd, and small talk exhausted,

They rose, call'd the carriage; and home Kitty hasted.

DAMON,

A PASTORAL BALLAD,

TO THE MEMORY OF MR P. O.*

SON OF THE REV. DR JOHN OGILVIE.

——— *Witness, as I mourn,*
Could wit or song elude his destined urn ?
Tho' living virtue still its bounty endears,
Yet buried worth shall justify my tears !

HANNAH MORE.

THE sweetest swain young Damon was,

The pride of all his kin ;
 None blither e'er a whistle tun'd,
 Or so the heart could win.

Near by the banks of rural Dee
 The gentle youth was born ;
 And twenty opening Springs had seen
 The youth those banks adorn.

The rising hope the shepherds all
 With benisons † pursued ;
 For never was a kinder soul,
 Or with more worth endow'd.

And well their benisons might they
 Give him where'er he went ;
 For many a cordial lift, I ween,
 To them had Damon lent.

For, yet tho' green and few his years,
 In wisdom he was old ;
 And many an hoary-headed swain
 Admir'd the tales he told.

In precepts too of letter'd lore
 So well his youth was train'd,
 The deepest clerk in all the land
 Would scarce with him contend.

And softly on his oaten pipe
 He play'd so sweet and shrill,
 Scarce Edwin ‡ on the banks of Dee
 Could boast an higher skill.

Nor was an herb, or eke a flower ‖,
 In garden, hill, or dale,
 But he with nicest art could cull,
 And all their virtues tell.

Full many a cheek has Damon dried,
 And gladden'd many an heart,
 And many a blessing on his name
 Approves his healing art :

For doubly still he with success
 In all he did was crown'd ;
 His kind condolence sooth'd the soul,
 His med'cine cur'd the wound.

* He died in September 1794 of the yellow fever, at Port-au-Priace, soon after his arrival in St Domingo.

† Blessings. *Spenser.*

‡ Dr Beattie. See his "Minstrel."

‖ He was bred to the study of medicine.

For never heart in others' grief
 A truer part could bear ;
 And want, where wealth could not bestow,
 Still had from him a tear.

Yet much his pity wish'd to give,
 Tho' scanty was his store ;—
 Alas ! where Nature gave the heart,
 That Fate should give no more !

Riches to suit his generous wish
 He left the vale to gain ;
 Eager the blessing to diffuse
 O'er all his native plain.

Swift sail'd the bark, and far away
 The young adventurer bare,
 From the flowery banks of Dee,
 And many weeping there.

And soon *Domingo's* port he gain'd ;—
 Alas ! unkindly shore !
 Woe's me ! the bonny *Hill of Fair*
 Shall hear his pipe no more !

Oh ! where were then the cooling gales
 That blow on Scotia's hills ?
 Where every healing herb and flower
 That grow beside her rills ?

Oh ! where was every pious prayer
 That sped him on his way ;
 How, Virtue's guardian Angel's ! thus
 Could ye your trust betray ?

Could nought so good a father's wish,
 A mother's tears prevent ;
 Nor all the ardent vows to Heav'n
 By Love and Friendship sent ?

Cold in a foreign grave, alas !
 The lovely youth is laid !
 Peaceful beneath the grassy turf
 He rests his lowly head !

Yet, tho' affection drop a tear—
 For what can Nature less ?—
 " Let resignation every vain
 " Rebellious sigh repress."

Then cease, ye parents, cease to mourn ;
 Why, ye sad sisters ! weep ?
 He is not dead ;—he only lays
 Him down awhile to sleep.

Ye simple shepherds, sigh no more ;
 Your kindest, blithest swain,
 Tho' he'll to you no more return,
 To cheer the 'custom'd plain ;

Oh well is he ! Rejoice and sing,
 And bless the hour has given
 So gentle and so bright a new
 Inhabitant to Heaven.

If love of him you wish to shew,
 Like him aspire to be ;
 So in some happier land at last
 Your friend ye yet may see.

When the Great Shepherd sounds his call,
 And all the dead arise,
 Then, crown'd with glory, ye shall hail
 Your Damon in the skies.

MONTHLY REGISTER.

FRANCE.

NATIONAL CONVENTION.

June 2. Blutel, on mission in the ports of the west, informed the Convention, in a letter from Rochefort, that in obedience to the decree of banishment passed against Billaud, Collot, and Barrere, the two former had been conveyed on board a ship, which set sail immediately for South America.

Fermond—"The courier, whom the committees sent to order them to be carried before the tribunal of the Lower Charente, arrived the day after their departure."

Anguis—"Barrere, however, did not accompany Billaud and Collet; he is detained at the Isle of Oléron."

Bourfault—"This, I believe, is the first time that Barrere never took the advantage of the wind."

5. The president announced that the extraordinary ambassadors of the republic of the United Provinces demanded to be admitted.

Orders were instantly given for their admission. When they had seated themselves on the chairs assigned for them, Sieyes read from the tribune the instrument of the ratification of the States General.

One of the ambassadors then delivered an eloquent speech, in which he expressed the gratitude of the Batavian people to the French republic, for having delivered them from their oppressors. He spoke of the alliance about to unite these two sovereign nations, as the happy preface of the admiration of Europe, whose inhabitants would behold renewed, in the effects of this alliance, the enchanting picture of the golden age.

The president, in his answers, declared the extreme joy of the French nation, in having cemented the bonds of fraternity with a free people. He swore an eternal peace with the Batavians, in the name of the French republic; and invited the ambassadors to transmit the oath to their constituents.

The two ambassadors received the fraternal embrace amidst the loudest plaudits.

The speech and answer of the president were ordered to be printed, and translated into all languages, and the Batavian standard to be suspended from the roof of the hall.

Doucet communicated a letter from

the maritime agent of Marseilles, which announced, that the republican troops had entered Toulon; that the insurgents had laid down their arms; and that every thing had been restored to wonted order. The representatives of the people are on their way there, in order to take the steps necessary, completely to establish tranquillity, and enforce respect to the law. The workmen, the soldiers, the sailors, have all returned to their duty.

6. The Convention passed a number of decrees, relative to the restitution of the effects of those capitally condemned, and confiscation of the property of emigrants. The spirit of these decrees, twenty-two in number, differs but little from the severity of those formerly passed.

The Convention also heard long details from the representatives of the people at Toulon, giving information of their success, in quelling the insurrection, with the vigorous measures they were pursuing to detect and punish the ringleaders. The Convention were informed, that a proper spirit pervaded the fleet, and that the workmen in the arsenals had returned to their duty.

7. Boissy d'Anglas—"Your commission of eleven does not lose a moment in modeling the new constitution. Within the space of the first week of the ensuing month, it engages to present to you the complete result of its labours. This work will impose silence on the royalists and anarchists." Applauses.

9. Sevestre, in the name of the committee of public safety, announced the death of the Son of Louis XVI. in the following words:—"For some time the son of Capet had been troubled by a swelling of the right knee, and another of his wrist. The celebrated Dessault was appointed to visit and attend him: his talents and his probity convinced us, that none of the attentions due to humanity would be spared. Dessault died on the 4th of June; and your committee appointed as his successor, Citizen Felletan, a very distinguished officer of health: Citizen Demanger, first physician of the hospital of health, was added to the former. Faithful to the principles of humanity, your committee neglected nothing to bring about the re-establishment of the health of the sick youth. The disease however manifested alarming symptoms. At eleven o'clock, yesterday morning, the bulletin, delivered to us, announced great and immediate danger;

danger; and this morning, at a quarter after two, we were apprised of the news of young Capet's death. I propose to you to decree, that the *proces verbeaux*, in which it is entered, may be deposited in the national Archives."—Decreed. The above report was ordered to be inserted in the bulletin.

"Luxembourg is in the possession of the republic.—(Loud Applauses)—At 3 o'clock this afternoon, the republicans will be in possession of Fort St Charles. In a few days, (says the representative with the army,) I shall send you the flags of the garrison, which consists of 10,000 men, and also a statement of the ammunition and guns found in the place. Conformably to the capitulation signed with Marshal Bender, the governor, the garrison will march out on the 22d (June 10,) with the honours of war. The inhabitants of Luxembourg will enjoy the free exercise of their religious worship, conforming themselves nevertheless to the laws of the republic. It will be governed as are the other conquered places. The French emigrants it contains will be delivered into our hands."

12. A multitude of addresses from the communes, districts, and departments, expressing the most marked indignation against the principal instigators of the late revolt at Paris. The Convention was invited on all sides to hasten the moment when France, freed from the revolutionary government, and the ruins with which it was covered, might enjoy a sage and reasonable liberty, with laws truly capable of protecting liberty and property.

28. Aubert Dubayet, commander in chief of the army of the coasts of Cherbourg, to the committee of public safety, dated 8th Messidor, (June 26):—"I have gone through the districts infected by the Chouans, more especially those of Chateau Gonthier, Laferte, and Laval, with the olive branch in one hand, for the inhabitants of the country, and the bayonet in the other, to reply to those who seek to lead them astray. The communications are re-established between Alencon, Mans, Ardeche, and Angers. The Brigands are appalled; and we are very busy in disarming those who have chouannised. Several assemblages of the rebels have been dispersed; and six traitors, well provided with assignats and trinkets, were left in the field of battle after one of the actions. Three of the chiefs have been made prisoners. They plunder and assassinate; but we shall soon exterminate

them. My address to the inhabitants is this—The Chouans wish to give you a master; and I, in the name of the Convention, wish to bestow on you liberty and happiness. DUBAYET."

29. Thibault, after shewing the utility of the measure, proposed to open a national tontine, in the manner of a life-rent, calculated upon 800 premiums, or loans, distributed into 16 classes, of five years each, to the number of 75 years at farthest. He afterwards presented another plan, tending to open a loan of a milliard, or one thousand millions, at three per cent. These plans were ordered to be printed, and discussed three days after the distribution of them.

30. Treilhard, in the name of the committees of public and general safety—"Representatives of the people, the virtues, the firmness, the perseverance, the triumphs of the French people, the treaties of peace, the hopes of the men of property, the opinions of men of letters, all at length sanction the republic.—It would be as absurd, as it would be criminal to doubt it.—The moment is therefore arrived to direct your opinion to the family of Capet. The most odious and the blackest treasons delivered into the hands of one of the powers coalesced against us, four representatives of the people, and a minister of the republic; that same power dared to arrest, on a neutral territory, other citizens, invested with the sacred character of ambassadors of the republic. To that power, which was the friend and the ally of the Bourbons, we propose to surrender the family of the Bourbons—you will thus, by an act of justice, put an end to the most dreadful violation of the right of persons. The following is the declaration which your committees have directed me to present to you:—The National Convention declares, that as soon as the representatives of the people, the ministers and ambassadors of the republic, and the persons composing their suite, detained by the government of Austria, shall be set at liberty, and shall be upon the limits of the French territory, the daughter of Louis Capet shall be sent to the same government, and all the individuals of that family shall be permitted to retire from the territories of the republic. The National Convention also directs their committee of public safety to take all the necessary steps for the execution of the present decree." The declaration proposed by the com-

committees was unanimously adopted amidst the loudest plaudits.

July 1. Doucet, from the committee of public safety, made a report on the engagement with the English fleet. "The French fleet," said he, "left Brest on the 23d Prairial to relieve the division of Admiral de Wenz. On the 5th Messidor, they were attacked by the English fleet, superior in point of number. The combat began with the *Alexander*, which had been much damaged by the storm, and was at that time in tow of a frigate. The *Alexander* took fire on the first broadside, and was obliged to throw herself into the power of the English, in order to save her crew. The *Tigre* was surrounded by several vessels, and after a vigorous, but useless, resistance blew up. The *Nestor* remained single against a formidable fleet; she was cowardly abandoned by our other ships, which might have succoured her, and even have repaired the loss of the *Tigre* and *Alexander*; but they took flight and the *Nestor* was taken; the remainder of the fleet returned to Brest. Such are the details we are able to give you; we expect more ample details, which we shall immediately communicate to you."

4. The order of the day was called for on all sides, and decreed.

Daunon, reporter of the commission of eleven—"You have referred to your commission a motion, tending to add a declaration of the duties of a citizen to the declaration of the rights of man.—The commission has considered that the declaration of duties is comprehended in that of the rights, that they are co-relative, and that the constitutional and civil laws develop sufficiently the duties of the citizen. We have, nevertheless, thought it necessary to add an article, relative to the duties which have been too much misconceived, and too long trodden under foot. We have also judged it necessary to propose to you a few amendments, which I shall read when the discussion shall take place on each article.—It has not been our aim to make a new declaration of rights, but to deprive the former of what it contains of royalism, and the latter of what it contains of anarchy, to compose an *ensemble* as perfect as possible. A declaration of rights should be the rallying point of republicans, not an arsenal for the seditious."

Considerable debates took place on a motion made, for adjourning the declaration of rights, and for proceeding to the discussion of the constitution. The Con-

vention, however agreed, that there should be a declaration of rights—when Daunon read over the first articles in the declaration of rights. The discussion continued for some time on the framing of these articles; the reason of man's entering into society; and the extent of the rights he preserves in society. From the debates, which were carried to a great height, we shall select some of the most important articles which were adopted by the Convention.

The first article states, "That the aim of society is the common good." This article was combated by Lanjuinais, as being framed in too vague a manner, and being liable to give rise to the most arbitrary determinations. "Under the pretext," he observed, of the common good, the most palpable injustices have been committed. During two thousand years, he continued, there have been two thousand different opinions on what happiness is.—Can we expect to obtain a better definition to-day? No. We ought, therefore, to suppress this article."

After much argument on both sides, the Convention concluded by rejecting, by the previous question, all the proposed alterations, and simply adopting the terms used by the commission of eleven, in the 1st and 2d articles of the declaration of rights.

The definition of liberty—that it consists in doing whatever is not injurious to others, was adopted.

The commission of eleven proposed to suppress Article IV. and to substitute in its place—"No man can be hindered from saying, writing, printing, and publishing his sentiments; liable, however, to the responsibility defined by the law." This brought forward a long debate on the liberty of the press. Boissy d'Anglas and others, proposed unlimited liberty. Lanjuinais and others insisted, that undefined liberty of the press had been the source of all their disorders, and that some restraint should be imposed. It was moved to refer this question to a new examination of the commission of eleven upon next day. We think it unnecessary to follow out this long and desultory debate upon the Constitution; it will be deemed sufficient, we hope, that we insert the outlines of it when adopted.

5. The following letter was read from Tallien and Blad, sent on the mission to the Coast of Brest.

Alençon, 15th Messidor, July 3.

"We arrived here this morning; we invited

invited Gen. Aubert Dubayet to repair Luther. We conferred together on the state of the army which he commands, and on that of the circumjacent departments. The account which he gave us is very satisfactory. He announced to us, that the Chouans had been beaten at Laval, at Mayence, at Doufront, and particularly at Chetauneut; and that Coquerneau, one of the most formidable of their Chiefs in that country, had been killed, as well as his aide-de-camp, by the brave Francois, a soldier of the 11th regiment of horse chassieurs. We think that he merits to be raised to the rank of officer.

"The death of Coquerneau has spread consternation among the Chouans. We hope that the departments of la Sarthe, la Mayenne, Mayenne and Loire, will quickly be freed from the Chouans who infest it. Considerable reinforcements have been sent to Gen. Hoche, charged with the defence of the coast. There prevails between the two Generals a perfect harmony. They have the same desire to exterminate the enemy. If the perfidious English, and the ferocious Emigrants, dare to set a foot on our coasts, and seek to bring there fire and sword, we can assure them that they will find numerous battalions ready to make them bite the dust, and to prove to them, that the French people know how to defend their own territory, as well as to conquer that of the enemy."

TALLIEN AND BLAD.

A letter was next read from Chiappe, representative with the army of Italy, dated

Head Quarters at Finboll, 2th Messidor.

"We informed you yesterday of the victories of the 2d, 4th, and 6th; at present we are enabled to communicate to you an account of that of the 7th. Our army yesterday morning had been attacked by 30,000 of the enemy; they had a success, which cost them dear. The engagement lasted seven hours, after which our troops repulsed the enemy to a great distance, and killed 2000 of them; they took three important posts. Our loss was but inconsiderable; we had 70 men killed or wounded. All the reports which we receive, announce that our troops are in the best position possible. The beginning of the month Prairial has cost the enemy 4000 men. The Austrians threaten us with a new attack, but we are prepared to receive them in the same manner."

A letter was also read from General Kellerman, which contained nearly the same account; it added, that 300 of the Austrians were made prisoners, and be-

tween 500 and 600 firelocks taken from them. The General ended his letter thus—"I know the enemy are preparing to attack us afresh: they have received great reinforcements; but we are ready for them, and I prepare for them a decent reception."—Applauded.

8. Fermonde, from the committee of public safety.—"I am come to communicate to you the news which we have received from the Western departments, which have been sullied by the enemies of the republic. Ten thousand emigrants, men, women, and children, made a descent at Belleisle. They summoned the Commandant to surrender to Louis XVII. but he replied, that he acknowledged only the Republic and the Convention, and that he should answer such a summons only by cannon.—(Loud applause.) This news arrived from L'Orient; and, from the measures we have taken, you may rest assured, that no harm will result from the attempts of this horde of emigrants, among whom there are many priests and persons that have been milled, and many sailors made prisoners, and ill treated at London, and forced to enlist. These will speedily return to the bosom of their country and to their duty. In spite of the efforts of the English, we learn, that an American, laden with 100 tons of rice and corn, got safe into Belleisle-road, and that the place is well provided with provisions. The inhabitants are determined to use the most vigorous resistance: even the women have become soldiers." (Loud applause, and insertion in the bulletin.)

Boissy d'Anglas, from the committee of public safety, read the King of Prussia's ratification of the treaty signed at Basle on the 28th Floreal. The ratification was ordered to be deposited in the national archives: "I avail myself," said Boissy, "of this occasion for announcing to you that the enemies of French liberty, who are also the enemies of Batavian liberty, have circulated through the medium of the German Gazettes some pretended secret articles, which state that the French republic mean to abandon the Dutch, and that the King of Prussia is to occupy Holland. These articles, which have been copied from the German into the Paris Gazettes, are evidently calculated to alarm the Dutch. Every person, however, must see the cloven foot, and no one will be the dupe of these articles."

11. Doucet, in the name of the committee of public safety, read the following letter from General Hoche, dated from Landeven,

Landevan, the 16th of Messidor, (July 4.) "The moment is arrived in which the rebels shall be annihilated. Already have the republicans made them thrice feel the valour of their arms. We are encamped three leagues distance from them. All the troops are assembled, and in the moment in which the committee receive the present letter, the country will probably be revenged. LAZARE ROCHE."

12. Gouly presented from the committees of marine and the colonies, a report upon the works at the Port of Cherbourg. "If the necessity," he said, "of having a port in the Channel, was felt after the unfortunate battle of La Hogue, it ought to be equally felt now that we have concluded an offensive and defensive alliance with Holland. The ships of that republic, which may fail to our coast, have no port to run into until they come to Brest; whilst England has great numbers."—The Convention decreed, that Cherbourg should be one of the principal ports of the republic: that the committee of public safety shall use the necessary means for accelerating the raising of the jetty, and for carrying it, with the greatest speed, to the highest possible point of perfection. The sums necessary to this work shall be put at the disposition of the commission of public works.

13. The National Convention, on the report of its committees of public safety and general security, decreed as follows: All foreigners born in the territories with which the French republic is at war, and who have entered France since the 1st of January 1792, are enjoined to depart from thence. The following may continue in France: Foreigners born in the countries with which the republic is at war, who came into France before the 1st of January 1792, provided they have a known dwelling, or are guaranteed by four citizens, housekeepers, and distinguished by their patriotism and their probity. To each foreigner there shall be delivered a paper containing his description, with these words on the top—"Hospitality! Security!"—The word "*Fraternity!*" shall be added for the foreigners born in the countries with which the republic is at peace.

FRENCH CONSTITUTION.

Our plan would not admit of a report of the tedious and lengthened debate which took place upon the different articles of the New French Constitution, presented by Boissy d'Anglas, in the name of the

Committee of Eleven.—It is worth observing, however, that *Equality* was treated as a mere chimera, an absurd and impracticable scheme; individual property is stated as absolutely essential to the being of society, and they who possess property are considered as the most proper and fittest to hold places of trust and power.

The speech of Boissy d'Anglas upon this interesting occasion contains no small portion of good sense; and the censure of some of the leading principles of the impracticable constitution of 1793, seems to imply a return of reason, which may, perhaps, as is hinted in his Majesty's speech, ultimately lead to the tranquillity of Europe, and its future security against the poison of those principles which threatened the dissolution of all civilized nations.

The following are the principal dispositions of the Constitution:

I. The French Republic is one and indivisible.

II. The universality of the French citizens is the sovereign.

III. The Republic is divided into departments, and the departments into cantons and communes.

IV. Every man born or resident in France, inscribed on the register of his canton, and who pays any contribution whatever, is a French citizen.

V. The Frenchman who has made one or several campaigns, in the war of liberty, shall enjoy the rights of a citizen without the former conditions.

VI. Foreigners become Frenchmen after having resided seven years in France, if they pay direct contributions, if they possess landed property, and if they are married with a French woman.

VII. The French citizens alone shall have a right to vote in the primary assemblies.

VIII. In the ninth year of the republic, a gradation shall take place in the public offices.

IX. A citizen will not be appointed to elevated offices, if he has not served in inferior ones.

X. In the same year, persons who cannot read, write, and have not learnt a mechanical profession, shall not enjoy the right of citizens.

XI. The legislative power is to be divided into two sessions, one called the council of five hundred, and the other the council of the ancients; the former to be composed of 500 members, and the latter of 250. The former to propose laws, and the latter to sanction them.

XII. The qualities required to belong to the council of the ancients are—to be married, or a widower, to have resided fourteen years in France, to possess some property, and to be forty years of age.

XIII. Half of the members of both sections shall go out every two years, and others be elected in their stead; the members who go out may be elected once more after an interval of two years.

XIV. All elections shall be made immediately by the primary assemblies.

XV. The council of five hundred, and that of the ancients, shall reside in the same commune during their functions.

XVI. The qualities required for a member of the five hundred are—to be a French citizen, to be thirty years of age, to possess for twelve months a landed property, and to have resided ten years previously in France.

XVII. Any citizen convicted of having sold his vote in the primary assemblies, shall be punished with imprisonment for twenty years in fetters.

XVIII. None of the sections of the legislative body shall have the power of delegating any of the executive functions to any one of their members, nor assume any themselves.

XIX. The council of the five hundred shall deliberate upon the time during which a plan of a decree shall be discussed. There are, however, laws of urgency to be established in certain cases.

XX. The council of the ancients shall not deliberate upon plans of decrees which have not been discussed with the necessary formalities by the council of five hundred.

XXI. Formalities will also be resolved upon, for the deliberation of the council of five hundred.

XXII. The executive council shall not be empowered to seal or publish any thing which has not been deliberated in one of the two sections, in the forms established by the constitution.

XXIII. The council of the ancients may adopt or reject in a mass the propositions of the council of five hundred.

XXIV. The legislative body shall have a guard, drawn from each department, consisting of 2200 men. The legislative body is not to assist in any of the public ceremonies, nor is it to send any deputation to any such ceremony. There is no distinction between the legislative body, and any other public function.

Le Sage (of Eure and Loire) read articles respecting the organization of the ex-

ecutive powers, of which the following are the substance:

I. The executive power shall be entrusted with a directory of five members, to be appointed by the legislative body.

II. A member of the directory must be forty years of age. The members of the legislative body cannot be appointed to the directory, before two years have expired after their going out of the legislative body.

III. These directors shall remain five years in their places: every year one is to go out. This appointment shall be made by the council of the ancients, from a list of candidates presented by that of five hundred.

IV. The members of the directory cannot be brought before any court of justice or tribunal, except by order from the legislative body: they shall have a guard attached to them, consisting of 120 infantry and 120 cavalry.

V. The laws shall be addressed by the legislative body to the president of the directory, who is responsible for their execution.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

June 8. Citizen Verninac, the French envoy, had his first audience with the Grand Vizir. On this occasion, the Turkish fleet formed in a line, with all the French ships of war in this port, and the tri-coloured flag was hoisted by the Turkish Admiral. M. Verninac received the honour of having a company of Janissaries offered him as a guard, and a considerable daily allowance of 250 piastres, both of which he politely refused. All the French, resident in Constantinople, accompanied the envoy to the audience, wearing the uniform of the French republic. M. Verninac has also had several conferences with the Reis Effendi.

The army of the Emperor, under the command of General Clairfait, on the Rhine, hath hitherto successfully prevented any attempts of the French to pass that river, and penetrate into the German States. It appears to be respectably appointed, and the losses of the last campaign repaired by the additions which it hath received. The security of that frontier, however, is more likely to be guarded, by orders which General Pichegru received from the Convention, to detach 40,000 troops from his army, to march against the royalists in Brittany. From the movements of the troops in

Holland, many of whom have taken the same route, it would appear, that the Convention consider the resistance about to be opposed to their decrees from that quarter to be not a little formidable.

The Austrians state, and the account is in part acknowledged in the French Convention, that they have obtained very considerable success over the French armies in Italy. The Genoese complain loudly of the violation of their territory, which hath been made the seat of war. Their fortress of Savona, threatened and insulted by both armies, in turn repelled their near approach; and, an agreement was at length entered into, that neither army should approach nearer to that fortress, than within a mile and an half.

The intelligence from the Austrian armies is of a warlike tenor. Their generals, seeing the preparations of the French for passing the Rhine, have demolished, in several places, the villages and dwellings; in the place of which they are raising batteries and redoubts, with all possible diligence. All the detachments in the rear are ordered to join immediately the army on the banks of the river. No means are neglected to save the interior of Germany from the invasion with which it is menaced by the French armies.

A civic fête was celebrated at Brussels, on the 8th of July, in commemoration of the entry of the republican troops. All the civil and military authorities attended the temple of Reason, where several suitable discourses were pronounced. In the afternoon, 30 ton of beer was given to the soldiery, and 25,000 livres distributed to poor by the representatives.

July 24. At Ratisbon, the Protocol was opened for nominating a deputation to make peace for the Empire.—Magdebourg proposed a deputation of eight States. His Prussian Majesty in this case willingly relinquishes his undoubted right of deputation, and declares, that in effecting a peace, for which his mediation has been desired, his principal object shall be, preserving the constitution and integrity of the Empire inviolate, as much as possibly depends upon him; and that it is his most earnest wish to meet his Imperial Majesty, as head of the Empire, in the readiest manner, and to the best of his power, to contribute in every thing, for the most perfect understanding with his Imperial Majesty, for promoting the negotiations of peace. Near twenty more votes were given for a deputation to establish peace.

The provisional representatives of Hol-

land are considerably alarmed with apprehensions of a counter-revolution, and the recall of the Orange party, supported by the influence of England, and also of Prussia. They feel indignant, that the latter state hath not acknowledged the Batavian republic, since its union with that of France, nor will admit at the Court the ambassador of the republic. They have sent deputies to the States General, to instruct their ministers at Paris, "That the said ministers do earnestly demand of the French government, to notify to the Court of Berlin, the treaty of amity and alliance concluded between this and the French republic; that the said court may actually acknowledge the independence of the Batavian republic, and admit a minister appointed by this commonwealth."

The disaffection is reported to be very great to the new system in Holland; and, throughout the Belgic Provinces, the return of allegiance, and of affection to the House of Orange, is said to be very general, and that a counter-revolution will not be difficult to be brought about; except their requisitions, the French seem to have gained nothing by their conquests, and subsequent union with that country. Their fleet is still in a dismantled and dormant state, nor is it probable, that the Dutch navy will soon be in a condition to augment the marine of France.

The Dutch soldiers, dissatisfied with the new organization of their armies, have deserted in considerable numbers, and were forming into a corps, on the frontiers of Holland, to be taken into the pay of Great Britain. Besides many, in that country, are averse to the measures pursued by their new allies; and that a considerable party adhere to the interests of the House of Orange, may well be believed, but not, probably, to the extent that is stated. Privateers are now fitting out in their harbours, with considerable activity, to cruise against the British; and before the season close, it appears, not improbable, that the Dutch flag, with the tricoloured flag of France, will be displayed in the North Seas.

The people in Holland, entertaining doubts concerning the sincerity of the Convention towards them, and of the secret articles of the Prussian treaty. Their ambassadors, Citizens Blaow and Meyer, ministers plenipotentiary of the Batavian republic to the French republic, at Paris, received the following note from the committee of public safety:

"Citizens,

"Citizens, We have received your note, dated the 3th July. It shall always be with the same cordiality and loyalty, that we shall satisfy your confidence, and we now hasten to assure you of our continued attention to find out all the means possible to render useful the alliance that exists betwixt us. We are resolved, with regard to the article of acknowledgement, which you have a right to demand of his Majesty the King of Prussia, to charge our minister, who will depart for Berlin as soon as possible, to impart to that government the treaty of alliance that binds the two republics; that the same communication shall be made by all the other agents of the republic to all the neutral powers; and before the receipt of your note, we were employed in taking the necessary measures to crush the reports which our common enemies had spread, with regard to certain secret articles in our treaty with Prussia. It is the respect which we owe ourselves, that imposes upon us the obligation to stifle, in their birth, injurious suspicions, and that malevolence should be without the hope of confirming them; for we never think that we shall have need to assure you of the sincerity of our engagements. We should have already sent a minister to Holland, if we had not bestowed as much attention, as we have interest, in the choice of an agent, who, in every respect, shall merit as much of your confidence as ours. You shall always find us disposed to give you, in the most friendly explanations, the means of assuring your constituents, as well as the whole nation, that we have no other desire than to render permanent and durable the welfare of the two republics.

(Signed) CAMBACERES, president,
AUBRI, J. B. LOPVET, DU LOIRET,
TREILHARE, BOISSY."

The British army still remains cantoned near the frontier of Holland; their subsequent movements are, probably, to be directed by the dispositions that shall appear to prevail in that country.

From the British head-quarters, where he had been treated with the highest respect, Monsieur, brother to Louis XVIII. set off, July 21st, for La Vendee, to animate by his presence the royal cause. The Prince of Conde hath held out high offers of rank and emolument, to all officers and privates, who shall join his army, from the French armies in Holland and on the Rhine.

The British forces on the continent, end of July, were still in their head-quarters

at Delmenhurff; they knew not what part they might be destined to act, or where they might be ordered. They were then receiving reinforcements from England. On the 25th of that month, 34 transports, with English cavalry, were disembarked at Bremerlee, drafted from the regiments in Great Britain.

In Spain, while the republicans boast of their troops having gained fresh laurels, under the walls of Pampeluna; the Madrid gazettes announce to that nation, the victories of their countrymen, over the troops of France, by the valour and good conduct of their General Urratia; but amidst considerable slaughter, nothing decisive has happened on either side.

The war in Spain, marked with varied successes on both sides, (the victory obtained by the Spaniards, in the battle of Pontos, 14th June, being perhaps, more than counterbalanced by the capture of Victoria, by the French, in the end of that month,) is no terminated by peace, between the two nations, on terms which appear equitable, and suited to their respective situations. They are clear, definitive, and candid, and seem to be dictated in such a manner, as to leave no room for future wrangling or debate.

In Italy, the Austrian General, De Vins, hath succeeded in stripping the French of several of their conquests. In the end of June, he drove them from some of their strongest posts, which they had established in the Genoese territory. On the 28th of July, the French abandoned their strong intrenchments near the fortress of Vado, and fell back upon Finale, leaving behind them 30 pieces of cannon, with their magazines of provisions and forage. The Austrian General immediately pushed forward, and established himself there, causing the flag of his nation to be displayed in the fort, and privateers to be fitted out to harass the French trade, and cut off their supplies of provisions by sea. A part of the fleet, commanded by Admiral Hotham, co-operates with the Austrians in that quarter, to distress the common enemy.

From his camp near Belville, the celebrated Chief Charette, hath published a manifesto, declaring his reasons for again taking up arms against the Convention, whom he accuses of the greatest duplicity and perfidy of conduct; with the most wanton and shameful violation of solemn promises, and with the perpetration of deeds full of atrocity and horror, against a people who were rendered unofficious,

from the strong and renewed assurances, they received, of amity and friendship. He concludes with avowing his present resolution, and that of the people with whom he acts. "We have," says he, "taken up arms again, and renewed the inviolable oath never to lay them down, until the heir apparent to the crown, shall be seated on the throne of his forefathers, and the Roman Catholic religion acknowledged and faithfully respected."

EXPEDITION AGAINST FRANCE.

The flattering reception which the emigrant army received from the Chouans*, and royalists, on their landing, with the capture of Fort Penthièvre, and other partial successes, excited very sanguine hopes in the cause. The French General, Hoche, having received many supplies of troops, formed and entrenched camps at St Barbe, with the design of blocking up the emigrant army, in the narrow peninsula of Quiberon, and of thereby cutting off all communication with the interior of the country. On the night of the 15th of July, it was determined, by the emigrant Generals, to attack these entrenchments; for this purpose, Comte d'Hervilly marched with an army of 5000 men. He succeeded in carrying the first two camps, when a masked battery opened upon him, with such effect as to compel him to retreat with some loss. General Vaubun, who had landed at some distance, with the design of co-operating, with 2000 men, was not able to advance in time, and was, therefore, obliged to re-embark. Sir J. B. Warren was of the most essential service in covering the retreat, by the assistance of his gun-boats. This misfortune was the prelude to greater disasters, and by which the expedition at present

* They took this name from three sons of a Blacksmith, of the name of *Chouan*, near Fougères. They were at first no better than highway robbers: their numbers were increased by the system of terror, which induced all persons, declared to be suspected by Robespierre's government, to fly for safety to the woods and join the Chouans: they were at last said to amount to nearly 30,000 men, dispersed in different bodies, through the woods of Brittany from the north to the south, from Fougères to Vannes; and they gave occupation to upwards of 80,000 republicans, who were endeavouring to enclose them in that great extent, and starve them into surrender. They submitted to organization and discipline, and, dropping the trade of robbers, declared for the king, and put themselves under the command of officers of reputation.

seems to be completely defeated. The following is an account given by an officer, in the fleet of Sir J. B. Warren:—"General Hoche, had been receiving for several days, previously to the 1st, large reinforcements. Several of the privates of the emigrants had deserted to him, and some republicans had come over to the emigrants for the purpose, as has since been proved, of deceiving us. You know, that part of the emigrant corps were formed out of the French prisoners in the different prisons in England. It was supposed, that these prisoners had changed their principles, and that they were as much devoted to the cause of royalty as they had been to the republic. The supposition proved to be ill-founded. On the night of the 1st, two corps rose upon their officers and secured them. General Hoche immediately availed himself of this circumstance. A detachment of republicans seized the post that had been occupied by the emigrants. The main part of General Hoche's army then advanced and attacked the rest of the emigrants, who, taken in a manner by surprise, had not time to make the necessary dispositions for resistance or for retreat.—They fought, however, with infinite courage. M. de Sombreuil's detachment determined to die rather than surrender. The event, as might be expected, was wholly fatal to the emigrants. In the universal consternation and confusion, we know not accurately the particulars, but the emigrants, to the amount of between 6000 and 7000 men, were either killed, wounded, or taken prisoners."

We have some little satisfaction in stating, that neither of the principal commanders of the expedition of the 1st perished—what may be the after lot of the brave Sombreuil, time will ascertain. M. d'Hervilly has arrived in England, and M. d'Puissay is safe in the island of Houat.

The military commission at Vannes ordered Sombreuil, the Bishop of Dol, and fourteen other emigrants, to be shot, which was executed, 28th July.

WEST INDIES.

The dreadful spirit of massacre and of insurrection hath been but too successfully excited by Conventional agents, and the abettors of French principles among our colonies in some of the West India islands. In Grenada, St Vincent's, and some of the other islands, some of the most eminent planters were put to death, and devastation carried throughout the colonies

nies. The aid of the military, with the exertions of the respectable part of the inhabitants, promised the restoration of tranquillity and order. In Grenada, it ought not to be forgotten, that none of the African negroes joined in the scene of bloodshed and pillage against their masters; it was the people of colour which joined the French in the perpetration of these barbarities. At St Lucia, the British force experienced a severe defeat in an attack made by Brigadier-Gen. Stewart. For particulars, *vide Lond. Gaz.*

The Isle of St Eustatius surrendered to a French force from Gaudaloupe on the first summons. The conduct of many of the French residing at Kingston, Jamaica, having excited strong suspicions of their intentions, a search was made into their houses, several weapons were found, guns, bayonets, and swords, with ammunition. Those that were apprehended were bound over to give security for their good behaviour, and some people of colour were ordered into confinement.

The Brigands at St Domingo have met with a check from our force there, as appears from the following letter to Sir Adam Williamson, Commander in Chief at Jamaica.

"SIR, *St Marc's, April 18.*

"I have the honour to inform you, that on the morning of the 14th instant we discovered that the brigands, during the preceding night, had formed two batteries on the mountains above our two forts (Belle-Air and Block-house) which completely commanded them, and on which they had placed an 18 pounder and a 24 pounder.—They began firing on the forts about six o'clock, A. M. and continued firing from time to time, with little intermission, during the whole of the day, doing material damage to our works, which were entirely beat down by their shot. During the night they ceased firing: I therefore took the opportunity to cause the forts to be repaired, and embrasures formed with sacks of earth; which was executed with no opposition from the brigands. Receiving information the next morning, from various channels, that the brigands were in great force against us, both as to cavalry and infantry, that they nearly surrounded the town, and had approached during the day as near as Fort Guyon, which they seemed to have an intention to attack, I judged it expedient to order in the detachment of Dessource's volunteers, stationed on the heights of St Marc, as I could afford them no assistance

in the event of their being attacked, and their services being absolutely necessary in town, in consequence of the sickness that prevailed in the garrison. Fortunately, this detachment arrived the next morning, without losing a man, and reinforced us with 200 men. On the morning of the 15th, the brigands began firing again from their batteries, which was returned with much success from our forts; and fortunately one of their 18 pounders was dismounted by a shot from Belle-Air. Observing that this circumstance had disconcerted them much, and that they had nearly deserted the battery where it was placed, I determined to send a strong party of Dessource's corps, under cover of our forts, to destroy the dismounted gun, and, if possible, gain possession of the 24 pounder; which service the gallantry of the officers and soldiers of the volunteers, under the command of Major Dessource, performed to the admiration of the whole garrison, who were witnesses to the alacrity with which they executed the orders received. The cannoneers of the legion who are highly deserving of your approbation, having worked the guns in the forts, and performed the duty assigned them with the most unremitting labour and attention, I have taken upon myself to promise Dessource's corps a pair of colours for their good behaviour; which I have no doubt your excellency will approve. I have the honour to be, &c.

L. BRADSHAW, Major 13th Regt."

The details received respecting the state of affairs in that quarter about the middle and end of June, were not of a favourable nature. In Grenada the tumults had been suppressed, but serious apprehensions were entertained for its safety, unless reinforcements arrived. From the Commander in Chief official accounts are received, that St Lucia was finally evacuated on the 19th of June; the British troops, not more than 1400, were greatly reduced by sickness, 600 of whom were ill at the time of quitting the island, and many are said to have deserted. The enemy were 3000 strong;—a great quantity of provisions, ammunition, &c. was necessarily left behind. But perhaps the most unpleasant intelligence relates to the capture of 13 or 14 of the London ships which left England with Admiral Mann in May, and parted convoy, in a gale of wind, off Finisterre, (as we have before had occasion to mention,) on board of which, besides passengers, were 700 or 800 troops—they were

were carried into Gaudaloupe. At Dominica the army of the enemy, consisting of 600 men, under the command of Gen. Cartaux, who effected a landing on the 5th of June, were surrounded, and obliged to capitulate on the 17th of the same month. Tobago had not been attacked; and Barbadoes was deemed perfectly secure, having a well appointed militia of 10,000 men. The same may be said of Antigua, which has a similar guard of 2000 men. The militia of St Kitt's is 1500, and is moreover protected by a good naval force. At St Vincent's, the Caribbs and insurgents have been defeated, with the loss of 200 killed, and several taken prisoners.

GAZETTE INTELLIGENCE.

Admiralty-Office, June 30.

Letters, of which the following extracts, have been received at this Office from Vice-Admiral Caldwell:

Ocean Transport, St Pierre, Martinique, April 17.

SIR,

In my letter of the 15th of March, I informed you of the insurrection at Grenada, and that orders were sent to Barbadoes to make detachments from thence, immediately on the arrival of the convoy, which took place accordingly; and I am now extremely concerned to acquaint you, for the information of my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, of our failure in our attempt, on the eighth instant, to dislodge the enemy from an eminence on which they had taken post; for the particulars of which, I beg to refer you to the inclosed copies of letters from Captains Rogers and Watkins; and for the situation of the colony, to the former's subsequent letter by Col. Webster.

Capt. Sawyer has taken a sloop under St Lucia, with arms, ammunition, and provisions, from Guadaloupe; and Capt. Watkins acquaints me, he has captured a privateer, and a schooner with arms and ammunition, under Spanish colours.

(Signed) BEN. CALDWELL.

To the Secretary of the Admiralty.

SIR, *Quebec, Grenada, April 9.*

I was in great hopes, every day since the arrival of the two regiments, under Col. Campbell, to have announced to you the total subjugation of the French and rebels in this island; but such vast quantities of rain have constantly been falling, until yesterday morning, as to preclude the possibility to carry on military operations, in the mountainous part of this

island. It having been judged absolutely necessary to assault the enemies camp the first favourable moment; and willing to give every assistance in my power from the navy, to insure, if possible, success; Capt. Watkins, of the Resource, became a willing volunteer on the occasion. A corps of 150 men was selected by him from the Resource, and volunteers from the transports, with whom Capt. Browell served as a volunteer. Inclosed I send you Capt. Watkin's letter, to which I beg leave to refer you for the particulars of our misfortunes. I beg leave to assure you, no relaxation of exertions with the navy will take place. (Signed) J. ROGERS.
To Vice-Admiral Caldwell.

Ocean Transport, St Pierre, Mar-

tinique, April 19.

SIR, With much satisfaction I inclose you, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, a copy of a letter from Capt. Sawyer, giving an account of a successful expedition at St Lucia; and hope, before the packet leaves St Kitt's, to send another account of that colony being restored to peace, which the General Sir John Vaughan and myself conceive will have a very good effect at St Vincent's and Grenada.

(Signed) BEN. CALDWELL.

To the Secretary of the Admiralty.

Blanche, Carenage, St Lucia,

April 18.

SIR,

I beg to acquaint you, that I have just arrived at this place (for the purpose of returning their boats to the transports) from Vieux Fort, which town, and its vicinity, I have the satisfaction to inform you, the enemy abandoned two days before, and which was immediately taken possession of by Brigadier General Stewart and his Majesty's troops. I forthwith got under weigh, from the place where we had disembarked the troops, and came to an anchor off the town of Vieux Fort, where I found an empty French sloop and schooner, and an American brig, partly loaded with produce.

My stay at Vieux Fort, after the capture of the place, was not sufficient to enable me to transmit to you an account of the stores and ammunition found there; but I understand, that there was in the church, and other large buildings, a considerable quantity of provisions and some produce. I have the pleasure to inform you, that yesterday, in my way here, I had the good fortune to capture a small privateer, which, for the present, I use for a tender. I am now getting under weigh

weigh to return to Vieux Fort, for the purpose of co-operating with the Brigadier General in his future plans; and I hope very shortly to be able to inform you, that Souffriere, which is the principal post of the enemy, is once more reduced to his Majesty's authority, and that peace and tranquillity are again restored to this colony. (Signed) C. SAWYER.
To Vice-Admiral Caldwell.

Ocean Transport, St Pierre, Martinique, April 15.

SIR,
In my letter of the 19th instant, inclosing a copy of a letter from Capt. Sawyer, relating a successful expedition at St Lucia, I mentioned my hopes, that the next account would be, that the colony was restored to peace, &c. but have now the unpleasant task to request you will lay before my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, the inclosed copy of a letter from Captain Sawyer, received this morning, giving an account of our having failed in the expedition against Souffriere, and that General Stewart was returning to Vieux Fort. We have no other account than Captain Sawyer's letter, which was brought by Lieutenant Barret, who understood our loss was about 200 killed and wounded. (Signed) BEN. CALDWELL.
To the Secretary of the Admiralty.

Blanche, Choiseul, St Lucia, April 23.

SIR,
It is with much concern I relate to you that the enemy, with a force infinitely superior to any Brigadier General Stewart imagined they could collect, attacked the troops under his command yesterday, on their march to Souffriere, and, after an engagement, which lasted seven hours, compelled them to retreat to this place. I am sorry to observe our loss has been very considerable.

We are now embarking the troops, with which the General proposes to return to Vieux Fort, which place he thinks his present force equal to maintain.

As negroes could not be procured to drag the cannon, the General applied to me for men to assist the soldiers in that fatiguing duty. I accordingly sent Lieut. Barrett on shore, with twenty seamen and ten marines, for that purpose. I feel it my duty to inform you, Sir, that the General expresses, in the highest terms, his approbation of Lieut. Barrett's conduct in this instance, as also that of the seamen and marines under his command. (Signed) C. SAWYER.

To Vice-Admiral Caldwell.

[Gen. Vaughan's dispatches, by the same conveyance, are so much alike, that

it is thought unnecessary to insert them. He incloses Brig. Gen. Stewart's return of the killed and wounded, in the late actions at St Lucia.]

Return of the killed, wounded, and missing, in the several actions, of the troops under the command of Brig. Gen. Stewart, in the Island of St Lucia.

Total—1 Captain, 29 rank and file, killed; 4 Captains, 4 subalterns, 13 serjeants, 3 drummers, 127 rank and file, wounded; 5 rank and file missing.

*Names of Officers killed and wounded, Killed—*Captain Waugh, of the 68th regiment.

*Wounded—*Captains Malcolm, of the Royal Rangers, Nesbitt, 9th regt. Riddell and Whelan, 61st regt; Lieutenants Grant and Moore, 61st regt. and Marlot, 68th; Ensign Butler, 91st regt. and Mr Loireau, Assistant Engineer.

Horse-Guards, August 1.
Dispatches from General the Hon. Sir J. Vaughan, dated Martinico the 22d and 23d of June, of which the following are extracts, have been received by the Rt Hon. Henry Dundas.

It is with infinite concern I acquaint you, that Brigadier General Stewart was under the necessity of evacuating the Island of St Lucia on the 9th inst.

The natural strength of Morne Fortune had encouraged me to hope, that I should be able to maintain that post until the arrival of a reinforcement; but by the capture of Pigeon island, when least expected, and the subsequent loss of the Vigie on the 17th instant, on which alone depended our uninterrupted communication with the Carenage, the evacuation was judged absolutely unavoidable. It accordingly took place on the evening of the 18th, and was happily effected undiscovered by the enemy.

We are indebted to the great assiduity and uncommon exertions of Capt. Barret, of his Majesty's ship Experiment, that the garrison was brought off with the loss of only a few sick, who were unavoidably left behind.

I have the honour to forward you by this opportunity some letters and papers, which will give you a full account of the success that has so happily attended his Majesty's arms in the island of Dominique.

The whole body of the enemy, amounting to 400, having consented to become prisoners of war, has relieved us from the anxiety we were under for the fate of that island.

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Extract of a letter from Lieut. Col. Edward Madden, to Gen. Sir J. Vaughan, dated Prince Rupert's, June 22.

I have the pleasure to inform your Excellency, that Capt. Bathe having made a most judicious disposition of his detachment, so as nearly to surround the enemy in both their encampments, on the 17th inst. the first encampment sent in a flag, requesting liberty to lay down their arms, which Capt. Bathe assented to. The conditions have not been as yet reported to me. Capt. Bathe on the 19th inst. sent a flag to the second encampment, offering the same terms that had been granted to the first, which they immediately submitted to. I have now twenty-five officers prisoners here, two they call generals, and two hundred and forty-nine rank and file. I am informed that Capt. Bathe, who is still in camp, has seventy-nine more with him. There are a number of them dispersed in two and three in the woods, which the English negroes are in pursuit of, and are hourly bringing some in. I am sending out small parties of militia (who have behaved uncommonly well) to the different parishes, in order to root them out entirely, and hope very soon to have to report to your Excellency that there is not a brigand in the island.

Extract of a letter from Lieut. Col. Madden to Gen. Sir J. Vaughan, June 27.

I have the pleasure to inform your Excellency, that the invasion of and the rebellion in this island is now entirely settled, every Frenchman that landed being either killed or taken prisoners, and the inhabitants of the rebellious parishes sent prisoners to Roseau, there to be disposed of by the governor.

The enemy made a third and fourth expedition against this part of the island, but perceiving, that we were prepared to give them a proper reception, they returned to Marie Galante, bringing a gun, and shewing national colours.

Horse-Guards, Aug. 1.

By dispatches received from General the Hon. Sir John Vaughan, dated Martinico, the 28th of June, it appears, that in the island of Grenada, the white French people, who had joined the brigands, were daily surrendering themselves at the British outposts; that in the windward part of the island most of the negroes had returned to their estates, and on some were making sugar; that a party of the brigands, consisting of picked men, with their chief, Fedon, at their head, had been routed, with considerable slaughter, by a detachment of his Majesty's troops, under

the command of Lieut. Hinuber, of the 68th regt. In this action Lieut. Darling, of the 9th regt. and four privates, were slightly wounded.

By a letter from Lieut. Col. Leighton to Gen. Sir J. Vaughan, dated St Vincent's, the 23d of June, it appears, that on the 12th of that month, the enemy's post on the Vigie, had been carried by assault, and that the commandant was wounded and taken. The enemy are said to have lost, in this affair, 250 men. The loss of the British consisted of Capt. Piguet of the 60th regt. and nine privates, killed; Captains Law and Porter of the 16th regt. Lieut. Tonson of the 60th, 1 serjeant, and 46 privates, wounded.

It is further stated, that very few of the French, who had taken part with the Caribs, were left throughout the island; and that Lieut. Col. Leighton, after this success, had advanced into the Carib country, and taken post on Mount Young.

Admiral's Office, August 4.

The following are extracts of letters from Admiral Sir John Laforey, Bart. Commander in Chief of his Majesty's ships and vessels at Barbadoes and the Leeward Islands, to Mr. Nepean, bearing the following dates:

Fort Royal, Martinique, June 23.

Lieut. Gen. Sir John Vaughan having signified to me on the 18th inst. the necessity of withdrawing the garrison of St Lucia with all possible haste, I dispatched directly such ships as I could collect upon the spot to cover and protect their embarkation; but the occasion pressing exceedingly, Capt. John Barrett, commanding his Majesty's ship Experiment, who was stationed at the mouth of the Careenage to co-operate with the garrison, at the desire of Gen. Stewart, embarked the whole in his own ship and a transport, to the amount of 1200, between the hours of twelve at night and five in the morning, and got them safe out of gun-shot, except some sick and some women, who were too distantly situated to benefit by his endeavours for them. The latter were, however, sent over to us the next day.

St Pierre's, Martinique, June 26.

Since my letter of the 23d instant, his Majesty's brig the Drake has arrived, whose commander parted from the West India convoy in lat. 42. 52. N. and long. 11. 47. W. in a very hard gale of wind, which he thinks must have greatly dispersed the whole.

Since the Drake left Barbadoes, I have received a letter from Governor Rickets,

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informing me of the arrival, at that island, of a part thereof, and of the capture of some; a list of which I inclose. I am hastening forward two frigates, one of which I will send with all possible dispatch to windward of Defcada, and the other off St Bartholomew's, where the enemy send most of their prizes, to recover as many of the captures as may be.

List of vessels captured.

Blenheim, with troops; Betsy, ditto; Ilanbury, with government stores; Aurora, merchantman; Vintrefs, ditto; Montferrat, packet.

St Pierre's, Martinique, June 30.

The packet which came yesterday, brought me a letter from Captain Charles John Moore Mansfield, Commander of his Majesty's ship *Andromache*, who is arrived at Barbadoes, acquainting me, that about 40 sail of the convoy have reached that island. He confirms the account of the captures made by the enemy, of which a list is inclosed, in my letter of the 26th instant.

The *Matilda* frigate, which I had stationed off Basseterre, Guadalupe, returned to me yesterday. Her Commander informed me that he had, on the 28th, fallen in with nine sail of ships going into that port, three of which were large frigates, and chased him off. These must be the same that have been cruising to windward of Barbadoes, with the prizes they have made.

Extract of a letter from Vice-Adm. Caldwell, late Commander in Chief of his Majesty's ships and vessels at Barbadoes and the Leeward Islands, to Mr Nepean, dated at Spithead, the 29th of July.

Captain Otway, of his Majesty's sloop *Thorn*, informed me, that on the 25th of May, he captured a French ship of war called the *Courier National*, of 18 nine and six pounders, and 110 men. That on his coming up with her he immediately laid her on board, and after an action of thirty-five minutes (during which time two attempts were made to board the *Thorn*) the enemy struck. The *Thorn* had only five men wounded, and the French ship seven killed and twenty wounded. From Capt. Otway's report, too much praise cannot be given to his officers and sloop's company, for their spirited conduct.

Rear-Admiral Thomson returned to Martinique on the 13th of June, after seeing the convey in safety to 24 deg. 8 min. north, and on his way back captured the *Perdrix*, a French ship of war of 24 guns.

VOL. LVII.

Admiralty Office, July 28.

Extract of a letter from Rear-Admiral Murray, Commander in Chief of his Majesty's ships and vessels employed in North America, to Evan Nepean, Esq; Secretary to the Admiralty, dated Halifax, June 22.

On the 7th of January I sent the *Oiseau* and *Argonaut* to cruise, and on the 11th the *Argonaut* returned, bringing with her the French corvette *L'Esperance*, which she took on the 8th. Follows a copy of Capt. Ball's letter to me, mentioning the circumstances of her capture. I commissioned her, being in good repair, and sent her and the *Lynx* on a cruise, who took a privateer of 14 guns, and retook a British trader. The former they sent to Providence, and the latter to Halifax.

The Squadron retook an American ship called the *Ceres*, laden with Dutch property, from Amsterdam to Surinam, which had been captured near the port of her destination by a French privateer from Baltimore, and sent her to Halifax.

Argonaut, Lyn Haven Bay, Jan. 11.

SIR, I have the satisfaction to acquaint you, that on the 8th instant, Cape Henry then bearing E. S. E. about 18 leagues, I captured a French Republican ship of war called the *Esperance*, mounting 22 guns, (6 and 4 pounders), and 130 men, commanded by Mons. De St Laurent, a Lieutenant de Vaisseau.

She is a very complete vessel, and sails well. She had been out fifty-six days from Rochfort, and was bound to the Chesapeake. I have the honour to be, &c.

ALEX. JOHN BALL.

Admiralty Office, Aug. 1.

Dispatches have been received from Sir J. B. Warren, Bart. K. B. dated La Pommone, at sea, July 24th, stating, that the peninsula of Quiberon, with Fort Pen-thievre, which had been taken possession of by the French regiments, in the pay of Great Britain, on the 2d of that month, was surprised by the enemy on the night of the 21st. It appears, that owing to the desertion and treacherous behaviour of some private soldiers, belonging to some of the regiments above-mentioned, the enemy were enabled to get possession of the fort, before any effectual disposition could be made. A part of the troops, to the amount of 900, together with near 1500 of the royalist inhabitants, who had joined the regiments in the pay of Great Britain, effected their embarkation on board the ships. The remainder fell into the hands of the enemy, together with

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such stores and ammunition as had been landed. A great proportion of the principal articles were, however, still on board the transports which accompanied the expedition. The Squadron proceeded to the islands of Houat and Iledic, where the troops were landed.

Admiralty Office, August 4.

A dispatch, of which the following is a copy, was yesterday received from Admiral Hotham, Commander in Chief of his Majesty's ships and vessels in the Mediterranean.

Britannia, Myrtillo Bay, June 30.

SIR, It is with peculiar satisfaction I transmit to you, for their Lordships information, a letter which I received this evening by the Fox cutter, from Capt. Towry, of his Majesty's ship the Dido, giving an account of a most gallant and spirited action which took place on the 24th inst. between that frigate, in company with the Lowestoffe*, Captain Middleton, on their way to reconnoitre off the Hieres islands, and two French frigates, La Minerve 42 guns, and L'Artemise 36. The termination of which contest, by the capture of La Minerve, when the great superiority of the enemy's force is considered, reflects the highest honour on the Captains, Officers, and crews of the Dido and Lowestoffe. I am, &c.

WM. HOTHAM.

Admiralty-Office, Aug. 7.

Extract of a letter from Admiral Hotham, to Mr Nepean, dated Britannia, at sea, July 14.

SIR, You will be pleased to inform their Lordships, that I dispatched on the 4th inst. from St Fiorenzo, the Agamemnon, Meleager, Ariadne, Mofelle, and Mutin cutter, under the orders of Captain Nelson, whom I directed to call off Genoa, for the Inconstant and Southampton frigates that were lying there, and to take them with him, if, from the intelligence he might there obtain, he should find it necessary.

On the morning of the 7th, I was much surprised to learn, that the above Squadron was seen in the offing, returning into port, pursued by the enemy's fleet, which, by General De Vin's letter, (the latest account I had received,) I had reason to suppose were certainly at Toulon.

Immediately on the enemy's appearance, I made every preparation to put to sea after them; and notwithstanding the unpleasant predicament we were in, most

of the ships being in the midst of watering and refitting, I was yet enabled, by the zeal and extraordinary exertions of the officers and men, to get the whole of the fleet under weigh that night, as soon as the land wind permitted us to move; from which time we neither saw nor heard any thing of the enemy till the 12th, when being to the eastward, and within sight of the Hieres Islands, two vessels were spoken with by Capt. Hotham of the Cyclops, and Captain Boys of La Fleche, who acquainted them they had seen the French fleet, not many hours before, to the southward of those islands: Upon which information, I made the signal, before night, to prepare for battle, as an indication to our fleet that the enemy was near.

Yesterday, at day-break, we discovered them to leeward of us, on the larboard tack, consisting of twenty-three sail, seventeen of which proved to be of the line. The wind at this time blew very hard from the W. N. W. attended with a heavy swell, and six of our ships had to bend main-top-sails, in the room of those that were split by the gale, in the course of the night.

I caused the fleet, however, to be formed, with all possible expedition, on the larboard line of bearing, carrying all sail possible, to preserve that order, and to keep the wind of the enemy, in the hopes of the cutting them off from the land, from which we were only five leagues distant.

At eight o'clock, finding they had no other view but that of endeavouring to get from us, I made the signal for a general chase, and for the ships to take suitable stations for their mutual support, and to engage the enemy as arriving up with them in succession; but the baffling winds, and vexatious calms, which render every naval operation in this country doubtful, soon afterwards took place, and allowed a few only of our van ships to get up with the enemy's rear at noon, which they attacked so warmly, that, in the space of an hour after, we had the satisfaction to find one of their sternmost ships, viz. Le Alcide, of 74 guns, had struck; the rest of their fleet, favoured by a shift of wind to the eastward, (that placed them now to windward of us,) had got so far into Frejus Bay, whilst the major part of ours was becalmed in the offing, that it became impossible for any thing further to be effected; and those of our ships which were engaged, had approached so near

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* Dido, 32 guns. Lowestoffe, 28 guns.

the shore that I judged it proper to call them off by signal.

If the result of the day was not so completely satisfactory as the commencement promised, it is my duty to state, that no exertions could be more unanimous than those of the fleet under my command; and it would be injustice to the general merit of all, to select individual instances of commendation, had not superiority of sailing placed some of the ships in an advanced situation, of which they availed themselves in the most distinguished and honourable manner; and amongst the number was the *Victory*, having Rear-Admiral Mann on board, who had shifted his flag to that ship upon this occasion.

I am sorry to say that the *Alcide*, about half an hour after she had struck, by some accident caught fire in her fore-top, before she was taken possession of, and the flames spread with such rapidity, that the whole ship was soon in a blaze. Several boats from the fleet were dispatched as quickly as possible to rescue as many of her people as they could save from the destruction that awaited them, and three hundred of them were in consequence preserved, when the ship blew up with the most awful and tremendous explosion, and between three and four hundred people are supposed to have perished.

Inclosed herewith is a list of the killed and wounded on board the different ships that were engaged, by which their Lordships will perceive our loss has not been great; and I have the pleasure to add, that the damages sustained by those ships have been such as can easily be remedied.

Had we fortunately fallen in with the enemy any distance from the land, I flatter myself we should have given a decisive blow to their naval force in these seas; and although the advantage of yesterday may not appear to be of any great moment, I yet hope it will have served as a check upon their present operations, be they what they may. I am, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

W. HOTHAM.

Return of the killed and wounded on board the fleet commanded by Admiral Hotham, on the 13th of July.

Victory—1 Midshipman, 3 marines, killed; 11 seamen wounded.

Captain—1 Seaman killed.

Culloden—2 Seamen killed; 1st Lieutenant, T. Whitter, and 4 seamen, wounded.

Blenheim—2 Seamen killed, 2 ditto wounded.

Defence—1 Seaman killed, 6 ditto wounded.

(*End of the Gazette.*)

LONDON.

July 16. There arrived under convoy of the *Thefeus*, of 74 guns, and some other men of war, 240 sail of homeward bound West Indiamen, from the Leeward Islands, worth about three millions sterling.

17. At Chelmsford assizes, Miss Broderick was brought to trial for the murder of Mr Errington. The indictment charged her with shooting the said John Errington with a pistol value 5s. loaded with gunpowder, and a leaden bullet; to which she pleaded *Not Guilty*. Miss Broderick came into court in deep mourning, attended by a female. At first she appeared greatly agitated, and almost fainting; but on the whole shewed great presence of mind, and behaved with great propriety.—The fact was clearly proven. The counsel for the prisoner pleaded, that then, and for some time before, she was in a state of derangement and lunacy. The witnesses adduced proved this to the clear satisfaction of the court and jury, who in five minutes returned a verdict—*Not guilty*. She is to be detained for life as a lunatic, under the statute of 8th of Anne, and 17th of George II. Miss Broderick appears to be about thirty-five years of age, is rather short, but has a pretty countenance, and is of an elegant form. She sat, during the awful period of the jury's consultation, in more composure than she had done during the whole trial; told her attendants that she had derived that consolation from the conduct of all around her, which made her fate a matter of perfect indifference to her.

Admiral Mann hath joined Admiral Hotham in the Mediterranean, who now commands a well conditioned fleet of twenty-four sail of the line, besides frigates.

The Prince of Wales hath reduced the number of his household; 25 received letters of dismissal. The only persons now remaining on the establishment of their Royal Highnesses, are the following ladies: The Marchioness of Townshend, the Countesses of Caernarvon, Cholmondeley, and Jersey—Generals Hulke and Lake, as attendant officers; Earl Jersey, as Master of the Horse, with a salary of 1200l. a year; and the Earl of Cholmondeley, as Master of the Household. The salary of the latter was fixed at 2000l. a year, but his Lordship wrote to the Prince, that he should be proud to serve his Royal Highness without emolument, and that, in fact, he could not think of accepting any salary.

The plants of the bread-fruit tree taken

o the West Indies by Capt. Bligh, we are happy to learn, thrive remarkably well. Some left at Jamaica by Admiral Rodney, especially in the grounds of Mr Brown, Mr East, and Mr Thorpe, flourish abundantly. Some of the fruit from the latter is now in town.

His Majesty hath given orders for the bread used in his household to be made of meal and rye mixed. No other sort is permitted to be baked, and the royal family eat bread of the same quality as their servants do. It is extremely sweet and palatable.

The Prince of Wales hath forbid the use of any other than brown bread among all his household. At Brighton camp, the officers have bound themselves to use no other at their tables, under the penalty of a month's pay. To lessen the consumpt of wheat in this general scarcity, the Duke of York has issued an order, prohibiting the use of hair-powder in the army. The guards appear without it on the parade. It is satisfactory to reflect, that hitherto no very serious consequences have attended the riots which have taken place in a great number of towns, on account of the unprecedented dearth of grain, and of all manner of provisions. The disturbances which have taken place, seem chiefly to have arisen from the suspicion of the grain being carried off, and the place left exposed to the danger of a famine. Assurances of there being no such design, have generally put an end to the confusion. For removing the present evil, the exertions of the Privy Council, and other public bodies of men, deserve to be mentioned with the utmost gratitude; but, to prevent a similar evil in future, the interference of the legislature should perhaps take place, in providing against that spirit of monopoly, to which, perhaps, in a considerable degree, the present dearth and alarm are to be attributed.

The long expected encouragement to these useful officers, the navy surgeons, has at last taken place: The first twenty-five on the list, who have served on board nine years, are to receive 3s. per diem half-pay. The next fifty, for seven years service, 3s. 6d. per diem half-pay. The next fifty 3s. per diem; and all below on the list, for five years service, will be paid 2s. 6d. half-pay. The fine of 13s. for curing seamen of a certain malady is abolished, and the surgeon is to receive at the rate of 8l. a year for every hundred men of the complement, for this perquisite, which has been considered an impolitic

and inhuman charge. For a further encouragement to the surgeons, the ads. are to be paid in full from the ship's commission, whether the men are borne on the books or not. The widows of surgeons are to have an increase to their annuities of 10l. per annum. The pay of surgeon's mates is increased at the rate of one pound per month to each mate; and when a first mate passes for surgeon, and provides himself with a set of instruments, he is to receive five pound per month.

The fleet which hath arrived from the East Indies, and which consisted of about 24 sail, is the richest which has come to Britain for many years. The property on board is estimated at above ten millions sterling.

The defenders in Ireland have lately been guilty of more than usual outrage. To acts of robbery and other depredations, they have added the infamy and guilt of cutting down fields of green corn, belonging to persons the objects of their resentment.

An affair of a most unpleasant nature happened lately at Pill, near Bristol. A regiment of Irish fencibles, under orders for Jersey, refused to embark, and threatened to hang two of their officers. Gen. Rooke, the commanding officer, being informed of it, repaired to the spot, and expostulated with them on their unsoldier-like conduct, promising, if they would embark, every man's bounty and arrears should be paid up next morning, and every one satisfied. Persisting in their refusal, some troops of dragoons and militia were called in to compel them. The dragoons receiving orders to charge, wounded many of them, who were at last overpowered, and near eighty were made prisoners and confined on board the tenders. We have observed with regret, that meetings of this nature, and originating from similar causes, have been very frequent during the present war. It is certainly the business and the duty of the War Office, to institute enquiry on these subjects; to give redress with impartial justice, where it is due, and not to suffer superior officers by their misconduct and perfidy, to cherish dissension to the service, in the minds of those men to whom we look for protection in the hour of danger.

Adreadful and unfortunate accident happened in the Imperial laboratory at Ixembourg. His Royal Highness the Archduke Palatine, who wished to give a firework in honour of the birth-day of the Archduchess Amelia, his sister, went to the

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laboratory, to be present at the preparations which were making for that purpose. One of the machines, full of combustibles, took fire, in consequence of which, one of his Royal Highness' valets was struck down dead by the side of the Archduke, and his Royal Highness, and another attendant, were so severely wounded, that the latter died a few hours after. His Royal Highness himself died in consequence of the wounds he received, at ten o'clock next morning. This melancholy news was just received when the Emperor and his august spouse were on their way to their illustrious brother.

When the produce of this island is of so much national importance, the following computation-table of the present annual gross produce of the whole kingdom, from land and animals, from communications of several intelligent and competent persons, cannot be unacceptable to our agricultural readers:

1. Ten millions of acres of wheat, rye, barley, oats, pease, beans, &c. averaged at 4l. per acre	L. 40,000,000
2. Four millions of acres of hay, clover, artificial grasses, vetiches, &c. at 50s. per acre	10,000,000
3. Eight thousand tons of hops, calculated from the duty of seven years, at 50s. per ton, undried	400,000
4. One million of heaves, fattening, one with the other, 20 weeks on grass, turnips, &c. at 1s. 6d. per week	15,000,000
5. Six millions of sheep, ditto, 13 weeks, on ditto, at 6d.	1,950,000
6. Two millions of milk cows, the milk of each, for 40 weeks, worth 2s. 6d. per week	8,050,000
7. Wool, in the nearest whole numbers	3,200,000
8. Ten millions of lambs, weaned, at 5s. per head	2,500,000
9. Two ditto of calves, ditto, at 20s. ditto	2,000,000
10. Four millions of pigs, weaned, at 5s. per head	1,000,000

Total, L. 70,600,000.

The putting a stop to the manufacture of wafers, has been suggested as one means to relieve the present scarcity of flour. No less than 50 sacks per week are used in this trade in London; and as five pounds of flour are consumed in making one pound of wafers, (the remainder not being fit even for the hogs,) the waste is reason, more powerful than the con-

sumption, for adopting so useful a regulation.

The soldiers at the encampments are allowed by the commanders in chief to assist in getting in the harvest, on the farmers applying to the commander of the corps for his leave to do so. This indulgence was announced to the troops on Barmham-Downs, and the farmers in that neighbourhood.

The *Ville de Paris*, of 110 guns, was launched at Chatham, the end of last month. Her length from head to stern is 230 feet; and her width 53 feet. A vast concourse of spectators, not less than ten thousand, were present, among which was the Secretary to the Turkish ambassador. She was taken into dock next day to be copper sheathed.

August 7. Twelve sail of Russian men of war, with seven large frigates, anchored in the Downs. They are to co-operate with the British fleet against France, in consequence of the late treaty with Russia.

A telegraph is erected on Post-down-hill, near Portsmouth, which will convey intelligence from Portsmouth to London in twenty minutes. An experiment was made, and answered the expectation.

The Sceptre of 64 guns, Captain Effington, having arrived at St Helena for the purpose of conveying home the first India fleet, which had then failed, and having brought the first news of the French being entire masters of Holland, Gov. Brooke, with equal promptitude and resolution, determined on making an attempt upon the Cape of Good Hope; and being warmly supported in his views by Capt. Effington, and by the whole garrison, as also by the commanders and companies of the East India ships then in the road, who all offered their services as volunteers on the expedition, it was determined that the expedition should be made by Gov. Brooke in person, with the Sceptre and some of the Company's best sailing ships there; that these should be lightened in order to carry more guns and men; that a body of seamen should be formed from the crews of the ships which should be left behind, to be commanded by Capt. Pryce, of the *Lord Hawkebury*; and that 300 of the garrison should also be embarked in the Squadron. Every exertion having been made in getting the ships lightened, in watering the Sceptre, and in embarking the field pieces, stores, and volunteers, the Squadron put to sea in five days after the arrival of the Sceptre, having Gov. Brooke

Brooke on board; but soon after quitting St Helena, they fell in with the Arniston East Indiaman, which brought the Governor's dispatches from England, as also letters from Admiral Elphinstone, informing the Governor of the Admiral's force and his destination; whereupon Gov. Brooke returned to St Helena, and to be in readiness if wanted. At the same time the Swallow packet returned from False Bay, and brought news that about twenty sail of Dutch home-ward bound East India ships were on the point of sailing, under the slender convoy of two frigates, which made Gov. Brooke resolve to keep the squadron at sea, in order to intercept them. Accordingly, the Sceptre, with the General Goddard and Manthip East Indiamen, and the Swallow packet, remained cruizing to windward, while the Governor exerted himself in getting the best sailing of the other India ships armed for such a service. The fifth day of their cruise, the above squadron took the Julie, very richly laden; which reported that she had parted from her convoy in a gale of wind off the Cape; and, on the next day, they chased seven more sail, which the General Goddard, Capt. Money, came up with in the night, and run in the midst of them; but though fired upon by several of them, Capt. Money very prudently did not return it, but kept close to them the whole night, and at day-break the Sceptre and other ships being also got up to them, the whole seven ships struck, and were carried into St Helena. The Dutch Indiamen taken are valued at a million and a half, and the Dutch property now detained in England is valued at three millions, none of which is ever likely to be restored to the proprietors, unless the Stadtholder be reinstated in his dignities;—a circumstance which will probably operate to bankrupt the Dutch East India Company.

On the 10th Aug. the wheat began to be cut generally throughout the Counties of Middlesex, Essex, Kent, Norfolk, and Suffolk, with a flattering prospect of an abundant harvest; the red gum, which had so alarming an appearance through the crops, a short time since, is fortunately stopped, and the kernel has generally recovered from this blighting infection.

The treaty of amity, commerce, and navigation, formerly announced to have been entered into between this country and America, and which hath received the sanction of Congress, hath now been published. It contains 28 articles, calculated to advance the respective interests, and to promote the happiness of both

countries. The treaty is dictated by an enlightened, liberal, and candid spirit, tending to give ample redress for past grievances; to promote good faith, and to remove all grounds for suspicion in the future. It makes provision for fulfilling the articles of the treaty of peace of 1782; for the evacuation of the posts within the line of the demarcation of the United States. It secures free intercourse with, and for the Indian nations; arranges the commerce of the West Indies, on terms advantageous to America, without betraying the interests of the navigation of Great Britain. It provides, by the appointment of commissioners, for the equitable adjustment and payment of debts due to this country, before the peace, from the American merchants; and secures complete indemnity to those who complain of irregular and illegal captures of their vessels and property, during the present war. The conditions of the treaty are such as ought to subsist between two States once so strictly connected, and which are still united by the ties of blood, and of interest, and by the similarity of faith, of language, and of manners.

August 12th being the birth day of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, who has completed his thirty-fourth year, the King received the usual congratulations at the Levee; the Queen and Princesses at Kew; the Prince and his Consort at the Marine Pavilion, Brighthelmston.

EDINBURGH.

The piers of the new bridge erected at Sunderland, are built with stones, some of which weigh 7 or 8 tons, and, from their considerable bulk, form a foundation of immense strength, on which the arch, constructed of iron, is to repose. The span of this arch is 240 feet, and will be, no doubt, the largest arch in the world.

The following epitaph is inscribed on the monument erected in Westminster Abbey to the memory of Major Gen. Sir A. Campbell: "Sacred to the memory of Major-General Sir Archibald Campbell, Knight of the Bath, M. P. Colonel of the 74th Highland regiment of foot, Hereditary Officer of the White Rod for Scotland, late Governor of Jamaica, Governor of Fort St George, and Commander in Chief of the forces on the coast of Coromandel, in the East Indies. He died equally regretted and admired for his eminent civil and military services to his country, possessed of distinguished endowments of mind, dignified manners, inflexible integrity."

city, unfeigned benevolence, with every social and amiable virtue. He departed his life March 31. 1791, aged 61.

"*Hæu Piers! hæu præca Fides! et relicta Virtus!*"

Quando habitura Parem!"

In the Aisle of Killyth Church, which was opened in May last, the following discovery was made:—In a lead coffin, upon lifting the lid, there was found a substance of the colour and consistency of putty, but of a rich aromatic flavour; below that, a fir cover, was discovered, as clear and clean as if new from the plane; his excited curiosity still more, at last, within all, the body of Lady Killyth and her infant son were found. The shroud was clean, and the ribbons bright, and both as fresh as the hour they were laid in the tomb. There was not a single fold or knot of either discomposed, and scarcely a particle of dust upon them. Both bodies were entire, the features distinct, and as placid and pleasant to look upon as if they had been only asleep. The infant was a peculiarly interesting and moving spectacle, with the smile of innocence upon its lips, fair and full of flesh, it arrested the attention of every beholder. The lady herself bore evident marks of a violent death. Upon the right temple there is still visible, a large wound covered over with a black patch of silk, about the size of a crown, and her features have rather the marks of anxiety. The body had been embalmed, and the features are still visible and entire. The brain had been extracted, and the corpse embalmed in some fluid of the colour and consistency of brandy or spirit of wine. The lady unquestionably was the daughter of John Cochran, son of Lord Dundonald, first married to Viscount Dundee, and afterwards to the Viscount of Killyth; and that she and her husband were killed on the continent, about the year 1694, appears from Dalrymple's *Memoires and Letters*.

The elegant colossal statue of his present Majesty, executed by the Hon. Mrs Damer, is arrived at Leith from London. It is to be placed in the Register-office.

The London Association, for encouraging the capture of the enemies vessels, have unanimously voted a sword, value one hundred guineas, to the Hon. A. F. Cochrane of the *Thetis* frigate, and a piece of plate, of a like value, to Captain Boscawen, of the *Husar*, for their gallant conduct on the 17th of May last.

James Kennedy, late manufacturer and

merchant in this city, was lately apprehended on the North Bridge, and committed to prison. In the month of May 1794, when Watt, Downie, &c. were taken up, he eloped from Edinburgh, and a reward was then offered for apprehending him, as standing charged with certain treasonable and seditious practices.

The distillers are to be permitted to continue distilling for a month after the 28th ult. and ten days more, for working off their stock.

Orders have been issued, (similar to those in England) by the Commander in Chief of Scotland, for all the troops to lay aside the use of hair-powder till farther notice.

Aug. 10. At the examination of the High School this day, the golden medal was gained by John Henry Wihart, youngest son of William Wihart of Foxhall, Esq. Besides this, a silver medal was given by the Master of the third class, to James Sinclair, awarded to him by the votes of his fellow scholars, as the most deserving. —The following inscriptions are on the medal, "*JACOBO SINCLAIR, optime merito, condiscipulorum, Scholæ regię Edinensis, consensu, MDCCXCV*—On the reverse, "*Aspiciis Magistratum Edinæ, floreat Literæ Moresque boni.*"

Last week John Shean, bred a flax-dresser, but who has for some time past appeared in the habit of a clergyman, was observed walking about the lobby of the Exchequer with two pistols in his pocket; upon which he was taken into custody, and being questioned, said he commissioned the pistols from England, and paid 50s. for them, and, though he carried them about with him, he meant to harm nobody. The pistols were not charged, but he had in his pockets some gun-powder, and a mould for casting bullets. These circumstances affording strong reasons for apprehending danger, more especially when the state of the man's mind is considered, the magistrates very properly, after consulting physicians upon his case, sent him to Bedlam.

21. For some days reports of riots at Dundee had been circulated through Perth, exaggerated as usual. Early on Tuesday morning, an express came up for the two troops of Ayrshire light dragoons, stationed at Perth, to proceed to Dundee with all possible expedition. In the course of the day, the magistrates got information, that it was intended to take advantage of the absence of the military, and raise a riot; they accordingly sent an express to Dundee.

Dundee for part of the cavalry instantly to return, and a party of the Perth volunteers to hold themselves in readiness. This they did with the utmost alacrity. In the course of the evening, the populace gave pretty strong indications of a riotous disposition, but nothing very serious, till about ten o'clock at night, when a considerable body attacked the house of a gentleman in the neighbourhood, broke all the windows, and were proceeding to farther acts of violence, when the Sheriff (Mr Campbell), attended by a party of the volunteers, came upon them, and very soon dispersed them, apprehending several prisoners. Next day (Wednesday), the Sheriff examined three of the prisoners, one of whom he turned over to the Regulating Captain for the navy, who ordered him to be immediately sent off. A very great number of people assembled, intending to rescue him; but their design was completely frustrated by the spirited behaviour of the volunteers, and about a dozen of dragoons: These last accompanied him some miles out of town; a precaution which proved very prudent, as several little parties were upon the road for the purpose of a rescue, if they could have effected it. The streets were much crowded all the evening, but the cavalry patrolled them till all was quiet. The volunteers have mounted guard every night since; and indeed the place is indebted in a great degree to their spirited behaviour, for the tranquillity which now prevails. The Ayrshire cavalry did their duty with much cheerfulness, and acted with great lenity to the rioters, who gave them considerable provocation. The conduct of the Sheriff was such as to merit the warmest gratitude of the inhabitants. The cool and spirited manner in which he behaved, both during the riots, and in punishing the delinquents, has had a very powerful effect.—There is not a town in Scotland where any complaints as to the price of grain are more groundless: By the particular attention of the magistrates, the markets are not only plentifully supplied, but the prices are comparatively moderate.

Some disturbances have also taken place at Dundee, but we are happy to hear have not been attended with serious consequences.

22. Some days ago, two men employed in a quarry near Haddington, were killed by the earth falling in upon them.—A horse was killed at the same time.

The whale fishing has been very successful this season. The Royal Bounty, Capt.

Newton, and Raith, Capt. Lyons, are arrived at Leith, with seven fish each.

The facts which gave rise to the prosecution of Lieut. Steel, of the Perthshire cavalry, and have appeared in evidence, are shortly as follows:—On the first formation of the corps, Mr Oliphant offered his services to the county meeting to act in the corps as a Lieutenant, which offer they accepted of, and his name was enrolled as a Lieutenant in it from the very commencement. Some time afterwards, Mr Steel, the gentleman now under prosecution, was engaged, in London, to act as Adjutant, Cornet, and Riding-Master to the corps, but he was soon after promoted to a Lieutenantancy in it; and it appears from the evidence of Major Moray, who gave him the appointment, that he meant Mr Steel to be the junior Lieutenant, as all the other Lieutenantancies were previously filled up. When the regiment was gazetted, it appeared, that the name of Mr Steel stood before that of Mr Oliphant; on which account he, Mr Steel, claimed rank as senior Lieutenant, and did duty as such till the 4th of June last, when the officers were invited to drink his Majesty's health with the magistrates of Stirling—on which occasion, after the officers had taken their places, in a circle at the Cross, Lieut. Oliphant went up and took the officer immediately above Lieut. Steel by the arm, standing at the same time before Mr Steel, and, as he says, trod upon his toes. It has not appeared in evidence, whether Mr Oliphant came into that situation, with an intention to supersede Mr Steel, and stand above him, or only to speak to the officer next him; it appears, however, that Lieut. Steel conceived the former, and said to Lieut. Oliphant, "Don't put me out of my place;" to which the other answered, that "he had as good a right to that place as he, Mr Steel, had." On which Lieutenant Steel replied, that "he was a scoundrel for saying so, or pretending to say so,"—and these words he repeated after the Major came up and interfered. After the company dispersed, the Major held a consultation with the officers of the corps, on what had passed, and they were of opinion, that Lieutenant Steel should be put under arrest, in the mean time, which was accordingly done. In the course of the next and some following days, different consultations and communications were held, for endeavouring to settle this matter; but Lieut. Steel declined making any apology for his conduct.

duct, unless Lieut. Oliphant would previously acknowledge, that, in coming up, and standing before him, and treading on his toes, as above-mentioned, he did not mean to insult the prisoner. But upon acknowledgement to that effect being made, he declared his willingness then to make any apology which his brother officers should deem necessary; it seems, however, that the corps did not think such a previous acknowledgement, as the prisoner required, necessary, although it was verbally communicated to him, that Lieut. Oliphant meant no offence; but this Lieutenant Steel did not deem sufficient, as he conceived Lieut. Oliphant to be the aggressor. And there matters stood, till Lieut. Steel claimed a trial by Court Martial.

In the course of the trial, the Judge Advocate intimated, that he passed from the first part of the charge against Mr Steel, viz. disrespectful and unbecoming behaviour towards his commanding officer. In Mr Steel's written defence, he admitted, that he had used the expressions to Mr Oliphant, stated above, and expressed his regret for having done so; at the same time, as he conceived himself to be insulted by Lieut. Oliphant, on the occasion when these words were used, and as they were spoken under that impression, it afforded an excuse for Mr Steel's conduct.

The sentence of the Court Martial was, "That he be and is thereby adjudged to receive a reprimand in public orders."

27. On Tuesday evening his Royal Highness the Duke of York, Field Marshal, and Commander in Chief of all his Majesty's forces, arrived at Newcastle. On Wednesday morning, about six o'clock, the corps of Volunteers were drawn up in front of the Inn, and remained under arms upwards of three hours. His Royal Highness with his Aids-de-camp, walked down the front of the line of the Volunteers, and afterwards expressed his approbation of the corps, saying, that they made the best, and most military appearance of any corps of Volunteers he had yet seen; and his Royal Highness sent one of his Aids-de-camp to the Col. directing that his approbation might be entered in the orderly book of the corps. Between nine and ten o'clock his Royal Highness set off to review the troops encamped upon the sea coast.

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICIARY.

TRIAL OF SIR A. G. KINLOCH concluded.
Exculpatory Proof.

Colonel Twentyman knew the prisoner,
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and was encamped with him at Coxheath in 1778, where both officers and men held him in the highest estimation. The witness then stated, that in the year following he went into the same regiment with the pannel; that they were ordered to the West Indies, where he was seized with a fever, from which he recovered, but his mental faculties were greatly impaired, his appearance not what it had been formerly, and his conversation incoherent.

Major Mackay was acquainted with the pannel since the year 1767, and had been in habits of friendship with him till he went to the West Indies; this friendship was renewed after his return, when he had frequent occasions of being satisfied that he was actually deranged.

Captain Miller, of the Staffordshire militia, who had been acquainted with the prisoner for twenty-three years, agreed with the two preceding witnesses, with this addition, that when in England, he was in use to go from one town to another in stage coaches, and to hire himself as a fidler to strolling players; when the witness wrote to him, he sometimes received rational answers, and sometimes not.

Miss Kinloch remembers, after the Major returned from the West Indies, and Sir David was informed he had gone to London, he said he was afraid he was very raised, and would turn insane; this was about six or seven years ago; that on several occasions, when Gordon did strange unaccountable things, Sir David said Gordon's head was very much turned; and when the family was at Wooller, and Gordon spoke of leaving them, Sir David then said, that his malady was coming on; Sir Francis mentioned to the witness, that Gordon had taken it into his head that he had signed a renunciation of his inheritance; this he mentioned as a sign that his head was turned—the witness, from her own observation, said Sir David's remark was too true; in the end of March and beginning of April, she observed his malady coming on and gradually gaining ground, and become more violent than she had ever seen it before; the appearances were so violent that she apprehended danger to her own life, and was afraid to be alone with him; on Saturday, Monday, and Tuesday, never saw the symptoms of his malady so great; in consequence of what she saw, she advised Sir Francis to send for medical advice, and to secure him, that he might neither do harm to himself nor others; she thought the advice so necessary that she always kept

kept out of the way, and for weeks before locked the door of her bed-room; on the Monday he told her he had taken poison, and requested her to take his watch, as he had not long to live, and on the Tuesday, when she went out of her chamber, she desired the servants to keep Gordon's door shut, as she was afraid he would make away with himself; when he said he had taken poison she did not believe him, but afterwards found that he had swallowed a phial of laudanum; on Tuesday night Sir Francis said Gordon was so quiet they would let him alone that night. On an interrogatory deponed, it never was proposed, prior to the Sunday, to take any steps against him as an insane person; Sir Francis told the witness, that on Monday evening Gordon had been wandering in Beanston wood raving mad; he complained the witness would not see him when Sir Francis was so kind; in the course of Tuesday, he attempted two different times to get into the witness's room.

[Miss Kinloch fainted previous to her coming into Court, and during the examination was very much agitated. She was supported by two ladies.]

John Walker, farmer at Beanston, a little after five o'clock on Tuesday morning, saw a gentleman in black, who cried "halt" to him; this gentleman was the pannel; the witness shook hands with him, and conducted him to his upper room; he was on foot, and nobody with him; the witness recommended a bowl of tea and a bed; he thought he had been at Mr Macleod's, but the pannel said to him, John, don't ask me where I have been; the witness rubbed his feet till they came to heat, and made him lie down on the bed; the pannel, in a passion, said he would not be awakened; at five o'clock at night he awakened him; he had a couple of pistols in his hands, and had barricaded the door; he asked if the witness's wife had any laudanum, as he wanted to take 350 drops to give him a sleep never to waken; he held one of the pistols sometimes to his head, and sometimes to his side; on the witness' remonstrating, he said, Don't interfere, John; he sat down on one of the chairs, and desired the witness to draw a chair near him; he then struck himself and said, "Ah!" he afterwards presented a pistol at himself, and again repeated—Don't interfere, John; the witness asked, If any of the family had offended him; he made him no answer, but allowed him to send for William Reid, and to get him some tea; he accordingly sent for Reid; he

told his wife not to be surprised if the Major shot himself, for he was deranged in his judgement; while he was giving the prisoner tea, he eat a little bit of toasted bread; the witness desired William Reid to tell Sir Francis to send all the servants to seize him, for he would do mischief either to himself or somebody else; William Reid run away, and the pannel, pointing out some stacks to the witness, said—There was my bed last night: The witness answered—Had there been a bed in the house he should not have lain there. The pannel desired the witness to convoy him, which while he was doing, the pannel cocked or snapped a pistol, and on the witness looking a little alarmed, the pannel said—Are you afraid John? The witness said—He was sure he had no reason to be afraid of Major Gordon. Afterwards he heard the pistol half cocked. When he came to the foot of a walk, which he knew the pannel to be very fond of, he told him he was obliged to return home, and then made his escape.

William Reid, gardener at Gilmerton, saw the pannel on Monday at one o'clock, who called to him, and putting his hand in his pocket, said he thought he had something to give him, but found he had not; he had a strange manner, and seemed agitated; he likewise saw him on Tuesday; Mr Walker sent for him as the pannel was at Beanston; Mr Walker went up to the room where the pannel was, and the witness followed him, where he saw the pannel with a night-cap and pistols; the witness refusing to go in, the pannel said he would do him no harm; the witness was alarmed with his appearance. The pannel said he had been all night in Beanston wood, and had a light from Heaven, and it cracked; the witness said, like the cracking of thorns; the prisoner answered Yes, and the bush was not consumed. He shewed him a small phial glass, saying, I have taken all this, and am here yet; there was a small drop of high-coloured liquor at the bottom, but the label was torn off; the witness asked him for the phial, but the pannel refused, saying, the prophecies of Heaven must be fulfilled; the witness said, but it was never prophesied that a man should do injury to himself.

Dr James Home knows the prisoner was much agitated at the time of his father's death. Dr Farquharson told him he was in such a situation that he would not be surprised if he put an end to himself: Dr Home had been often impressed with the

fame

same idea. The Doctor called upon him one day; he was then writing, and appeared very melancholy; he got the pannel to dine with his brother Alexander and him at Hunter's tavern; in the walk to the tavern he was much agitated, even the noise of carriages putting him in confusion; he could neither eat nor drink, and said all the devils in hell could not appease his stomach. The witness resolved to tell Sir Francis, which he did next day, and advised him to look after him, as he was afraid he would do something to himself. Sir Francis had often seen him in a similar situation, and attributed it to a fever in the West Indies.

Dr Farquharson was acquainted with the prisoner six years ago, and was called to him in Sept. 1789, at Mrs Warden's in the Grassmarket, where he found him in a very deranged state; he had a handkerchief round his wrist, which was bloody, he having met with an accident by putting his hand through the window of a carriage.

The Lord Advocate addressed the Jury on the part of the Crown, and Mr Charles Hope on the part of the pannel. After the Lord Justice Clerk had summed up the evidence, the Jury were inclosed on Tuesday morning, a little after seven o'clock, and the Court waited till they returned with their verdict, which they did about eight o'clock.

The verdict was a special one, the Jury, all in one voice, finding that the prisoner killed his brother, Sir Francis Kinloch, in the way and manner mentioned in the indictment; but also finding, that the prisoner was at that time insane and deprived of reason.—The Court then adjourned.

The prisoner was attended by Sir Foster Cunliffe and Mr Wilkie of Fouldean.

July 15. The Court pronounced judgement in the case of Sir Archibald Gordon Kinloch, Bart. Their Lordships, in respect of the verdict of the Jury, Found, that the said Archibald Gordon Kinloch was not an object of punishment; but ordained him to be carried back to the tolbooth of Edinburgh, there to be confined all the days of his life; and authorised the Magistrates of Edinburgh, in case of his friends or others, finding caution to the satisfaction of the Court, and to the amount of L. 10,000, to deliver him over to them, to be by them securely confined all the days of his life; and the above sum to be forfeited if he shall at any time be found at large.

July 14. This day the trial of James Ni-

ven came on. He was indicted for murder or culpable homicide, having fired a small cannon, with the head of a screw-nail in it, in Libberton's Wynd, in this city, on Wednesday the 17th of June last, by which Mr David Knox, late gown-keeper to the Faculty of Advocates, was almost instantly killed; he was brought to the bar. The indictment being read, the pannel pled *Not guilty*. Mr Walter Scott, junior counsel for the prisoner, contended, that the fact of which the pannel stood charged could not be construed murder, as the unfortunate young man had no knowledge of Mr Knox, and could not therefore be supposed to entertain malice against him.

Mr Anstruther, for the Crown, said, it was not necessary, to constitute murder, that malice should be intrusted; the intention to kill was sufficient; and this intention was pretty evidently shown by discharging this cannon in a public street, in broad day, when it was almost impossible it could be done without doing mischief.—Mr Solicitor General followed Mr Anstruther.

Mr Ferguson, for the pannel, read several law authorities, tending to shew that the case of the pannel did not amount to murder. The Court ordered informations on that particular point.

DURING the greater part of this month we have had showery weather, which has kept back the harvest very much. Beans and pease have in particular suffered. On Thursday evening, the 13th, there was a prodigious fall of rain, accompanied with thunder and lightening. It came from the north west, and began about half past eight o'clock, and continued till after eleven. In many parts of the country, the heavy visdual was a good deal injured, and several cattle killed. Harvest began, though partially, in many places about the 24th, but general harvest is not expected sooner than the 2d week of September. The prices of grain are falling considerably; at the Haddington market, wheat fell 9s. per boll, upon Friday the 21st, and, on Friday the 28th, 14s. per boll. The butcher and fish markets have continued much the same as last month; the herrings are in plenty; the haddocks rather scarce.

The English report for July states, that the cold frosty nights, and want of sun, through so considerable a part of this month, will much retard, if not prove ungenial to the harvest, which is looked for with such general anxiety. The wheats

have increased their bulk on the grounds in all the chief corn districts of the kingdom; but in several of them a blight has taken the top off the ear, and in others the red goom has appeared too generally to promise a very abundant crop. The enormous prices, it is to be feared, will tempt many farmers to cut their corn too green, which, added to another probable circumstance, viz. brushing out the prime of the sheaves for any early market, may become a serious national evil. The spring corn appears generally good throughout the island, except in the Fens of Lincoln and Cambridge shires, so lately deluged. The barleys are universally a great crop. Oats and pease are likewise abundant; and the beans have improved and set so well as to promise a much larger produce than could have been expected. All the growing crops in South Wales are the best that have been known for many years, except their hay and grass, which are light and scarce. In Lancashire, and all the northern counties, their wheats are not yet on the bloom, but look well. The tares for seed have almost every where failed, after the manner of the pease last year. The wool markets have had an extraordinary rise, and the demand has been great for all kinds, but particularly for the finer sorts, owing to the almost non-exportation of Spanish fleeces. The hop plantations, in general, have been much infested with vermin; and in most parts of Kent, both east and west, the honey and mould have become very prevalent; the backward vines have now the healthiest appearance. The speculative duty on hops has fallen to 90,000*l.* under an idea, that there will not be more than half a crop, and the markets are daily rising. The ruling market of Smithfield still maintains high prices for prime meats; good beef fetches 4*s.* per stone, and mutton of the first quality is nearly as high. Veal and lamb are more reasonable. Stear stock of all kinds are dear and scarce. The drovers have hitherto supplied the summer fairs very scantily, in order to secure their own prices.

LISTS.

MARRIAGES.

At Deptford, Capt. George Parker, of the Navy, son of Sir P. Parker, Bart. to Miss Harriet Butt, daughter of P. Butt, Esq; of the Dock-yard, Deptford.

At Winchester, the Earl of Banbury, to

Miss Charlotte Blackwell, second daughter of the late Ebenezer Blackwell, Esq; Banker, London.

At Bristol, Capt. Dovey, of the Marines, to Miss Garden of Tiverton.

At Plymouth, Lieut. Mercer, of the Navy, to Miss Innes, youngest daughter of the late Admiral Innes.

Sir John Wrottesley, Bart. to Lady Caroline Bennett, eldest daughter of the Earl of Tankerville.

Wm H. Digby, Esq; to Lady Ann Kennedy, only daughter of the late Earl of Caillies.

Lord G. Seymour Conway, to Miss Isabella Hamilton, youngest daughter of the late Hon. and Rev. Geo. Hamilton.

Right Hon. the Earl of Winterton, to Mrs Bodicote, of Westram, Kent.

Mr Lackington, bookseller, Chisewell-street, to Miss Mary Turton, daughter of Wm Turton, Esq.

July 13. At Lylestown, Thomas Ewing, Esq; of Keppoch, to Miss Ann Donald, daughter of the deceased Wm Donald, Esq; of Lylestown.

15. At Edinburgh, Mr Wm Pringle, writer in Edinburgh, to Miss Margaret Chatto, daughter of the late Mr Andrew Chatto of Mainhouse.

20. At Hamilton, Capt. Stevenson, of the 56th regt. to Miss Helen Frame, daughter of Commissary Frame.

— At London, Henry Gray Macnab, M. D. to Miss Standen.

21. At Glasgow, the Rev. Mr John Pollock, minister of the parish of Govan, to Miss Agnes Grey, daughter of the late Wm Grey, Esq; of Gartcraig.

— At London, Drummond Henry Martin, Esq; of Lincoln's Inn, to Miss Edmunds, daughter of F. Edmunds, Esq; of Worsbrough, Yorkshire.

23. At London, the Rt Hon. Lord Paget, eldest son of the Earl of Uxbridge, to Lady Caroline Villiers, daughter of the Earl of Jersey.

27. At Ayr, Wm Cowan, Esq; Banker, to Miss Cuthbert.

— At Westarptry, Wales, Mr James Wyatt, aged 107 years, to Miss Ann York of Nempner, aged 91.

28. At London, Lord Viscount Duncannon, to the Hon. Miss Charlotte Fitzroy, eldest daughter to Lord Southampton.

The Rt Hon. Dudley Ryder, eldest son of Lord Harrowby, to Lady Susan Leveson Gower, daughter of the Marquis of Stafford.

The Rt Hon. Lord Carleton, Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, Ireland, to Miss Mary Mathews, of Seymour-street, London.

Capt. A. Robertson, of the Artillery, to Miss Parker, eldest daughter of Rear-Admiral Wm Parker.

29. At Suddy, Miss Christian Mackenzie, daughter

ughter of the late Sir Alexander Mackenzie, of Coull.

Aug. 3. At Paisley, Major John Alexander, the 57th regt. to Miss Nielson, daughter of the late Robert Nielson, Esq.

4. At London, the Most Hon. the Marquis Titchfield, eldest son of the Duke of Portland, to Miss Scott of Scottstarvet, daughter of the late Lieut. Gen. Scott, with a real cte of L. 25,000 per annum.

8. At London, the Rt Hon. Lord Chichester, 2d son of the Marquis of Donegal, to Lady Anne Stewart, daughter of the Earl of Galway.

— Wm Charles Reoch, Esq; to Miss Jane Sinclair, youngest daughter of Alexander Sinclair of Barrock, Esq.

Lord St Asaph to Lady Charlotte Percy, eldest daughter of the Earl Beverley.

14. At London, Mr Thomas Jamieson, jun. Leith, to Miss Mary Nanson, of Salisbury, Mary-Le-Bonn.

16. At Glasgow, Wm Morehead, Esq; of Perthshire to Miss Marion Brown, daughter of the late T. Brown, Esq; of Langside.

— At Muirend, Robert Cairns, Esq; of Subarroch, to Miss Agnes Mann, daughter of the late R. Mann, Esq; formerly one of the magistrates of Glasgow.

18. Samuel Cooper, Esq; merchant in Glasgow, to Miss Janet Ritchie, daughter of the late H. Ritchie, Esq; merchant in Glasgow.

— James Maitland, Esq; of King's Arms, Coleman-street, to Miss Curtis, only daughter of Timothy Curtis, Esq.

— Alex. Seton, Esq; of Preston, to Misses, daughter of the late Alex. Innes, Esq; of Blair.

BIRTHS.

At Burghley House, Lincolnshire, the Countess of Exeter, a son, and heir.

August 1. At Athol-house, the Duchess of Athol, a daughter.

— At Keith-hall, Lady Inverury, a daughter.

— Mrs Christie of Durie, a daughter.

— Mrs Drummond of Strageath, a daughter.

At Woolwich common, Lady Emily Macdonald, a daughter.

— Mrs Dalzell of Glenae, a son.

— At Thundeston, Lady Dunbar, of Northampton, a daughter.

— The Rt Hon. Lady Arden, a son.

2. At Middlesbrough, Mrs Bushby, a daughter.

4. At Inverness, the Hon. Mrs Charteris, a son.

5. At Newbattle Abbey, the Countess of Dalrymple, a son.

DEATHS.

10. On board the Houghton Indiaman,

on his passage home, John Craigie, M. D. in the service of the East India Company.

At Futtu Gurr, in the East Indies, Capt. Niel Stewart, in the East India Company's service.

In the East Indies, Capt. Thomas Knox, commanding the 10th battalion of native infantry.

Of a wound he received in the island of St Lucia, Capt. George James Riddell, of the 61st regt. of foot.

In the West Indies, Capt. George Eiston, of the 35th regiment.

On her passage to Britain, Mrs Murray, widow of the late Walter Murray, Esq; of Lattium, in the island of Jamaica.

At St Helena, on his voyage home, Capt. John Gale, of the Airly Castle East Indiaman.

Lately, Maria Katharina Kries, at Sonnenburg, in the Canton of Lucern, aged 104 years and two months.—She was remarkable for the cheerfulness of her disposition, had always laboured hard, and had several children. She used to be let blood twice a year, and at the last instance of this kind, it was observed that the elasticity of her blood was equal to that of any young person: She walked three miles to church on Sunday, and took great delight in dancing, till she was 95 years of age. She died of a fever.

At Martinique, Lieut. Gen. Sir John Vaughan, K. B. Commander in Chief of the forces in the West Indies, Colonel of the 46th regt. of foot, and M. P. for Berwick-upon-Tweed.

At Dublin, Thomas James Fortescue, Esq; M. P. for the borough of Louth, and nephew to Lord Clermont. An apothecary's boy sold his servant laudanum instead of tincture of rhubarb, which the unfortunate gentleman swallowed.

At Verona, Mr John William, author of the Mineral Kingdom, &c.

At Birmingham, Mr Thornby, aged 53 years, 6 feet 2 inches high, and 36 stone weight.

June 19. At Forth, in Caithness, Alexander Sinclair, Esq; of Forth.

20. Robert Campbell, Esq; of Fulmer, Bucks.

22. At Montrose, Captain William Scott, of the Navy.

24. At sea, Mr Keith Stewart, midshipman on board the Queen Charlotte, son of the late Admiral Keith Stewart; he fell overboard and was drowned.

30. At Edinburgh, the Rev. Mr George Coventry, late minister at Stithill.

July 1. At Orchard, Mrs Helen Aitken, of Orchard, in the 81st year of her age.

3. At Stobhall, Lady Sarah Bruce, born at London in the last century, daughter of Thomas Earl of Kincardine, and great aunt to the present Earl of Elgin.

— At Berlin, the Rt Hon. Lord Henry John

John Spencer, his Britannic Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the King of Prussia.

4. At Kelfo, Capt. John Gibson, in his 80th year.

5. At Kelfo, Mrs Waldie of Hendersyde. She was eminently distinguished for piety and benevolence.

— At Edinburgh, Mrs Thomson, of Charleston.

— Mrs Margaret Craig, spouse of John Millar, Esq; Professor of Law in the University of Glasgow.

— At Lulford, near York, Major William Duff, late of the 26th regt.

6. At Laurieston, Miss Elizabeth Wallace, only daughter of the deceased Robert Wallace, D. D. Minister of the New North Church of Edinburgh, and one of his Majesty's Chaplains, having right to the Deanery of the Chapel Royal in Scotland. (See Vol. 33. p. 391. 615.; and Vol. 38. p. 109.)

— At Hampton Court, Sir Philip Musgrave, Bart. in his 84th year.

7. At London, Sir William Middleton, Bart. M. P. for the county of Northumberland.

9. At his seat, near Henley, Field-Marshal Conway, P. C. Colonel of the Horse-guards, blue, and Governor of Jersey; he was the oldest general officer in the army, and premier Field-Marshal of Great Britain. This officer was brother to the late, and uncle to the present Marquis of Hertford, and was one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State in 1765.

10. At Inspruck, in Germany, James Guthrie, Esq; younger of Craigie, Lieutenant in the Navy.

At Naples, E. H. P. Murray, Esq; eldest son of Lieut. Col. Murray.

13. At Orangefield, Miss Sarah Campbell, third daughter of William Campbell, Esq; of Fairfield.

— At Fasnacloich, Ronald Stewart Esq; of Fasnacloich.

14. At Leith, Mr William Pillans, late shipmaster there.

15. Miss Ann Dickson, youngest daughter of the deceased Sir Robert Dickson, Bart. of Carberry.

18. At Edinburgh, Mr John Black, merchant.

— Rev. Mr Thomas Shepherd, minister of Bourtry, Presbytery of Arrioch.

20. At London, Dr John Lorimer, Examining Surgeon to the East India Company, Fellow of the Royal Society, London, and of the Royal College of Physicians, Edinburgh.

21. At Clearburn, Mr Robert Gillespie, in the 83d year of his age.

23. At Fernie, John Balfour, Esq; of Fernie.

— At London, the Rev. William Romaine, in the 81st year of his age.

23. At his seat at Clonbrock, Ireland, the

Rt Hon. Lord Clonbrock, of the kingdom of Ireland, and a member of the Privy Council of that kingdom.

24. At Nairn, Mrs Emelia Macewan, spouse to Mr Irving, Sheriff-substitute of Nairn.

26. At Kensington, Lady Susan Gordon, daughter of the late Earl of Aberdeen.

28. At Dawlish, in Devonshire, the Rt Hon. Earl Delawar, one of the Lords of his Majesty's bedchamber.

29. At Leven Lodge, near Edinburgh, in the 90th year of his age, Joseph Williamson Esq; Advocate, one of the city's principal clerks, and clerk to the commission of towns. Mr Williamson at one time lived in the same house with four generations; and for several years before he died, saw his fifth. He was the youngest son of the well known Mr David Williamson, minister of the West Kirk, by his seventh wife. This gentleman was turned out of his kirk, with many others, in the trouble some times of Charles II. about 1660, but restored at the Revolution by King William. He was one of the Commissioners sent from the Kirk of Scotland to congratulate his Majesty on his accession to the throne of these kingdoms in 1688; and was much noticed by the Ladies at Court, as having been the husband of several wives. He was Moderator of the General Assembly in 1702, and died esteemed by all in 1706. It is a singular circumstance, that a minister in public life in 1652, should have a son who only died in 1795.

John Elliot, Esq; Admiral of the Blue. When Captain of the *Æolus* frigate, of 32 guns, in 1760, with two other frigates, he fought the celebrated M. Thuriot, with much superior force, off the Isle of Mann, and took the whole, M. Thuriot being killed in the action. By the Admiral's death, the office of General of the Mint in Scotland became vacant.

Lately, Mr Cox, M. P. for Somersetshire.

— At London, John Heathcote, Esq; M. P. for the county of Rutland.

31. At Ayr, Mr Anthony Macharg, writer there.

Aug. 1. At London, Alexander Bisset, Esq; of Lessendrum.

— At New Cumnock manse, the Rev. James Young in the 55th year of his age, and 38th of his ministry.

4. At Fort George, Sir Robert Sinclair of Murkle, Bart. Lieut. Gov. of that fortress.

At Bath, the Rt Hon. Henrietta, Viscountess Tracey, widow of the late Richard Viscount Tracey, of the kingdom of Ireland.

Benjamin Heywood, Esq; aged 73, the oldest merchant in Liverpool.

5. At Hutton-hall, Mr Wynn Johnston, eldest son of Robert Johnston of Hutton-hall.

— At Lymington, Dr Adair Crawford, one of the Physicians to St Thomas' Hospital, Professor of Chemistry at Woolwich, and author of the celebrated work on *Animal Heat*.

6. At Baukfoot, Mrs Ann Graham, relict of Lieut. Col. Donaldson, of the 3d fencible regiment

7. At Edinburgh, Mr Thomas Saunderfon, merchant, and formerly one of the magistrates of that city.

9. At the manse of Kinfauns, Miss Jane Chapman.

— At Elgin, Capt. Robert Innes, son of Sir Harry Innes, Bart.

— At Alnwick, George Farquhar, Esq; formerly a captain in the 32d regt. of foot.

10. Miss Alexander Rose, daughter of the deceased Alexander Rose, Esq; late of the East India Company's service.

14. At London, James Todd, Esq; late of Bombay.

15. At Edinburgh, Mrs. Porterfield of Porterfield.

17. At Edinburgh, John Frazer, Esq; W. S. aged 84 years.

18. At the manse of Dumbarny, the Rev. Mr David Beatson, minister of that parish.

19. At Kinnaber, Charles Fullertoun, Esq; of Kinnaber.

20. Mrs Margaret Campbell, relict of Dr Marshall, physician in Glasgow.

PREFERMENTS.

Letters Patent have been passed under the Great Seal of the kingdom of Ireland, granting the following dignities, viz.

To the Right Hon. John Viscount Fitzgibbon, Chancellor of his Majesty's kingdom of Ireland, and to the heirs-male of his body lawfully begotten, the dignity of Earl of Clare, in the kingdom of Ireland.

To the Most Rev. Charles Agar, Archbishop of Cashel, and to the heirs-male of his body lawfully begotten, the dignity of Baron Somerton of Somerton, in the county of Kilkenny.

To the Right Hon. Barry Yelverton, Chief Baron of his Majesty's Court of Exchequer in Ireland, and to the heirs-male of his body lawfully begotten, the dignity of Lord Yelverton, Baron of Avonmore, in the county of Corke.

The King has been pleased to grant the dignity of a Baronet of the kingdom of Great Britain to the following gentlemen, and the respective heirs-male of their bodies lawfully begotten, viz

John Murray of Lanrick, in the county of Perth, Esq; Colonel and Military Auditor General in Bengal.

William Pierce Ashe a' Court of Heytesbury, in the county of Wilts, Esq;

Richard Bempde Johnstone of Hackness Hall, in the North Riding of the county of York, Esq; with remainder to his brother Charles Johnstone of Haverfordwest, Esq; and his issue-male.

James Hamlyn of Clovelly Court, in the county of Devon, and of Edwinstord, in the county of Carmarthen, Esq;

John Methuen Poore of Rushall, in the county of Wilts, Esq; with remainder to his brother Edward Poore of Wedhampton, in the said county, Esq; and his issue-male.

Mr Serjeant Watfon, to be one of the Judges of the Supreme Court at Bengal, and the honour of Knighthood.

The Rev. John Porter, D. D. to the united Bishopricks of Killala and Achonry.

Sir George Howard, K. B. to be Governor of Jersey.

Marquis Townshend, to be Governor of Chelsea Hospital.

D. Hailes, Esq; to be Envoy extraordinary to the Court of Stockholm.

Lord R. S. Fitzgerald, to be Envoy extraordinary to the Court of Denmark.

William Wickham, Esq; to be minister plenipotentiary to the Swiss cantons.

The Earl of Elgin to be minister plenipotentiary to the Court of Berlin.

Major Gen. Ralph Abercrombie, to be a Knight of the Bath, and Lieut. Gov. of the isle of Wight.

Mr Dugal Grant, Esq; M. P. for Banffshire, in place of Sir J. Grant.

Rev. Dr Gilbert Gerard, to be Professor of Divinity in King's College, Aberdeen.

Donald Smith, and Daniel Macqueen, Esq; to be Joint Collectors of Cels for the city of Edinburgh.

Major Patrick Tyder, to be Major of Stirling Castle.

Mr John Hutton, to be Superintendent of Water; and Mr William Gillespie, to be Superintendent of Police, of the city of Edinburgh.

Mr William Boswell to be conjunct principal Lyon Clerk.

Rev. Mr Patrick Macvicar, to be one of the ministers of Dundee.

Mr Ritchie, to be one of the Masters of the High School of Edinburgh, *vice* Mr Nicol, resigned.

Mr Dougald Masterton, to be Writing Master to the High School.

PROMOTIONS.

Royal Artillery. Col. en Second Duncan Drummond to be Col. Commandant, by augmentation. Lieut. Col. Vaughan Lloyd to be Col. en Second, *vice* Drummond, promoted. Major John Barnes to be Lieut. Colonel, *vice* Lloyd, promoted. Major Abram Whitham to be Lieut. Colonel, by augmentation. Brevet Major John Macleod to be Major *vice* Whitham, promoted. Major Robert Douglas to be Lieut. Colonel, by augmentation. Brevet Major John Smith to be Major, *vice* Douglas, promoted. Capt. Wm Wright to be Second Major *vice* Shewbridge deceased.

1st drag. guards. Capt. John Syer to be Major, *vice* Prince, promoted in 6th drag.

6th drag. Major John Prince, from 1st drag. guards, to be Lieutenant Colonel, vice Lord Heathfield.

10th drag. Major John Slade to be Lieut. Colonel, by purchase, vice Pitt, who retires.

11th drag. Capt. Lieut. George Gordon to be Major, vice Mitchell, promoted in 27th drag.

16th drag. Brevet Lieut. Col. James Affleck, from 19th drag. to be Lieutenant Colonel, vice Laurie.

17th light drag. Major Gen. Oliver de Lancy to be Colonel, vice the Duke of Newcastle, deceased.

19th drag. Second Major William Gilbert Child to be First Major, vice Affleck, promoted in 16th dragoons. Capt. Wm Sage to be Second Major, without a troop, vice Child.

22d drag. Capt. Charles Smith, from 16th drag. to be Major, by purchase, vice Lyster, who retires.

26th drag. Lieut. Gen. Russell Manners, from 86th, to be Colonel. Lieut. Col. Pierce Joseph Taylor, from half-pay of late 21st drag. to be Lieutenant Colonel. Capt. Alexander Smollet, from 16th drag. to be Major.

27th drag. Major Gen. Winter Blathwayte from 81st foot, to be Colonel. Major George Mitchell, from 11th drag. to be Lieutenant Colonel. Capt. Henry Chivers Vince, from 7th drag. to be Major.

28th drag. Major Gen. Sir Robert Laurie, Bart. from 16th drag. to be Colonel. Lieut. Col. Sir James Baird, Bart. from 8th drag. to be Lieutenant Colonel. Capt. John Hope, from 13th dragoons, to be Major.

29th drag. Major General Francis Lord Heathfield, from 6th drag. to be Colonel. Major Henry Andrew Cerjat, from 6th drag. to be Lieutenant Colonel. Capt. John Jones, from 17th dragoons, to be Major.

1st foot guards. Capt. Thomas Boone to be Captain of a company, by purchase, vice Cousmaker, who retires.

Coldstream guards. Major Gen. Lowther Pennington to be first Major, vice Norton, appointed to the command of the 81st. Major Gen. T. Slougher Stanwix to be Second Major, vice Pennington. Lieut. Col. Wentworth Serle to be Captain of a company, vice Stanwix. Brevet Major William Wynyard to be Captain Lieutenant, vice Serle.

3d guards. Major Gen. Cavendish Lister to be Lieutenant Colonel, vice Grinfield, appointed to the command of 86th. Major-Gen. J. Watson Tad. Watson to be first Major, vice Lister. Col. Robert Manners to be Second Major, vice Watson. Lieut. Col. Tomkins H. Turner to be Captain of a company, vice Manners. Capt. Robert Dalrymple to be Captain Lieutenant, vice Turner.

6th foot. Lieut. Col. Colin Campbell, from 81st, to be Lieut. Colonel, vice Whyte, appointed to the command of a new corps.

12th foot. Brevet Lieut. Col. James Perryn

to be Lieutenant Colonel, vice Trigge, appointed Colonel of the 99th regiment. Capt. Thomas Earl of Elgin, from 65th, to be Major, vice Perryn.

13th foot. Brevet Lieut. Col. Jonas Watton, from 65th, to be Lieutenant Colonel, without purchase, vice Whitelocke, appointed to the command of a new corps.

15th foot. Brevet Lieut. Col. Edward Madden to be Lieut. Colonel, without purchase, vice Meyers, appointed to the command of a new corps. Brevet Major Tho. Welsh, from 6th foot, to be Major, vice Madden.

26th foot. Major Gen. the Hon. Charles Stuart, from 68th, to be Colonel, vice Erskine, deceased.

33d foot. Capt. John Shee to be Major.

39th foot. Brevet Major Charles Ambrose, from 23d foot, to be Major, vice Hislop, promoted in 115th.

44th foot. Brevet Major John Burnet to be Major, by purchase, vice Denniss, promoted. Capt. Henry Proctor to be Major. Brevet Major David Ogilvie to be Major, without purchase, vice Blundell, promoted in 45th.

45th foot. Brevet Lieut. Col. Bryan Blundell, from 44th, to be Lieutenant Colonel, without purchase, vice Nicoll, appointed to the command of a new corps.

SEQUESTRATION.

Aug. 13. Hugh Lees, coal merchant & Backslidee.

AUTUMN CIRCUITS.

SOUTH—Lords Justice Clerk and Craig.

Dumfries,	Monday,	September 7.
Jedburgh,	Saturday,	September 12.
Ayr,	Wednesday,	September 28.

WEST—Lords Eskgrove and Abercromby.

Stirling,	Tuesday,	September 13.
Inverary,	Friday,	September 18.
Glasgow,	Saturday,	September 21.

NORTH—Lords Seaton and Dunfermline.

Inverness,	Saturday,	September 12.
Aberdeen,	Friday,	September 18.
Perth,	Thursday,	September 24.

Prices of Grain at Haddington, Aug. 28.

Wheat, 42s. Barley, 33s. Oats, 19s. 6d.
Pease, 23s. Beans, 20s.
New Barley, 27s.—New Oats, 15s.

*Edinburgh, Aug. 30. Oat-meal, 1s. 4d.
Bear-meal, 1s. Pease-meal, 11d.*

PRICES OF STOCKS.

Aug. 10.	Aug. 26.
Bank Stock 174½	168½
3 per cent. red. 70½ ¾	68½ ¾
3 per cent. conf. 69½ ¾	67½ ¾
4 per cent. conf. 85 ¾	84½
India Stock 201½	196½
India Bonds 9s. disc.	7s. disc.
Lottery Tickets 14l. 6s. pr.	15l. 5s. 10d.

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METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

CONTINUED FROM P. 482.

NOW, when we consider that lightning is thus confined to particular places, as well as seasons; and that other places, though equally warm, and even much more so, are entirely free of it, we are led to suspect the above explanation, more especially as we can excite the electric matter from the earth or sea at all places alike, the difference in its excitement depending not upon local situation, but upon a particular state of the atmosphere alone.

Besides, the conjecture, that heated air, by being a powerful conductor, more easily draws off the electric matter, from the earth, in warm weather, ought to be overbalanced by the equally great conducting power of watery vapour, so frequent in the winters of temperate, and indeed of all climates. This vapour or fog ought, we think, equally to conduct the electric fluid from the earth in winter, and so our machines be equally unable to produce it as in warm weather. Mr Cavallo's experiments, however, were not made only by accumulating the fluid from the earth, but he could procure less electric matter from the air, by his kite, in warm, than in foggy or frosty weather: Now, in warm weather, thunder is the most general, and so more electric matter should, at such time, be procured.

After all, we must, therefore, still be at a loss to conceive why the electric fluid should be more copious in frosty and foggy weather, than in warm; and why thunder and lightning, generally deemed to be the same element, should be so much confined to the summer months in general, and to some very particular spots of the globe, such as Quito, Popayen, Thunder-bay, &c. while other places, even in the neighbourhood, are exempt from these meteors.

It seems rather to follow, either that lightning and electric matter are not wholly the same; or, that something else, than the mere electrical fluid, is required towards the production of thunder and lightning: Nor does it detract from this conjecture when it is remembered that, in summer 1783, when the prevalence of thunder and lightning was greater in Europe than ever known, yet, at same time, the electric fluid could be excited in no greater quantity than usual, and by no means so much as takes place in frosty weather. Nay, by a letter from Provence, in the public papers, dated 11th July 1783, it is even said, that, "Though the air was singularly foggy, and thunder heard every now and then, yet the electric machine afforded no fire."

We can by no means, however, deny the very exact resemblance that subsists between lightning and the electric fluid; nor can we help saying, that the latter must be a principal agent in lightning; but, for the reasons abovementioned, there is truly some ground for suspecting that the summer heats raise up particular vapours or effluvia from the earth, that, together with electric matter, produce thunder and lightning; and that some particular spots of the earth are of a nature more favourable to the production of such vapours than others.

Ulloa tells us, that the jurisdiction of Popayen is more subject to tempests of thunder and lightning than even Quito, which he conjectures "To proceed from the great number of mines, in which it exceeds all the others within the province of Quito." Indeed, that mines tend to the production of thunder and lightning, is a general idea, and is experimentally known to be a just one. In this country lightning is considerably more frequent in Crawford muir, where the lead mines are, than any where around; and the idea is universally adopted in South America, where it is always noticed, that the countries abounding with mines, are most subject to thunder and lightning.

(To be continued)

THE SCOTS MAGAZINE,

For SEPTEMBER 1795.

CHARACTERISTICAL SKETCHES OF EMINENT BRITONS.

THE three rival chiefs, who, in Charles's reign, contended for the lead in Scotland were, the Marquis of Hamilton, the Earl of Argyle, and the Marquis of Montrose. The first endeavoured to acquire it, by a temporizing conduct with both parties, who, at that time, divided the nation. The second, by an early and avowed decision, in favour of the covenant. And the third, by a steady attachment to the interests of royalty.

MARQUIS OF HAMILTON.

THE character of the first, the Marquis of Hamilton, has much divided the sentiments of historians. He was the eldest son of James, Marquis of Hamilton, and afterwards, himself, the first Duke of the name; in proximity of blood, next heir, failing the Stuarts, to the crown of Scotland. From his very first appearance at court, he became a particular favourite of Charles the First, and was distinguished in that circle, by the appellation of the *Northern Star*. He was first entrusted with the command of the troops, sent to the assistance of the King of Sweden, in which command he was unsuccessful. On his return, he was made Master of the Horse; nor did the King shew any displeasure at his conduct. In the rebellion of 1637, a more important trust was assigned him, in the management of Scots affairs. From this period, his character of fidelity to Charles has been strongly questioned. Indeed, if we examine it with impartiality, it cannot be ascribed, as some historians have done, solely to weakness; but we must be forced to admit, that there prevailed, equally a fault of heart and of head, in his temporizing behaviour. The desire of popularity, or

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procuring the lead in Scotland, which was then disputed with him, by Argyle, appears to have first tainted his principles, and induced him to try the dangerous experiment of keeping well with both parties. The puritanical faction, however, with which he had leagued himself for this purpose, seems to have over-matched him, and by a depth of policy, to have made him, in the end, the tool of their own views, aware, perhaps, of his aim in joining them. But a duplicity of conduct, however defensible on political grounds, will always be rejected by a noble mind, at least, it will never form an optional or voluntary pursuit; yet this nobleman, we find, descended so far from the sentiments befitting his high rank, as to petition the King, to be allowed to retain a correspondence with the covenanters, for his interest. The result of this was, that those who were most in the secrets of Charles, assert, that they had clear proofs of his having betrayed his master, for which he was even publicly challenged, by Lord Kerr. This seems farther confirmed, by the royal party having had no connection with him, at the time of his entering England; having considered him as an uncertain character. For, disappointed in his hopes from the puritanical party, he seems to have forsaken them, and wished, at last, to assert the rescue of the King. In this, however, he failed, by the defeat at Marston Moor, where he was taken prisoner. When removed soon after to Windsor, where the King was, the expression of Charles at their interview, seems to convey the knowledge he had of the Duke's perfidy; for, on the latter running up to him, and exclaiming "*My dear*"

dear Master." the King, with tears, and an expression of sensibility, which conveyed more than words could express, replied, "*I have indeed been a dear master to you.*" thus shewing, that tho' he could not divest himself of former regard for him, he at the same time knew how fatal the effects of his ill placed partiality had been. His conduct also, in inventions to screen himself from execution, was hardly counterbalanced by the subsequent fortitude he shewed in meeting his fate.

EARL OF ARCYLE.

THIS nobleman was the eighth Earl of the name, a man of great learning and judgment, and in the early part of his life, a particular favourite with Charles, being created by him one of the Lords of his Privy Council. In the dissensions, however, betwixt the prince and subjects, he adhered to the voice of the latter, and was considered as the leader of the more rigid presbyterians, or covenanters. As a proof of his dislike of arbitrary power, he resigned to the crown, the Justiciaryship of all Scotland, vested in his family; thus setting a proper example to the prince, in the yielding of prerogative. By his influence with the church party, the attempts of the Marquis of Hamilton, in favour of the King, were much thwarted, and he facilitated greatly Cromwell's conquest of Scotland. At the same time, it must be confessed, he was one of the most active, for the interest of Charles II. when he saw, too late, the object of Cromwell's ambition: yet, after the Restoration, he was tried for disloyalty, and being found guilty, was executed. His head was also, exposed on the same place, where, a few years before, that of his rival, the gallant Montrose, exhibited a similar spectacle.

(*To be continued.*)

His last attestation solemnly avowed—"That, from his birth to that moment, he was free of any accession to the death of King Charles." He was the great great grand-father of the present Duke.

MARQUIS OF MONTROSE.

THE character of this nobleman, exhibits a picture of the truly heroic; and if we estimate him by that standard, we shall find him no way fall short of the excellencies, that entitle to a romantic admiration. His first appearance was on the side of the covenanters, and whatever were the motives which induced him to a change, he persevered with a steadiness, in support of the royal cause, even against every feasibility of success, and while there was not the most distant appearance of bettering his fortune, a proof that it was more an attachment of principle, than a change from secondary considerations. By a thousand efforts of stratagem and valour, he defeated his enemy, and had almost subdued Scotland, when he was obliged to abandon his conquests, for want of supplies. He was at last defeated, and afterwards basely betrayed by his friend, when leaving the kingdom in despair. His heroic deportment, under this reverse of fortune, the dignity with which he conducted himself at his trial, and his fortitude in meeting his fate, place him on a footing with the most exalted characters of any age; while the conduct of his enemies, in their insults to him, and their mean triumphs, in adding every degradation to his fall, stamp them with an ignominy, which the warmth of party-zeal can never extenuate. This nobleman was the great great grand-father of the present Duke.

N.

ACCOUNT OF THE COUNTER REVOLUTION OF LA VENDEE.

THE following abridgement of the history of the proceedings of the royalists in La Vendee, will, we hope, prove acceptable to our readers at this period when the public mind is engaged upon the fate of that district. It is taken from

"Ten Months Residence in France," by the Comte de C——.

THE country known, since the revolution, by the name of La Vendee, lies on the south of the Loire, in the province which was formerly called Poitou, and

and which was united to the crown of England by the marriage of our Henry II. with Eleanor of Aquitaine. It is an uneven country, full of natural fastnesses, covered with thick forests, and interspersed with bogs or swamps. It is remarkable, that its appearance has undergone little or no change since the days of Julius Cæsar; who, in his Commentaries, acknowledges, that it was a district which, on account of the obstacles opposed to him by nature, and the obstinate resistance of the inhabitants, he never could completely subdue. This may be considered as an apology for the republican generals lately sent against it, and for the leaders of the Convention, who proposed an amnesty, as means much more effectual than arms, to reclaim the people of that country. The name of La Vendee, which it received from the Constituent Assembly, when it was made one of the 83 departments of France, was taken from a muddy little river, till then scarcely known beyond its own marshy banks. The first who raised the standard of royalty, in that quarter, was Charette, a young gentleman, only 28 years of age, who, on the 10th of March 1792, at Machecould, in the neighbourhood of Nantz, his native place, proclaimed Louis XVII. He was originally brought up to the sea, and, at the time of the revolution, was a lieutenant in the royal navy. His example was soon followed by Stofflet, who had been a private in the Swiss guards; and, about the same time, Catineau, the sacristan of the church of Beaupreau, appeared at the head of a third body of royalists, and declared for the same cause. The last two soon submitted to be commanded by men of higher rank, such as Mons. d'Elbee, an experienced general, whom all acknowledged as commander in chief, Bonchamp, Lescure, Fleuriot, and La Roche-Jacqueline: but these having since fallen in battle, it appears that Stofflet became again the leader of his party.

When the forces of the royalists were organized, they were divided into three armies: one assembled in the west to make head against Nantz and Olonne; the second was formed in the south to

keep in check Lucon and Fontenay-le-Compte; while the third, which was the most numerous of the whole, and had the greatest number of enemies to combat, was stationed to the east, to watch the motions of the people of Saumur and its environs. Our author says that the first was the weakest of the three, that it acted distinctly and separately from the other two, and was always commanded by Charette. The Loire was the bulwark of La Vendee to the north. Their first movements were almost irresistible: they took Fontenay, Thouars, and Saumur. The capture of this last city was the consequence of a bloody battle and a decisive victory. At Thouars 4000 regulars were made prisoners by the royalists. When they laid siege to Saumur, they were 50,000 strong: but they could muster no more than 10,000 when they marched to besiege Nantz, great numbers of the peasantry having returned home to get in their harvest. In the fight at Vrigne bridge, 5000 royalists put 25,000 republicans to flight, with dreadful slaughter. Some few days afterward, they did more; for with 6000 men they had the boldness to attack 40,000, and defeated them, taking a part of their artillery and baggage: this was at the famous battle of Coron. Soon afterward, fortune began to change sides; the republicans made themselves masters of Mortagne, (the place which, if we mistake not, gave the title of Earl to our King John before he came to the crown,) Chollet, Tiffauge, and Beaupreau, recovered their cannon and prisoners, destroyed the magazines collected by the royalists, and penetrated at last to the borders of the woods and marshes of La Vendee. Thus 99,000 men were left without homes, and almost without food or ammunition, on the banks of the Loire; while, to complete their misfortunes, d'Elbee, Bonchamp, and Lescure were so badly wounded, that they could no longer take any part in the operations of the armies. Thus situated, some proposed that the troops should cross the Loire, and march to meet the succours expected from England: the proposition

was adopted, and thus the main army was separated by that river from the rest of the Vendéans. This measure was the ruin of the royalists, and would not have been executed, if the three generals above-mentioned had not been disabled from acting or advising; and if La Roche-Jacquelin had not been absent at the time, serving with a detachment. It was the departure of this army, that enabled the commissioners to assure the Convention that the war of La Vendee was at an end. It was at an end for that time in La Vendee, but it was raging with greater violence in Normandy and Brittany. The royalists who crossed the Loire, divided themselves into bodies; one of which marched into Normandy, and laid siege to Grandeville; while the other entered Brittany, and, keeping the thick forests of Fougères and Vière in their rear, blockaded St Maloes, and endeavoured to penetrate towards Concarneau. In this position, they waited for intelligence from England, but not a sail appeared on the coast. In the mean time, some gunboats from St Maloe's forced them to retire: before this event took place, a single English frigate would have compelled those boats to keep in port, and trifling as such a succour may appear, it might have given a turn to the affairs of Europe. The royalists repulsed at Grandeville, formed a junction with those who had blockaded St Maloes: but they carried with them disappointment and discomfiture; and, all being in want of provisions, despair became general, and all was lost. Bonchamp and Lescure could not restore confidence to their friends, for they had died of their wounds; and d'Elbee had been carried, for the benefit of his health, to Noirmoutier which had fallen into the hands of Charette. Upwards of 30,000 men had joined the royal army after it had crossed the Loire: but they had not the docility of the first who declared for that party, and insisted on quitting a part of the country, in which they had experienced nothing but disasters. In vain did the commanders oppose such a measure; the troops began their march, without orders

and without leaders; the officers were obliged to give way to a torrent which they could not resist; and, unfortunately for their cause, this retrograde movement had scarcely taken place when the English appeared on the coast: so that had the royalists remained a little longer, nothing could have prevented them from receiving Lord Moira in their camp, with the succours and supplies which he was carrying to them.

The Vendéans, having re-crossed the Loire, over-ran the provinces of Maine and Anjou: the conventionalists were alarmed, and the tocsin was kept ringing in every parish as far as Orleans. The republicans kept themselves strongly entrenched, to the south and east, behind the Loire and other rivers, while the Convention was sending to their aid, in carriages, 30,000 men from Flanders, to reinforce the army of Cherbourg, which was advancing from the north: while the army of Brest, consisting of 80,000 men, was approaching to surround them on the west. In this situation of affairs, an emissary, dispatched by Lord Moira, had the good fortune to reach the royalists, in the neighbourhood of Angers, with advice that his Lordship was on the coast. La Roche-Jacquelin proposed, on this occasion, a bold and desperate measure, which was to push forwards with all possible dispatch to Cherbourg, and seize that town, which would cover them from all attacks by land, and open to them an easy communication with England. The measure was generally approved; and the proposer immediately set forwards, with the main body of his army, to carry it into execution, leaving a third of his numbers to cover his march, and collect the different corps that were spread over the country. The republicans followed, and, near the city of Mons, coming up with the rear of the royalists, a furious attack took place. The impetuosity of the royalists was irresistible; they carried every thing before them: but, not satisfied with repulsing the enemy, they pursued the flying troops a great way from the field of battle, and at last had the misfortune of falling in with a fresh army of republicans,

blicans, whose onset, in their then exhausted state, they were not able to bear; the royalists fled in their turn, and Westerman's cavalry made a dreadful slaughter of their dispersed troops. This General pursuing his advantages, came up with the centre, the waggons, baggage, ammunition, provisions, the aged, and the wounded; and these last were butchered without mercy. The news of this calamity soon reached the van of the army, which was seized with a panic: in vain did the brave La Roche-Jacquelin and the intrepid Stofflet strive to inspire the men with courage to face their danger; they fled in every direction; and those very royalists, who had so often made the most gallant use of their arms, now basely threw them away, that they might not impede their flight. Forty leagues of country thus became exposed to the rage of a conquering army; and every thing was put to fire or sword.

Another corps of royalists, which could not pass the Loire above Nantz, threw themselves into the department of Morbihan, a country very capable of being well defended on account of its great natural strength: but they were cut to pieces at Savenay; and the royalists were no more seen to the north of the Loire.

Charette, in the mean time, acting separately from the other armies, had made himself master of the island of Noirmoutier: he was at the head of 25,000 men: but when the news of the discomfitures at Mons and Savenay reached his troops, he was deserted by all except 4000 men. These, however, were all devoted to him, and determined to defend themselves to the last; and with this handful of men he withstood the conquerors for two months: but, at length, having lost Noirmoutier, he was obliged to take shelter in the woods; and as he no longer appeared in the field, he was considered as ruined past recovery. Then the monster Carrier, and his associates, giving themselves up to every species of cruelty, committed acts at which nature shudders, and for which their own deaths on a scaffold have since but poorly atoned: by their orders, nearly 40,000 persons perished at Nantz by suffocation or sick-

ness in prison, or by the sword and drowning in the Loire. These horrors enabled Charette to raise a new army of 12,000 men, with whom he fell on the republicans, and every where routed them. His ranks daily began to swell, till at last he, and Stofflet, found themselves at the head of 40,000 men, and La Vendee rose again from its ashes; but the country having been every where given up to fire and plunder, he had daily to apprehend the approach of famine.

We must observe, that, since the beginning of the war, in no part whatever have the battles been so dreadful as in La Vendee; the bloodiest on the frontier were but mere skirmishes compared with these: scarcely did a single action take place, in which one of the contending parties was not destroyed, and the baggage and artillery taken by the conquerors. The battle of Mortagne cost both sides 30,000 men; in that of Saumur 10,000 republicans were killed, and 15,000 made prisoners; and in that of Mons the royalists left 15,000 dead on the field of battle, while the loss of the republicans was not much less. Reports made to the Convention have stated, that the war in La Vendee had cost the republic 200,000 men, who fell by the swords of the royalists. The latter were humane at first; but, actuated either by ferocity or a spirit of retaliation, they afterwards thought nothing of sacrificing their enemies. They took 15,000 prisoners at Saumur, whom they set at liberty, after having made them take an oath, never again to bear arms against Louis XVII. These men they had afterwards to fight again; for, in defiance of their oath, they re-appeared in the field, and were easily known, as the royalists had cut off their hair before they enlarged them. When the royalists were driven from Mortagne, Chollet, &c. and obliged to fly along the banks of the Loire, they had 12,000 republicans prisoners, who greatly incommoded their march. Many who had to bewail the loss of a murdered father, mother, or wife, were for taking revenge on these prisoners, and putting them all to death: but the generous Bonchamp, then on the

brink of the grave in consequence of a mortal wound, with tears in his eyes pleaded for the prisoners, and saved them; thus closing, by an act of humanity, a career of military glory. Lescure died of his wounds, and La Roche-Jacquelin was killed by a musquet shot, while he

was reconnoitring the republican army: his mistress, like a true amazon, assumed the command of his men, who readily submitted to obey a woman who, on many occasions, had displayed a resolution that astonished even the oldest soldiers.

ACCOUNT OF THE MSS. FOUND AT HERCULANEUM.

SINCE the discovery of the antient MSS. at Herculaneum, so many years have past, that the literary world, though occasionally reminded that the labours of the Neapolitan Academicians, to develop their contents, were still proceeding, had almost begun to despair of receiving the benefit of those exertions. At length an earnest appears of what they are to expect; and it is found that the hope, conceived originally with so much ardour, of looking into a library laid by for upwards of seventeen hundred years, will not wholly be frustrated. One copy only has been received in England from Italy, by Mr Edwards, of Pall-Mall, and has been purchased for the library of Christ Church, Oxford.

From the Preface to this volume we learn, that the succession of Charles King of Naples to the Crown of Spain, interrupted the labours of the Herculaneum Academy for some years. Ferdinand, the present King, was then a minor, and did not come of age till 1767; and even from that time the design languished, and was almost extinct, till the year 1787, when the Academy was restored in all its energy; and four Academicians were appointed to superintend the publication of four ancient volumes which had been unrolled. Of these four this is the first, published in the name of the Academy at large, but by the particular care of Carolo Rosini; who has, we must say, proved himself very worthily chosen to execute that arduous task. The work here given to the world is the first that was unfolded, and is entitled ΦΙΛΟΔΗΜΟΥ ΠΕΡΙ ΜΟΥΣΙΚΗΣ Δ—“the fourth Book of Philodemus on Musick.” The manuscript is written in Unical characters, without divisions of words, but with few peculiarities of writing, except what would be expected, the antient sigma C, and the curved epsilon.

Nothing can be more complete than the manner in which the MS. is presented to the reader. It consists of thirty-eight fragments or columns, besides the title, each copied in a fac simile engraving of the exact size of the original, and expressing minutely every crack, chasm, and defect of the MS. the precise forms of the letters, &c. so that to see engravings is the same as to see the original MS.

On the page opposite to each plate, the same portion of the text is given in common Greek types, with all the deficient letters, or words, which have been supplied by conjecture, distinguished by red characters; and in a parallel column a Latin version; then follow the notes of the editor on the same portion, which are full of erudition, highly illustrative of the treatise, and assign the reasons of the editor for the conjectures he has made respecting the readings. In this manner it is carried on throughout, extending the whole volume, with the aid of five useful indexes, to 180 pages, besides the preface, of between 20 and 30.

Philodemus, it is well known, was a celebrated Epicurean, the author of thirty-three epigrams, now extant in Brunck's Anthology (one of which is quoted by Horace), and of one first edited here from a Baberini MS. in the Vatican. Two other prose tracts, by Philodemus, were extant before, *περί ῥητορικῆς* and *τῶν ἐπισημαστικῶν περί ῥητορικῆς*; and another *ἢ τῶν φιλοσοφικῶν συντάξεις* mentioned by Athenæus, was actually found at Herculaneum, but unfortunately destroyed by the manner of opening, being the first on which the attempt was made. The prose of Philodemus is as coarse and inelegant as his epigrams are terse and neat, being written apparently in haste, and with all that inattention to style which the Epicureans affected.

The present tract is entirely a disputation against the Stoick Diogenes Babylonius, tending to refute the extravagant praises of Musick given by him and his sect. It is perhaps to be lamented, that the work thus discovered is not of more value or importance; there cannot, however, but be much of very curious matter, be the subject what it will.

Of this, the most interesting relates to the following topicks; as pointed out by the Index of the Chapters into which the work may be conveniently divided: "That there is no musick which is applicable to the purposes of informing the mind—How far Musick is subservient to religious worship—Of its effect; in re-

spect to Epithalamiums and Elegies—in ludicrous compositions—in love—in public entertainments—in affecting the mind, or changing its passions—in conciliating friendship—in disposing to virtue—Whether it sharpens the intellect, or has any relation to other sciences—What useful purposes can it be applied to—Its origin &c. &c.

Of these questions, many are very curious to a modern reader; but it is particularly remarkable of their general tenor, that they prove the extraordinary effects by many antients attributed to musick (to the astonishment of modern times) to have been held problematical even in the days of Philomedus.

FASHIONABLE DRESSES OF THE ENGLISH IN THE FIFTEENTH CENTURY.

TOWARDS the beginning of the 15th age, the fashionable dresses of the English seemed to have reached the zenith of indecency and folly. Of the former there needs no farther proof than a statute in 1463, which orders every man to wear a jacket long enough to cover his posteriors. As to the latter, the contemporary illuminations will show us courtiers with shoes whose points are chained to their knees, with coats and with hose of one colour on the right side of the body, and of a different hue on the left. Sometimes with a boot on one leg and a stocking on the other.

This mantle was worn in winter. Its long sleeves, which swept the ground, are thus ridiculed by the poet Occleve:

"Now hath this lande little need of bromies

To swepe away the filthe owt of the strete

Sin siñe sleeves of pennilessé gromies

Will it up-lycké, be it dry or wet."

On the borders of the mantle, or gown, were frequently embroidered in gold, verses of hymns and psalms.

The women of fashion vied with the men in absurdity. New gowns, cloaks, and jackets, with new names, viz. (a git, a hacqueton, a gabardine, a cheve-sail) were brought from France. Their head-dresses were immoderately high and broad. To support the fabric there was a horn on each side; and from the top of each there was displayed a silken streamer, which sometimes fluttered in the wind,

and sometimes crossed the bosom, and was tied to the arm.—*J. Rous. Strutt.*

But to the extravagant whims of these wild damsels, let us oppose the modest, decent request of a contemporary bride (a woman of family and fortune) to her husband in London.

"My mother sent to my father to London for a gowne cloth of mustyrd devyllers*, to make of a gowne for me; and he told my mother and me, when he came home that he charged you to buy it, after that he was come out of London. I pray you that, if it be not bought, you will vouchsafe to buy it, and send it home as soon as you may, for I have no gown to wear this winter but my blac and my green-a-lyert, and that is so cumbersome I am weary to wear it."

—*Fenn's Original Letters.*

Both in England and Scotland sumptuary laws were from time to time issued by the legislature. In the north, men were ordered to "mak their wyfis and dochters wier on their heidis schort courtuith with lytyl hudis, as are used in Flanders, Ingland, and other countries; and as to their gownis, that no women wier mertrikis nor lettices, tailis unfitten lenth, nor furrit under, bote on the holiday."—*Black Acts, James II.*

* "Mellier" or "moitié de valours," a half-tard velvet

† "Grenouilliere," frog-colour. A favourite dress in the 15th age.

ON THE USE OF PUBLIC MARKETS.

THE primitive and ancient usage of all markets was, that grain and cheese be pitched in the markets, or stand in waggons in the market places or fairs, for the accomodation of the public; and any grains or cheese by wholesale, sold or bought any other way, used to be called unfair and unlawful, and actually is unlawful, as against existing laws. Then, when articles were in the market, they must be either sold or taken back, or lodged till another day, which circumstance oftentimes made the markets fall; for forestalling was not then in practice. But now the *badgers*, as they are commonly called, ride about the country to the farmer's houses, to buy of them their grain and cheese, and lodge it in their warehouses, and communicate with each other, by letter, all over the nation, to know and to devise how to raise the markets. No grain is now to be bought but by sample, and there is enough to be bought, if you give money enough for it; that is to say, every day more and more money.

A monopolizer, it is evident, must be a nuisance to society; a retailer is a necessary part. Of what use is that *badger* to the public, who buys wheat, barley, beans, and oats, and sells wheat, beans, barley, and oats? of none. The man who buys wheat should sell meal or bread; he who buys barley should sell malt; he who buys beans should buy

them for his own cattle; he who buys oats should sell oatmeal; and the retailer should buy any kind of grain to sell or retail in his shop. The *badger* is of similar use to society as a flock of sheep would be to a grazier, which should eat up his pastures, and, instead of producing wool, or mutton, or lambs, should only produce him the same grass they had eaten off his pastures; for all grain is the worse for going through the *badger's* hands. It is apt to smell very strong before they part with it—all grain keeps best in the straw.

It is self-evident, that when (as the case was) millers, bakers, malsters, waggoners, (which last, by the bye, are often *badgers*.) and the oatmeal-makers, had, and now have money enough to carry on their respective trades, that grain of all kinds was bought and sold at a fair uninfluenced price, and the public were well served. This was the result of the ancient and lawful usages of markets being in practice; but when to these men, and their capitals, adequate to every good purpose, a set of *badgers* rush into the markets, and visit the farmers at their homes, to buy their grain and cheese, to prevent their coming with it to market, then, as the case is, the markets must greatly rise, and the public, instead of being served by honest men, must become a prey to *badgers*.

HUMOUROUS APOLOGY FOR AUTHORS.

I HOPE the candid reader now and then calls to mind how much more nimbly he travels over a book than the writer did. When our dullness is complained of, it would be but charity in him to reflect how much pains that same dullness has cost us: more, he may be assured, than our brighter intervals, where we sprung nimbly forward with easy weight, instead of toiling like a carrier's horse, whose slow and heavy pace argues the load he draws, and the labour he endures. Alas! For us poor Novelists, if there was no mercy for dull authors, and our countrymen, like the barbarous Libethri-

ans of old, should take it into their minds to banish musick and muses out of the land, and murder every Orpheus that did not fiddle to their taste. They should consider, that the man, who makes a book, makes a very pretty piece of furniture; and if they will but consign us to a quiet station on a shelf, and give us wherewithal to cover us in a decent trim, the worst among us will help to serve to fill up the file, and stop a gap in the ranks.

It is hard indeed to toil, as we sometimes do, to our own loss and disappointment; to sweat in the field of fame, merely to reap a harvest of chaff, and pile up

reams

reams of paper for the worm to dine upon. It is a cruel thing to crack our brains for nothing, run our jaded fancies to a stand-still, and then lie down at the confusion of our race, a carcase for the critics. And what is our crime all the while? A mere mistake between our readers and ourselves, occasioned by a small miscalculation of our capacities and their candour; all which would be avoided, if happily for us they had not the wit to find out our blunders; or, happily for them, had all that good-nature for us that we generously exercise toward ourselves. If once they could bring their temper to this charming complacency, they might depend upon having books in plenty; authors would multiply like popliffes, and the press would be the happiest mother in the kingdom.

How many worthy gentlemen are there in this blessed island of ours, who have so much time on their hands, that they do not know what to do with it? I am aware how large and respectable a portion of this enlightened nation centre their delights in the chace, and draw an elegant resource from the sagacity of the hound and the vigour of the horse; but they cannot always be on the saddle; the elements they cannot command; and frost and snow will lock them up within their castle walls; there it is possible that solitude may surprise them, and dismiss them for a time to their own lucubrations, when they have worn out their own, for those must be but sorry thoughts, which are not better than not thinking at all; and the least they can gain by an author is a nap.

The ingenuity of man has invented a thousand contrivances for innocently disposing of idle time; let us, therefore, who write books, have only the idlers on our side, in gratitude for the amusement we gave them, and let the rest of the world be splenetic as they will, we may set their spleen at nought; the majority will be with us.

If a querulous infant is stilled by a rattle, the maker of the rattle has saved somebody's ears from pain and persecution; grant, therefore, that a novel is nothing better than a toy for children of a larger growth and more un-

ruly age, society has some cause to thank the writer of it; it may have put an aching head to rest; it may have cheered the debtor in his prison, or the country squire in a hard frost. Traders will cry up the commodity they deal in, therefore I do not greatly insist on the praises which some that write books have bestowed on book-writing; but I do observe, that great respect is paid to an author by those who cannot read him; wherefore, I conclude, those who can read, and do not praise him, are only silent because they wanted words to express their admiration and gratitude; while those sanguine flatterers, who, in the excess of their respect for our persons, cry down our performances, give evident proof how much higher they had pitched their expectations of what our talents would produce, than our productions could make good; but though in the zeal of our reputations, they tell us how ill we write, they seldom neglect at the same time to shew how we might have written still worse.

Some over-wise people have pretended to discover, that this altercation between author and critic is nothing more than a mere plot and contrivance to play into each other's hands, like Mountebank and Zany; but this is over-acted sagacity, and an affectation of finding more mysteries in the art of authorship, than really belong to it; for my part, I believe it is a business of a more simple nature than most which can be taken up, and that authors in general require nothing more than pen, ink, and paper to set up with. In ancient times, the trade was in few hands, and the work seems then to have been composed with much pains and forethought; materials were collected with great care, and put together with consummate accuracy and attention; every part was fitted to its place, polished to the height, and finished to perfection; there were inspectors on the part of the public, men of sound judgement, and fully competent to the office, who brought the work to a standard of rule and measure, and insisted upon it, that every whole should have a *beginning, a middle, and an end*. Under these strict regulations the ancients wrote; but now that practice has

has made us perfect, and the trade is got into so many hands, these regulations are done away, and so far from requiring of us a *beginning, middle, and end*, it is enough if we can shew a head and a tail; and it is not always that even these can be made out with any tolerable precision. As our authors write with less labour, our critics review with less care; and for every one fault that they may mark in our productions, there probably might be found one hundred that they overlook. It is an idle notion, however, to suppose that therefore they are in league and concert with the authors they revise; for where could that poor fraternity find a fund to compensate them with suffering a vocation once so reputable to fall into such utter disgrace under their management, as to be no longer the employ of a gentleman? As for our readers, on whom we never fail to bestow the terms of candid, gentle, courteous, and others of the like soothing cast, they certainly deserve all the fair words we can give them; for it is not to be denied, but that we make occasionally very great demands upon their candour, gentleness, and courtesy, exercising them frequently and idly with such trials as require those several endowments in no small proportion.

But are there not also fastidious, angry, querulential readers? readers with full stomachs, who complain of being surfeited and overloaded with the story-telling trash of our circulating libraries? It cannot be altogether denied, but still they are readers; if the load is so heavy upon them as they pretend it is, I will put them in the way of getting rid of it, by reviving the law of the ancient Cecertians, who obliged their artists to hawk about their several wares, carrying them on their backs, till they found purchasers to ease them of the burden. Was this law put in force against authors, few of us, I doubt, would be found able to stand under the weight of our own unpurchased works.

But while the public are contented with things as they are, where is the wonder if the reform is never made by us till they begin it in themselves? Let their taste lead the fashion, and our productions must accord to it. While the Cookeries of Hannah Glasse outcirculate the Commentaries of Blackstone, authors will be found, who prefer the compilation of receipts to that of records, as the easier and more profitable task of the two. If puerilities are pleasing, men will write at *pueris placeant*.

By Mr Cumberland.

CHINESE INDUSTRY.

ON a very high mountain, I discovered several distinct patches of cultivated ground, in such a state of declivity as to be altogether inaccessible; and while I was considering the means which the owner of them must employ to plant and gather his vegetables on these alarming precipices, I beheld him actually employed in digging a small spot near the top of the hill, and in a situation where it appeared to me to be impossible, without some extraordinary contrivance, for any one to stand, much less to be following the business of a gardener. A more minute examination informed me, that this poor peasant had a rope fastened round his middle, which was secured at the top of the mountain, and by which this hardy cultivator lets himself down to any part of the precipice where a few square yards

of ground gave him encouragement to plant his vegetables, or his corn: and in this manner he had decorated the mountain with those little cultivated spots that hung about it. Near the bottom, on a hillock, this industrious peasant had erected a wooden hut, surrounded with a small piece of ground planted with cabbages, where he supported, by this hazardous industry, a wife and family. The whole of these cultivated spots do not amount to more than half an acre; and situated, as they are, at considerable distances from each other; and, abstracted from the continual danger he encounters, the daily fatigue of this poor man's life, they offer a very curious example of the natural industry of the Chinese people.

From *Anderson's Narrative of the British Embassy to China*.

AFFECTING STORY OF URBAIN GRANDIER.

CONCLUDED FROM P 479 .

REGARDLESS of the interpretations which good sense might have given to their proceedings, and of the infamy they were accumulating upon their names and their order, the enemies of Grandier were pursuing with stedfast malignity their plan of revenge, when they received a blow from an unexpected quarter, which confounded them for a while, and checked the career of their malice. The archbishop of Bourdeaux, metropolitan of that district, paid a visit about this time to his abbey of St J uin, in the neighbourhood of Loudun. As soon as he was acquainted with the affairs of that town, he sent his physician to examine the possessed. All was in a moment as quiet as the grave, and no vestige of possession could any longer be discovered.

In the mean time Grandier, confiding no more in the gross complexion and self-evident absurdity of the whole contrivance, laid before the archbishop a clear and manly account of the proceeding, with a particular exposition of the motives which urged his enemies to so devilish a conspiracy. The archbishop, touched with the representations of Grandier, deputed unbiased persons to examine fairly and dispassionately the circumstances of this extraordinary affair; and to this end to separate the afflicted persons, so as effectually to prevent the possibility of collusion. Such was the virtue of this decree, that the whole legion of spirits were instantly put to flight. In the midst of these cross accidents, however, Mignon relaxed nothing of his horrid purpose, and his hate was only the more exasperated by disappointment.

While things were in this train, an event, as unexpected as it was decisive, drove the current of adversity with such fatal violence against the unhappy Grandier, that neither patronage, talents, nor the justice of his cause, could avail to protect him. It happened that just about this time there went an order from the council to dismantle all the fortresses throughout the interior of the kingdom, and M. de Laubardemont was commissioned to destroy that of Loudun. This man was entirely devoted to cardinal Richelieu,

the ordinary instrument of his oppressions,—and, when any subject was to be sacrificed without the formalities of justice, the most dextrous agent on those sanguinary occasions. An old connexion had subsisted between him and the persecutors of Grandier; and no sooner did he make his appearance at Loudun, but the cabal recovered their spirits, and rallied round him with an exultation which they took but little pains to conceal.

Some time before these events, a woman, named La Hamon, belonging to the town of Loudun, had accidentally recommended herself to the notice of the Queen, in whose service she was now employed. As she had manifested abilities much above the common rate, and no despicable vein of wit and irony, a suspicion fell upon her, supported by other circumstances, of having written a most unmerciful satire upon the cardinal, entitled *La Belle Cordonnere*. In this piece were contained reflections the most galling upon his birth, his person, and his character, but more particularly a ludicrous account of his eminence's passion for a shoemaker's wife. The ruling propensity of Richelieu's heart was that of revenge; and the smart that followed from this lampoon excited such a storm of this passion in his mind, as the world saw plainly was not to be appeased without some victim or other.

As Grandier was well acquainted with La Hamon who had been one of his parishioners, it occurred to the conspirators that they could not by any contrivance more effectually promote their object, than by attributing to this unfortunate man a correspondence with the supposed authoress, and a particular concern in this perilous satire. Other schemes were also adopted for exasperating the cardinal against the unhappy ecclesiastic; and things were in this posture when M. de Laubardemont returned to Paris. He there made the report of the condition of the nuns, whom he represented to be really possessed with devils, after having given them, as he declared, a full and unprejudiced examination. It is true, that since the arrival of Laubardemont a

numerous reinforcement had been added to the list of the possessed, and the ladies had somewhat improved themselves in the arts they were to play.

The cardinal trusted entirely to M. de Laubardemont the execution of his vengeance, who returned to Loudun with a full commission to bring Grandier to his trial, and to decide finally on each article of the accusation. The first step of this minister was to order Grandier to prison, without waiting for any information against him, who, though forewarned of this intention in time to make his escape, disdained to make himself a culprit by flying from the face of justice. He was seized the next morning before it was light, as he walked to his church to assist at matins, and was immediately conveyed to the castle at Angers, where he lay in a dungeon for three months. Here he composed a volume of prayers and meditations, which breathed nothing but piety, forgiveness, and resignation; a composition of great elegance both for diction and sentiment, and which looked very little like the production of a magician's brain. This work which was exhibited on his trial, operated as little in his favour as the testimony of his confessor who visited him in prison. His enemies were sworn to destroy him. Some feeble struggles were made for the poor ecclesiastic by his aged mother, who presented several appeals in vain. He was tried on the 19th of December 1633, on the grounds of the supposed possessions; and Grandier, though surrounded with bitter enemies, and with a miserable death staring him in the face, wore a countenance serene and unmoved, while the villainous artifices of this monstrous conspiracy were played off before him.

The exorcisms were now recommenced with all their fury; and the cabal, covered with a protection which set them above fear, gave vent to their malice in such shocking absurdities as staggered the credulity of the blindest of their votaries. The superior had affirmed that on the body of Grandier were five marks of the devil, and that in these places he had no sensibility to pain. He was accordingly visited in the prison by the surgeon and a

great number of curious people. Mamouri, which was the surgeon's name, brought with him a probe, to put the assertion of the superior to the proof. This probe, however, had a blunt and a sharp end, so that he could make him alive or dead to pain, as it suited his purpose. At the end of the operation, however, the body of Grandier which was stripped naked for the purpose, was covered with blood. A variety of experiments of this nature were tried upon the unhappy ecclesiastic, whose courage increased with their cruelty, and whose erect composure under his sufferings drew tears of pity from all but his priestly brethren: but the sovereign authority with which the commissary was invested imposed awe upon the people, and a dreadful silence sealed up their lips.

In the mean time the vulgar were cajoled by a thousand conjuring tricks, which passed for the agency of the devils. Father LaSance promised them that the dæmon should take the commissary's cap from his head during the service, and suspend it while they chanted a *miserere*. This was done by an easy contrivance, when the glare of the chandeliers favoured the deception. An order was now published, declaring the possessions by devils of the nuns of Loudun to be a true representation, and enjoining a general belief, because the king, the cardinal, and the bishop believed it. Such as refused assent were declared to be infidels and heretics.

Grandier was now brought for the first time into the presence of the nuns who had acted the parts of the possessed; immediately strange transports and convulsions ensued, succeeded by horrible outcries and yellings; and all pretended to put him in mind of the times and places in which he had communicated with them. Grandier was no way dismayed by this sudden attack, but answered with a smile of indignation, "that he renounced Satan and all his devils, that he gloried in in the name of Jesus Christ, and that he disclaimed all knowledge of and intercourse with such miserable impostors."

This execrable scene, however, produced considerable effect upon the people, who could not believe it possible for wo-

men that had devoted themselves to their God, to be capable of such monstrous iniquity. The nuns would now have torn him to pieces, if they had not been withheld; they threw, however, their slippers at his head, distorting at the same time their countenances in the most terrible grimaces. About two months before the condemnation of Grandier, a sudden remorse seized upon the sister Clara and the sister Agnes: they publicly confessed the part they had taken in this infamous plot. One of the seculars, La Nogeret, made the same avowal; but the principals laughed at their declarations, which they insisted were only the artifices of the devils to foster incredulity.

The judges were now appointed for the trial of Grandier, the issue of which was easily foreseen, when it was observed that the choice fell entirely upon his avowed and inveterate enemies.

Grandier began now to consider his condemnation as the certain consequence of these outrageous proceedings; he neglected, however, no arguments which might tend to open men's eyes to the unexampled perversion of justice and violation of human rights, by which his ruin was to be accomplished. One last solemn appeal he addressed to his judges, full of force and full of dignity, reminding them, "that the judge of judges would sit in the midst of them, and take account of their motives and decisions on that day, in which they would sacrifice an innocent man to the implacable fury of an unrighteous cabal; that, as mortals, but a little time would bring them before that mighty tribunal, where the temporary judgments which they shall have authorised in this world, will form the grounds on which that last immortal judgment shall be pronounced upon them, which shall extend through endless ages."

About this time an occurrence took place which affected all minds with the deepest horror.—As M. de Laubardemont was entering the convent, he was surprised with the figure of a woman in the outer court, with only a linen covering on her body, and her head naked; a torch was in her hand, a cord about her neck, and her eyes were swelled with

weeping. On approaching, it was found to be the superior of the convent, the chief actress in these infernal scenes. As soon as she perceived the commissary, she threw herself on her knees, and declared herself the wickedest of God's creatures for her conduct in this iniquitous affair. Immediately after this confession she attached the cord to a tree in the garden, and would have strangled herself outright, had it not been for the interference of some nuns who were near her. Not even this spectacle could touch the heart of Laubardemont: these recantations were represented as fresh proofs of the friendship which subsisted between Grandier and the demons, who made use of these expedients to save him. To the prejudiced every thing serves as a proof; it feeds upon that which should naturally destroy it. At length, on the 18th of August 1634, after a multitude of depositions the most absurd that it ever entered into the human heart to invent, Urbain Grandier was condemned to be tortured and burned alive before the porch of his own church of Sainte Croix.

Grandier heard the sentence of his judges without undergoing the smallest change of countenance, or betraying the slightest symptom of mental trepidation.

Fourneau a surgeon of the town, was now ordered to shave him all over, which he was preparing to do, after entreating the pardon of the unhappy sufferer, when one of the judges commanded him also to pluck out his eye lids and his nails. Grandier desired him to proceed, assuring him that he was prepared, by the gracious support of a good God, to suffer all things. But Fourneau peremptorily refused to execute this last order, for any power on earth. As soon as the first operation had been performed, Grandier was clothed in the dress of the vilest criminals, and led to the town-hall where M. de Laubardemont and a vast concourse of people were waiting to receive him. The judges, on this occasion, gave up their seats to the ladies, as if gallantry could with decency mix in so woful a scene. Before he entered the audience chamber, father LaFance exorcised the air, the earth, and the prisoner himself.

As soon as he was admitted, he fell upon his knees, and looked around with a serene countenance; whereupon the secretary told him, with a stern voice, "to turn and adore the crucifix,"—which he did with ineffable devotion; and lifting up his eyes to heaven, remained for some time wrapt in silent adoration. As soon as he recovered from his reverie, he turned to the judges and thus addressed them: "My lords, I am no magician; to which truth I call to witness God the Father, God the Son, and God the Holy Ghost. The only magic that I know is that of the gospel, which I have always preached. I have never entertained any other faith than that which our holy mother the catholic church has prescribed to me. I recognise Jesus Christ for my saviour; and I pray that his blood, which was spilled upon the cross, may blot out my transgressions. My lords," continued he (here the tears trickled down his face) "I beseech you moderate the rigour of my punishment, not for my body's sake, but lest my soul be reduced to forget its God in despair."

He was now put to the question ordinary and extraordinary, in the midst of the most excruciating tortures.

In his way to the place of execution, he cast a look of pity and complacency on those that accompanied him; and of-

ten kissed a lighted torch which he held in his hand. Father Grillau, whom he had demanded for his confessor, approached him with these consoling words: "Remember that your saviour, Christ, ascended to heaven by the way of sufferings. Your poor mother blesses you. I implore for you the divine mercy; and I believe firmly that God will receive you in heaven." At these words, a placid joy overspread the countenance of Grandier, which never forsook him from that moment, till the flames devoured him. The executioner would fain have strangled him before he set fire to the pile; but the exorcists had done all in their power to prevent this miserable charity, by filling the cord so full of knots that it could not be effected. At this moment, father Laftance seized a torch, and thrusting it into Grandier's face, "Wretch," cried he, "renounce the devil; you have but a moment longer—confess!" Without waiting for the order, this implacable friar applied his torch to the pile, and publicly performed the office of executioner.

Thus miserably perished the body of Urbain Grandier, sacrificed to the most diabolical hate that ever possessed human bosoms, and condemned by the most iniquitous tribunal that ever mocked with a shew of justice. *From the Looker-On.*

LETTER OF CAMILLE DESMOULINS TO HIS WIFE, FOUND AMONG HIS PAPERS; WITH AN ACCOUNT OF HER BEHAVIOUR AT THE GUILLOTINE.

The Prison of the Luxembourg.

"A BALMY sleep has suspended my sorrows. We are at liberty when we sleep, and the idea of captivity does not then enter into the mind. Heaven took pity upon me: I saw you for one moment in my sleep; I embraced by turns, you, Horace, and Douroupe, who were in our house.—I thought that our little one had lost an eye in consequence of a humour in it, and the agony which this circumstance occasioned awoke me. I found myself in my dungeon. It was break of day. Not being able to see you or hear you reply, for you and your mother were speaking to me, I got up to speak and write to you, but, opening my

windows, the idea of my solitude, the iron bars, the bolts which separated us, overcame the firmness of my soul, and I burst into tears, or rather into an agony. I exclaimed, Lucile! Oh, my dear Lucile! where art thou? Yesterday I had a similar moment of agony, and my heart was torn asunder, when I perceived your mother in the garden—an involuntary and irresistible movement made me drop on my knees. I clasped my hands together as if to implore her pity, I am sure she felt that pity in her bosom.

"I saw yesterday her grief marked on her handkerchief and veil, which she drew over her face, not being able to bear the sight of such a spectacle. When you shall

shall visit me, let her be seated near you, in order that I may see her more distinctly. My spectacles are by no means good and I wish you would buy me some new ones, as I have had only one pair these six months; but above all, I conjure you, Lucile, by the eternal love I bear you, to send me your portrait—May your painter have compassion on me, whose sufferings arise solely from having too much compassion for others! The contemplation of your heavenly countenance will afford me some relief from the horrors of my prison; indeed, that will be a day of rapture and extacy in which I shall receive your portrait; in the mean time send me a lock of your hair, that I may wear it near my heart. My dear Lucile, you see me here recal to mind the days of our first loves! Yesterday, when the citizen returned who carried my letter to you, I exclaimed, You have seen her! as I was formerly accustomed to do to the Abbe Landreville; and I have frequently surprised myself in attentively observing him, as if there remained upon his clothes and upon his person something of your presence, or that bore relation to you. He is a good creature, having delivered you my letter without delay. It appears that I shall have an opportunity of seeing him twice a day, every night and morning; this messenger of our sorrows becomes as endeared to me as if he had formerly been the messenger of pleasures.

"I had discovered a chink in the wall of my apartment, thro' which I heard some one groan. I ventured to speak a few words in a low tone, when I heard the voice of a sick person who suffered much. He inquired my name. I told him. "Oh, my God!" exclaimed he, falling again down upon the bed from whence he had risen, and I immediately recollected the voice of Fabre d'Eglantine. "Yes, I am Fabre," said he to me; "but you here! then a counter-revolution is effected." We dared not, however, continue conversing, from the fear that envy, excited by hatred, would deprive us of this little consolation. and that, if we were over-heard, we should be separated and confined more closely;

for he had a room with a fire in it, and mine would be good enough, if a dungeon could be so. But, my dear love, you can form no idea what it is to be imprisoned without knowing for what reason, and without having been interrogated. It is to live and die at the same moment; it is existing only to feel the horrors of being entombed.

They say that innocence is calm and courageous. Ah my dear Lucile, very often my innocence is weak, like that of a husband, that of a father, that of a son! If it were Pitt or Cobourg who treated me so cruelly, I should not regard it: but my colleagues! but Robespierre, who signed the arrêt for my imprisonment! but the Republic, after all that I have done for it! see there the return made me for so many virtues and sacrifices. In coming here, I saw Herault Sechelles, Simond, Feroux, Chaumette, and Antonelle; but these are less unfortunate, not being privately and secretly confined; but I, who have exposed myself to so many perils and dangers for the Republic; I, who have preserved my purity in the midst of the Revolution; I, who have need to ask pardon of you alone, my dear Lolotte, and to whom thou hast granted it, because you know my heart, notwithstanding its frailties, is not unworthy of you; it is I, whom men, calling themselves my friends, calling themselves Republicans, have thrown privately into a dungeon as a conspirator.

"Socrates drank poison; but his relations and friends were permitted to visit him in prison.—How much more cruel is it to be separated from you! The worst of criminals would suffer too great a punishment, if he were torn asunder from a Lucile otherwise than by death, inasmuch as the pains of such a separation would be but momentary. But the guilty man would never have been thy husband, and you beloved me only because I desire to live but for the happiness of my fellow-citizens. I am called: the Commissaries of the Revolutionary Tribunal are come to interrogate me.—They only put to me one question: Whether I had conspired against the Republic? How ridiculous? And can they thus insult the purest Republic—

publicanism? I see the fate which awaits me. Adieu, Lucile; adieu my dear Lollotte! you see in me an example of the barbarity and ingratitude of man; my last moments shall never dishonour you. You see that my fears were well founded, and that our prognostications have been verified.

"I married a woman celebrated for her virtues; I was a good husband and a good son; I carry with me the esteem and regret of all true Republicans, of all the friends of virtue and liberty. I die at the age of thirty-four years; but, it is quite a phenomenon that I have escaped for five years the storms and tempests attending the Revolution, without falling a victim to them, and that I still exist and support my head with calmness on the pillow raised by the fame of my writings, which ever breathe the same philanthropy, the same desire of rendering my fellow-citizens happy and free, and which the axe of tyrants shall never destroy. I am well persuaded that power intoxicates every man; that every one agrees with Denys of Syracuse, who said, *Tyrannie est une belle épitaphe*. But console yourself, my dear Lucile, the epitaph of thy poor Camille is more glorious; it is that of Brutus and Cato, the enemies of tyranny. Oh, my love! I was born to defend the unfortunate, and to render you every comfort and happiness.

"I had in some respects ridiculed the Republic which every one adored! I had no idea that men were so cruel and unjust. How could I for a moment suppose that any pleasantry contained in my writings, against some of my colleagues who had irritated me, would efface the remembrance of my services? I do not dissemble in saying, that I die the victim of my pleasantry, and friendship for Danton. I return thanks to my assassins for causing me to die with him and Phillipeaux; and since our colleagues are wicked enough to abandon us, and to listen to every calumny, even the most gross, it is evident we shall fall the victims of our courage in denouncing traitors, and our love for liberty.

"Death, which snatches from my sight so many crimes, is not so great a misfortune! Adieu, my life, my soul, my divi-

nity upon earth! I leave you with good friends, all that there is praise worthy and virtuous among mankind; adieu, Lucile, my dear Lucile, my dear Lucile; adieu, Horace, Annette; adieu, my father: I feel myself about to launch into eternity! I still behold Lucile! I clasp her in my arms! I embrace her! and my head, separated, reposes upon her.

CAMILLE DESMOULINS."

A week after the death of Camille Desmoulins, his wife, a charming woman of twenty three years of age, was led to the scaffold. For her fate no eye except those of her barbarous judges refused a tear. Her execution forms an epocha in the annals of the Revolutionary Government; since, on that occasion, for the first time, a conspiracy supposed in a prison, became the pretext for murder, and multitudes afterwards perished the victims of that fatal invention. Camille Desmoulins was in habits of friendship, with Arthur Dillon, an Irish General, who had defended the pass in the forest of Argonne against the Prussian army, and who held the highest rank in the service of the Republic. Soon after the 31st of May he was arrested with multitudes *soupçonnés d'être suspects**, and was confined in the prison of the Luxembourg. His hopes of regaining his liberty rested upon the influence of his friend Camille Desmoulins, and he was deeply affected by the intelligence of his being sent to the Revolutionary Tribunal. In his affliction he made use of some imprudent expressions to a fellow-prisoner, and seemed to flatter himself with the hope that the people would not suffer such a patriot as Desmoulins to perish. The wretch to whom Dillon confided these sentiments had the atrocity to write a denunciation against him to the Committee of general safety with the view of purchasing his own freedom by the life of his unfortunate companion. Dillon had also, a few days before Desmoulins perished, written a letter to his wife, expressing his sympathy in her misfortunes, and his hope that the innocence of her husband would

* Upon a suspicion of being suspected.

yet triumph. In this letter Dillon enclosed three thousand livres. All these circumstances were made known to the Committee; and a few days after the execution of Desmoulins, Dillon, the turnkey to whom he had offered the letter, and Madame Desmoulins, in the first transports of grief upon the loss of a husband whom she tenderly loved, were sent, by an order of the Committee, to the Conciergerie to take their trial at the Revolutionary Tribunal. It appeared upon the trial that the turnkey had refused to take the letter, upon which Dillon had slipped it into his pocket, which the turnkey perceiving, returned it to him immediately, and Dillon tore it in pieces. Madame Desmoulins, it was therefore clear, had never received the letter, or the three thousand livres enclosed. She answered the interrogatories of her judges with the candour of innocence, and the sweet complacency of her manner sensibly affected the spectators. Those assassins, in the robes of justice, condemned Dillon to die, as the author of a conspiracy in the prisons against the security of the French people; the turnkey was sent to death for having had sufficient humanity not to make a declaration to the Police of Dillon's proposition respecting the letter; and the unfortunate Madame Desmoulins was dragged to the scaffold, because a letter was written to her, which it was clearly proved had never been sent.

In the first anguish of separation from the object of our affections, death ceases to be an evil; and Madame Desmoulins deplored her husband too tenderly to regret that they were going to be reunited in a happier state of existence. She dressed herself in white, and with some care; and went with a placid smile upon her countenance to execution, conversing with her companions in the cart, particularly with the wife of Hebert, who was put to death at the same time, and met her fate with equal firmness. It was one of the singular chances of these revolutionary moments, that Camille Desmoulins, who with the pointed shafts of his wit had overthrown the idol of the populace Hebert, perished himself but a fortnight later; and that his own wife and the wife of Hebert, seated on the same stone in the Conciergerie, deplored their mutual loss, and were led together to the scaffold. The people, as Madame Desmoulins passed along the streets to execution, could not resist uttering exclamations of pity and admiration. "*Comme elle est belle! elle a l'air si doux! quel dommage qu'elle va périr!*" At the foot of the scaffold she embraced the wife of Hebert, bade her companions in the cart farewell, and resigned herself to the executioner with the serenity of an angel.

* "How beautiful she is! how mild she looks! what a pity she should perish!"

ON THE ADVANTAGES ARISING FROM PROPER EXERCISE AND AMUSEMENT.

IN giving directions for amusement and exercise, I would not advise the man of fashion to lead the rambling and unsettled life of a savage, which is far from resembling those imaginary portraits drawn by romantic travellers, and which seem rather intended to humble the civilized being, than to exalt the savage. Neither do I mean to invite the polite to the life of a labourer, though I think the labourer is often happier in that life, than the man of fashion in his. But two very enchanting classes of pleasure, those which have their source in imagination and sentimental exercises, are almost lost in the form, which powerfully concur to increase

the pleasure of the man of fashion and improved understanding. If, therefore, the man of fashion, who can procure them, is less happy than the illiterate labourer, it is his own fault; for naturally he must have the advantage. But he is naturally so inconsiderate, and such a slave to prevailing customs, that he destroys the edifice of his pleasures, which he makes the foundation of his pains.

It is the great error of mankind, that, in the pursuit of happiness, they commonly seek for it in violent gratifications, which are too intense in their degree to be of long duration, and of which the frequent repetition always blunts

blunts the capacity of enjoyment. There is no lesson more useful than that which teaches them, that the most rational, substantial, and permanent happiness is averse to all turbulent emotions; that it is serene and moderate in its nature; that its ingredients are neither costly in the acquisition, nor difficult in the attainment, but present themselves almost spontaneously to a well-ordered mind, and are open to every rank and condition of life, where indigence is excluded.

It may not be either necessary or convenient for the man of fashion who lives in the centre of the city, to retire to the country for wholesome air—not knowing how to fill up his vacant life there, he would almost die of what are vulgarly called vapours: but he ought to be informed, that some circulating air is absolutely necessary for him, and that he ought not to deprive himself of its benefit by immuring himself in his parlour all day, or by going abroad in a close-shut coach. He had better use his feet: if they are tender, the hardness of the pavement will not blister them; or, if it should, let him mount a gentle and sure-footed horse. But if he dare not commit such a trespass upon the rules of fashion, he ought, surely, to suffer the windows of his carriage to be left open for the entrance of more air than just sufficient to preserve him from suffocation—let him not be displeased when his carriage passes over rough ground—the functions of the body cannot be performed properly, without its moving powers are assisted in their motion, either by voluntary or artificial agents. By his precaution to avoid every impression which is not perfectly agreeable to his sensations, he soon becomes a piteous spectacle; every change of the wind affects him, and every cloudy day makes a prisoner of him. The man of fashion need not go to bed with the sun, nor need he rise before that active planet has shed his cheering influence a full hour upon the busy world; but he ought not to entertain the erroneous notion that he cannot be happy without breaking through the order of nature, by turning night into

day, as if he thought it beneath his dignity to allow the same luminary to light him, which lights the world. Nor ought he suppose that no pleasure, worth notice, can exist till the “fable goddess on her ebony throne, has held her leaden sceptre o’er a slumbering world.”

Pleasure is not confined to midnight, but is of all hours. The air of rooms, where fashionable people assemble to pass their evenings together, especially when crowded, and surrounded by blazing lights, soon loses its elasticity and purity, and becomes injurious; hence the frequency of vertigos, or dizziness, and of swoonings, in large assemblies. By sitting up late at night, they are reduced to the necessity of lying a-bed and breathing the confined air of a chamber all the morning. I have not a wish to strike at the existence of pleasures, in which people of fortune have a legal title. I only request them to observe such rules as will not only ensure but prolong their pleasures. The preservation of health may be secured without reducing the opulent and polite to live upon coarse, insipid, or gross provision: such fare requires organs fortified by exercise and open air.

The town air, much thicker than that of the country, renders the appetite less craving, and the digestive powers less vigorous, hence the necessity of spicier and more palatable diet than that which satisfies the hardy workman. The delicacy and inactivity of the fashionable gentleman, will not admit of his living on sour bread and smoked bacon; such food would torment him with sickness, flatulence, and colic. There ought, therefore, to be a specific difference in their diet: nor need joy-inspiring wine be banished from the festive board: temperance and moderation are all that are required. Nature is content with simplicity and moderation, but luxury knows no bounds. Imaginary wants cannot be gratified. Every animal, except man, follows nature’s dictates. Man alone riots at large and ransacks the whole creation in quest of luxuries, to his own destruction. The organs, inflamed by too much indulgence in high-seasoned meats and strong wines

soon lose their relish for every thing that is not both delicious and rare ; while the water-drinker is never satiated.

The Creator and Preserver of the world has furnished it with an infinite variety of meats and drinks for the support and comfort of his creatures, and has annexed to the use thereof a degree of gratification ; and we may safely consult our satisfaction in the choice. But, though this be the case, we are bound by the laws of temperance not to exceed this allowed satisfaction ; and are taught by reason, and the consideration of our own safety, to abstain from excessive indulgence in every thing, which, either from quantity or quality, has a tendency to destroy or impair self-government, to weaken the dominion of reason over the passions, or to impair the constitution and shorten the period of life.

We see daily examples of the pernicious

effects of the causes which have been enumerated, among people in fashionable life. Diseases of the most formidable nature are the common effects : among these may be numbered " full-gorged apoplexy, distorting convulsion, joint-racking gout, panting asthma, raving phrensy, half-dead palsy, ematiated atrophy, and swollen dropsy, with many more of a dreadful import,"—disorders which one would think sufficient to deter the most desperate (if not totally destitute of reflection) from every species of excess, and sufficient to determine him to the undeviating observance of temperance and regularity, which, with due attention to daily exercise, in pure and open air, and preserving the mind from the ravages of vexation, will ensure health, and, for the most part, extend life to the longest span.

M.

PLAN OF AN AGREEMENT,

Among the Powers in Europe, and the United States of America, for the purpose of Rewarding Discoveries of general benefit to society, by SIR JOHN SINCLAIR, Bart. President of the Board of Agriculture.

THE plan of establishing a Board of Agriculture, for promoting the internal improvement of Great Britain, though long a favourite idea of the person who brought forward that proposal, yet could never have been carried into its present state of perfection, had it not been for an extensive tour which the author made through some of the most interesting parts of Europe. In the course of that tour, he saw several valuable institutions for public purposes, from each of which, as well as from those at home, he took such hints as seemed to him likely to be of service, and formed on the whole the plan of an establishment, on a scale sufficiently extensive to merit, in his opinion, the approbation of the British Parliament : They were prevailed upon to adopt it, not, however, without some opposition, and merely as an experiment. The result, he flatters himself, must be in the highest degree satisfactory to those who wished well to such an undertaking. The Board was constituted only on the 4th of September 1793, and already a greater mass of agricultural and statisti-

cal knowledge has been collected, in little more than a year and a half, than ever was accumulated before in so short a period.

The improvement of his native country was not the sole object which the author, however anxious to promote it, had in view when he formed this establishment. He knew well that it would soon prove of general benefit to society. The carrying on, therefore, a correspondence with foreign states, disposed to enter into such an intercourse, was a part of the original plan.—A Secretary, acquainted with several of the most important languages in Europe was attached to the Board, for the purpose of conducting that correspondence ; and though the war, so generally raging on the Continent, has given a different direction to the minds of men, and greatly impeded such an intercourse, yet much useful information has been received from, and communicated to foreign countries, since the Board was established.

There are some points connected with the improvement of a country, which are only applicable to particular places ; an

improvement, for instance, in the culture of the vine, would be of no use to the northern parts of Europe; nor would it be of any consequence in the southern, that the Scotch fir could be made doubly valuable, by using the branches of young fir, as an article of food for sheep or cattle, in the winter season, when it is so difficult to support them. — There are many objects, however, of equal importance to all countries, and in the improvement of which every nation is equally interested; for example, any discoveries in consequence of which a greater quantity of animal or vegetable food can be produced for the use of man—any improvement in medicine—in the means of saving fuel—in the construction of houses for the lowest orders of the people, &c. and many other particulars of a similar nature.

Discoveries made in one country gradually reach another; but the interval is often tedious, and the loss thereby sustained great; whereas, if the progress could be more accelerated, the consequences might be in the highest degree beneficial not only to the country that receives, but to the one that makes the discovery. For no individual, or even nation, can carry any art or new invention to its ultimate state of perfection. It must be improved upon for that purpose by the investigation and the experience of others.

Deeply impressed with the justness and importance of these ideas, I take the liberty of submitting to the consideration of those intrusted with the Government of this, and of other States, the propriety of a general agreement among the powers of Europe, and of the United States of America, for the purpose of rewarding those who make any useful discovery, interesting to the species at large, in rural economy, in medicine, or in the useful arts, and that every means be taken to have the same rapidly extended, and brought to its ultimate state of perfection.

Such an agreement would be attended with but little expence to the different powers who entered into it, whilst the credit, the satisfaction, and the benefit which each government would ultimately derive from such an understanding, would be of infinite value.

If each power would agree to pay a sum, call it from 50*l.* to 500*l.* or 1000*l.* according to the amount of its revenue, and to the advantage it would be likely to obtain from any new invention of the nature above alluded to, it would be of little consequence to each, whilst the total would be of considerable value to the fortunate discoverer.

The attention of mankind being directed to such useful objects, it is impossible to say to what perfection the arts necessary for their comfort and sustenance might be carried.

The desire for fame and emolument, and the emulation of many nations, rivaling each other in such arts, would soon produce discoveries, the importance of which can hardly be estimated at present.

And such an understanding, though it would not probably put a stop to war, yet might have the effect of rendering wars less frequent, and less ferocious.

I was led to bring forward such reflections sooner than otherwise I had intended, in consequence of having lately succeeded in obtaining from Parliament the grant of 1000*l.* to Mr Joseph Elkington, so celebrated for his skill in draining, and knowledge of springs.

The art, which he has acquired in such perfection, would be as useful to other countries as it is to Great Britain, and no reason can be assigned, why it should not be immediately extended all over Europe and America.

Here there can be no rivalry; for the agricultural prosperity of one country can do no injury to another; and indeed it may be of considerable service, in times of scarcity for instance, from which the most fertile cannot always be exempted.

Let us suppose, therefore, that such powers as chose to enter into the agreement above suggested, in addition to the 1000*l.* already voted by the British Parliament, were to begin the proposed agreement, by subscribing each a sum of money to Mr Elkington, on his disclosing his discoveries in so clear a manner, that other nations might avail themselves of the same valuable art.

Can any discovery be of more general utility? In a moist country, it is well known,

known, that nothing is so much to be wished for as to get rid of water. In a country that is dry and parched, what can be more desirable than to obtain the command of springs! In both these respects, there is every reason to believe, that Mr Elkington has reached a very high, and hitherto unequalled pitch of excellence.

If examples of the benefit to be derived from such an agreement, in regard to other matters, independent of Agriculture, are wanting, it may be sufficient to remark, that an American physician is said to have found out a valuable remedy for the cancer, and a German, a very effectual palliative, if not a cure, for the stone and gravel. As these are acknowledged to be perhaps the most dreadful disorders to which the human frame is subject, surely such discoveries are objects of general concern, and if brought to perfection, ought to be rewarded by every civilized power in the universe.

The only objection to such a measure is, the risk of imposition on those powers who live remote from the place where such discoveries may be made. But surely those who trust their respective Mini-

sters with the management of great political concerns, may safely confide to them the disposal of any sum that may be necessary for such a purpose. Besides it would be desirable to have a Board of Agriculture and Internal Improvement established in every country, for the purpose of carrying on a correspondence and intercourse between the different States of Europe and America, on subjects of general moment; and to the examination of such a body, any discovery of a doubtful nature might be referred.

If the measures above hinted at were adopted, a new scene in politics might be the happy consequence, and the rulers of nations might in future boast—not of their numerous fleets—not of their gallant armies—not of extended commerce, of splendid or luxurious arts, or acquisitions by intrigue or conquest—but of this—That within their respective dominions, a great number of human beings enjoyed all the blessings of political society in greater perfection, than ever they had been able to attain in any former period of history.

London, July 1. 1795. J

STATE PAPER.

SUBSTANCE of the Proclamation of Louis the XVIII.

LOUIS, by the grace of God, King of France and Navarre, to all our subjects, greeting—In depriving you of a King, whose whole reign was passed in captivity, but whose infancy even afforded sufficient grounds for believing that he would prove a worthy successor to the best of Kings, the impenetrable decrees of Providence, at the same time that they have transmitted his Crown to us, have imposed on us the necessity of tearing it from the hands of revolt, and the duty of saving the country, reduced, by a disastrous revolution, to the brink of ruin.

The fatal conformity which subsists between the commencement of our reign, and the commencement of the reign of the fourth Henry, operates as an additional inducement with us to take that monarch for our model, and imitating, in the first instance, his noble candour, we shall now

lay open our whole soul before you. Long, too long, have we had to deplore those fatal circumstances which imperiously prescribed the necessity of silence; but now that we are allowed to exert our voice, attend to it. Our love for you is the only sentiment by which we are actuated; our heart obeys, with delight, the dictates of clemency; and since it has pleased Heaven to reserve us, like Henry the Great, to re-establish in our empire the reign of order and the laws, like him we will execute this divine task, with the assistance of our faithful subjects, by uniting kindness with justice.

Your minds have, by dreadful experience, been sufficiently informed of the extent and origin of your misfortunes.—Impious and factious men, after having seduced you by lying declamations, and by deceitful promises, hurried you into irreligion and revolt. Since that time, a flood of calamities has rushed in upon you from every

every side. You proved faithless to the God of your forefathers; and that God, justly offended, has made you feel the weight of his anger: You rebelled against the authority which he had established, and a sanguinary despotism, and an anarchy not less fatal, have, in alternate succession, continued to harass you with incessant rage.

Consider, an instant, the origin and progress of the evils with which you are overwhelmed.

You first consigned your interests to faithless representatives, who, betraying the confidence which you had reposed in them, and violating the oaths which they had taken, paved the way for their rebellion against their King, by treachery and perjury towards you; and they rendered you the instruments of their passions, and of your own ruin.

You next submitted to the despotic sway of gloomy and austere tyrants, who contested with each other, while the contest was marked by mutual massacres, the right of oppressing the nation; and they imposed upon you a yoke of brass.

You afterwards permitted their blood-stained sceptre to pass into the hands of a rival faction, which, in order to secure their power, and to reap the fruit of their crimes, assumed the mask of moderation, which it sometimes lifts up, but which it dares not yet venture wholly to throw aside.

In a word, your tyrants have overthrown the altars of your God and the throne of your King, and have completed the sum of your wretchedness.

Thus, impiety and revolt have been the cause of all the torments you experience:—In order to stop their progress, you must dry up their source.

You must renounce the dominion of those treacherous and cruel usurpers, who promised you happiness, but who have given you only famine and death; we wish to relieve you from their tyranny, which has sufficiently injured you, to inspire you with the resolution of shaking it off.

You must return to that holy religion which had drawn down upon France the blessings of heaven: We wish to restore its altars—by prescribing justice to sovereigns and fidelity to subjects, it maintains good order, censures the triumph of the laws, and produces the felicity of empires. You must restore that government which, during fourteen centuries, constituted the glory of France, and the delight of her inhabitants; which rendered our country

the most flourishing of states, and yourselves the happiest of people: It is our wish to restore it—Have not the various revolutions which have occurred to augment your distress, since the period of its destruction, convinced you that it is the only government that is fit for you?

Do not your unexampled misfortunes, as much as its venerable antiquity, bear testimony to its wisdom? Did your ancestors ever experience the evils which you have borne since the hands of ignorant and obstinate innovators have overthrown their constitution? It was the common support of the cottage of the poor, and the palace of the rich; of personal freedom and public safety; of the rights of the Throne, and the prosperity of the State—The moment it was overthrown, property, safety, freedom, all ceased to exist. No sooner did the throne become a prey to usurpers, than your fortunes were seized by plunderers; the instant the *Ægis* of Royal Authority ceased to protect you, you were oppressed by despotism, and sunk into slavery.

To that ancient and wise constitution, whose fall has proved your ruin, we wish to restore all its purity which time had corrupted; all its vigour, which time had impaired; but it has itself fortunately deprived us of the ability to change—It is our holy ark, we are forbidden to lay rash hands upon it—your happiness and our glory; the wish of all true Frenchmen, and the knowledge which we acquired in the school of misfortune, all tend to confirm, in our mind, the necessity of restoring it entire. It is because France is dear to us, that we are anxious to replace her under the beneficent protection of a government, the excellence of which has been proved by so long a continuation of prosperity; it is because we feel it to be our duty to quell that spirit of system-making, that rage for innovation which has been the cause of your ruin, that we are anxious to renovate and confirm those salutary laws which are alone capable of promoting a general unity of sentiment, of fixing the general opinion, and of opposing an unsurmountable barrier to the revolutionary age, which every plan of a change in the constitution of our kingdom, would again let loose upon the public.

Some abuses had crept into the government of France, which were not only felt by the lower class of people, but by every order of the State. The deceased Monarch, our Brother and Sovereign Lord and Master, had desecrated, and was anxious

us to remove them. In his last moments he charged his successor to execute the plans which he had, in his wisdom, conceived for promoting the happiness of that wretched people who suffered him to perish on the scaffold. On quitting the throne, from which crime and impiety had hurled him, to ascend that which Heaven had reserved for his virtues, he pointed out to us our duties in that immortal will—the inexhaustible source of admiration and regret. That King! that martyr! submissive to the God who had made him a King, followed his example, in dying without a murmur, in rendering the instrument of his punishment a trophy to his glory, and in attending to the welfare of his people at the very time when they were completing the sum of his misfortunes!

What Louis XVI. could not effect, we will accomplish.

But though plans of reform may be conceived in the midst of confusion, they can only be executed in the bosom of tranquility: To replace upon its ancient basis the constitution of the kingdom, to give it its primitive impulse, to put all its parts in motion, to correct the vices which had crept into the administration of public affairs, is the work of peace. Religious worship must be re-established, the hydra of anarchy destroyed, the regal authority restored to all its rights, before we can execute our intentions of opposing abuses of all kinds with invincible firmness, of seeking them with diligence, and proscribing them with decision.

The implacable tyrants, who hold you in subjection, alone retard that happy moment. They do not attempt to deny that the time of illusion is past; and that you feel all the weight of their ignorance, their crimes, and their depredations. But those fraudulent promises, of which you are no longer the dupes, are succeeded by the read of punishment which they alone have deserved: After having robbed you of your property, they represent us to you as an enraged avenger, who means to deprive you of life, the only good that you now have left. Dismayed by the reproaches of their conscience, they wish to make you partake of their fate, that they may roset by your despair; they endeavour to inspire you by false alarms, that they may be able to quiet their own apprehensions: But, know the heart of your Sovereign, and leave to him the task of preserving you from the machinations of your enemies.

We shall not only forbear to magnify

errors into crimes, but crimes themselves, which have originated in error, we shall be ever ready to pardon. All Frenchmen who, abjuring pernicious opinions, shall throw themselves at the feet of the throne, will be received: All Frenchmen, who have only become criminal in consequence of being misled, far from finding in us an inflexible Judge, will discover a compassionate Father; those who, in the midst of revolt, have preserved their fidelity—those who, by an heroic sacrifice, have become the companions of our exile, and our associates in misfortune; those who have already shaken off the bandage of illusion, and the yoke of revolt; those who, still retained by a cruel perseverance, shall hasten to return to reason and to duty—shall all be treated as our children. If one part of these have preserved their character and their rights by unshaken fidelity, the other part have recovered them by a salutary repentance; and they shall all share in our affection. We are Frenchmen—a title, which the crimes of a few individuals can no more degrade, than the enormities of the Duke of Orleans can pollute the blood of Henry the Fourth. This title, which was ever dear to us, will also render us dear to those who bear it.

Who would have ventured to believe, that perfidy and rebellion could ever have infected that army which was first the support of the throne, and was at all times devoted to honour, and to their Sovereign? Their successes have proved, that courage is never to be extinguished in the heart of a Frenchman; but how many tears ought you to shed over those fatal successes! they have been the principle of the general oppression; they have constituted the support, and increased the audacity of your execrable tyrants—they are the instruments employed by the hand of God for the chastisement of France: What soldier is there, who will not, when he returns to his home, find the still bloody traces of those calamities which his victories have occasioned? But the French army cannot long remain the enemy of its King. Since it has preserved its ancient valour, it will resume its primitive virtue; since honour is not extinguished in its bosom, it will follow her dictates; it will listen to her voice. Soon, we doubt not, the cry of *Vive la Roi!* will be substituted for the clamours of sedition; soon will the army return, submissive and faithful, to re-establish our throne; to expiate, at our feet, even its own glory, and to read in

in our looks oblivion of past errors, and pardon of past crimes.

We might let justice take her course against the criminal authors of the people's errors, against the chiefs and instigators of the revolts; and perhaps we ought so to do—though how could we palliate the irreparable injury which they have done to France?

But there are crimes (why can they not be effaced from our recollection, and from the memory of man!) There are crimes, the atrocity of which exceeds the bounds of royal clemency.

In that horrid sitting, in which the subjects had the audacity to bring their king to trial, all the members who sat as judges were accomplices in the crime. But we are still willing to believe, that those whose votes were calculated to save his sacred head from the parricidal axe, were only induced to mix with his assassins by their desire to preserve his life; and that motive may suffice to ensure their pardon. But those miscreants, whose sacrilegious tongues dared to pronounce the fatal sentence; all those who co-operated in, and were the direct and immediate instruments of his death; the members of that tribunal of blood, which, after having given the capital the signal, and set it the example of judicial massacres, crowned their atrocious deeds by sending their Queen to the scaffold, a Queen still more exalted in her prison, than upon her throne—a princess whom Heaven had formed to be the finished model of every virtue!—all these monsters, whom posterity will never name without horror, are devoted, by the general wish of the French, to the punishment which their crimes deserve.

That sentiment which leads us to confine the vengeance of the law within such narrow bounds, is a certain pledge to you, that we will never tolerate any acts of private revenge: Therefore, dismiss every apprehension which the idea of being exposed to such revenge may have excited.

The faithful princes of our House have the same principles, the same affections, and the same views with ourself: You are as dear to them as to us.

Those Frenchmen who have remained among their countrymen, to set them an example of unshaken fidelity, will only pity those who have not had the resolution to imitate their conduct; and that unchangeable virtue which they have opposed to the torrent of corruption, will not be debased by criminal animosity.

These Ministers of a God of Peace,

who have only fled from the violence of persecution, to preserve your religious faith, filled with the zeal that enlightens, with that charity which forgives, will teach, as well by their practice as their precepts, oblivion of injuries, and the love of their enemies: Could you possibly fear that they would tarnish the immortal splendour which their generous conduct, and the blood of so many martyrs have reflected on the Gallican church?

Our magistrates, who have ever been distinguished for their integrity in the administration of justice, will set an example of obedience to the laws, whose ministers they are; inaccessible to the passions which it is their duty to repress, they will, by a due exertion of impartial firmness, give effect to those sentiments with which clemency inspires us.

The Nobility, who have only left their country, the better to defend it; who have only drawn their swords, in the firm persuasion that they were fighting for France, and not against it; who offer you assistance, even at the time when duty compels them to fight you; who oppose to the attacks of calumny, their firmness in adversity, intrepidity in battle, humanity in the moment of victory, and their invincible attachment to the principles of honour: Those Nobles, against whom every effort is made to excite your hatred, will not forget that they are destined to enlighten, to assist, to support the people; they will place their glory in their magnanimity; they will ennoble the numerous sacrifices they have made by the sacrifice of their resentment; and that class of emigrants, who are their inferiors in birth, though their equals in virtue, those worthy Frenchmen, whose fidelity is the more deserving of praise, from the additional temptations which they had to resist, would, if it were necessary, offer themselves to you as pledges for the sincerity of those generous sentiments which they have so often witnessed. Who would dare to inflict vengeance, when the King forgives?

But the mercy which will signalize the first days of our reign will be invariably united with firmness; that love of our subjects which leads us to be indulgent teaches us to be just.—We shall forgive without regret, those men, criminal as they are, who have led the people astray; but we shall treat with inexorable rigour all those who may hereafter endeavour to seduce them from their duty. We will open our arms to those rebels, who may

e induced by repentance to return to us; ut if any of them should persist in rebellion, they will find that our indulgence will stop at the limits which justice precribes, and that force will reduce those whom kindness has proved inadequate to attach to us.

That throne which the revolution has twice deprived of its lawful sovereign, is not to me an object of ambition or enjoyment. Alas! still smoking with the blood of our family, and wholly encompassed with ruins, it can promise us nothing but sorrowful recollections, labours, and pains. But Providence orders us to ascend it; and it is our duty to obey. We are called thither by our rights; and we know how to defend them; we may there be able to promote the happiness of France; and that motive gives us courage to proceed. If we should be reduced to the necessity of conquering our country, considering in the justice of our cause, and in the zeal of true Frenchmen, we will advance to the conquest, with indefatigable perseverance and undaunted courage: We will advance to the conquest, should it be necessary, through the cohorts of rebels, and the poignards of assassins. The God of St Louis, that God whom we call to witness the purity of our intentions, will be our guide and our support.

But no: We shall not be reduced to the necessity of using arms against deluded subjects—No: To themselves alone, to their regret, to their love, shall we be indebted for the re-establishment of our throne; and the mercy of Heaven, moved by their tears, will make religion once more flourish in the empire of the Most Christian Kings.

This pleasing hope revives our heart. Misfortune has removed the veil which was placed before your eyes; the harsh lessons of experience have taught you to regret the advantages which you have lost. Already do the sentiments of religion, which shew themselves with *éclat* in all

the provinces of the kingdom, present to our sight, the image of the glorious ages of the church. Already does the impulse of your hearts, which brings you back to your king, declare that you feel the want of being governed by a father.

But it is not enough to form barren wishes; decisive resolutions must be adopted: It is not enough to groan beneath the yoke of your oppressors; you must assist in shaking it off. Show the world, how the French, restored to their senses, can efface faults, in the commission of which their hearts were not concerned. Prove, that as Henry the Great has transmitted to us, with his blood, his love of his people, so are you also the descendants of that people, one part of whom, always faithful to his cause, fought to restore him to his throne; and the other part, abjuring a momentary error, bathed his feet with the tears of repentance: Remember, that you are the grandsons of the conquerors of Ivry and Fontenoy.

And you, invincible heroes, whom God has appointed to restore the altar and the throne, and whose mission has been attested by a multitude of prodigies: You, whose pure and triumphant hands have, in the heart of France, kept alive the torch of faith, and honour's sacred fire: You, who have been the constant objects of our affection, and in whose labours we have been incessantly anxious to share; who were always our consolation and our hope: Illustrious Catholic and royal armies, worthy models for all Frenchmen to imitate, receive this testimony of your Sovereign's satisfaction: Never will he forget your services, your courage, the integrity of your principles, and your unshaken fidelity.

Given in the month of July, in the year of grace one thousand seven hundred and ninety-five, and first of our reign.

LOUIS.

REVIEW OF NEW BOOKS.

A View of the Causes and Progress of the French Revolution. By John Moore, M. D. Two Vols. 8vo. 14s. Boards. Robinsens.

THE Revolution which took place in France in the year 1789, was one of those events, which no observation, nor even the utmost latitude of conjecture, could, a

very few years before, have represented as probable.

To account for it therefore, to exhibit it as the effect of a series of causes, operating in progression, and often in conjunction, is an attempt which naturally excites curiosity; and that curiosity will be gratified in no small degree by the work before

fore us, written by the author of those *Journals* which have already been so well received by the public, and which will be, with no less avidity, resorted to in after-times, as *Memoires pour servir d' l' Histoire*.

THE following account of the tricks employed to secure the applause of the galleries, is curious and interesting.

"As a matter of curiosity, it may not be improper to give some account of a manœuvre which was of so much importance in the Revolution, and which I received from those who were fully acquainted with the manner in which the galleries were disciplined, at the period when that kind of tactic was brought to the greatest perfection; and that there may be no need of returning to the subject, I shall insert it here, though not the precise part of this narrative in which, according to method, it should be placed.

The galleries of the National Assembly being open to people of every description, and filled by the first comers, it will be readily believed that in such a city as Paris, nine-tenths of the audience were incapable of understanding the debates. Those parts of the speeches, therefore, which they most admired, and at which they thundered their loudest peals of applause, were not precisely what Longinus or Mr Burke would have selected as examples of the sublime or beautiful. Every speaker, who had not the misfortune of being thought a Royalist, who had a tolerably strong voice, who interspersed his discourse with abuse of Aristocrats, Emigrants, and Sovereign Princes, who made frequent allusion to the Sovereignty of the People, and who, no matter how they were introduced, often pronounced with emphasis, the words *La Nation*, *Liberté*, and *Egalité*, was certain of the applause of the galleries.

Certain Deputies of the Court party having remarked the efficacy of these words, sometimes had the address to intermingle them so successfully with their harangues, as to draw loud applause from those who, if they had comprehended the tendency of the reasoning, would have hissed them without mercy.

As the audience were so apt to be misled by their ears, it was thought proper to engage their eyes as an auxiliary to their understanding; and men were employed to throw out signals indicating whom and when they should applaud or censure.

A member of the Assembly was sometimes employed to make those signals, which were understood by only one or

two persons in the galleries, who by a similar mode communicated their import to others.

The usual signals were, the handkerchief hanging half out of the pocket, sometimes out of the right, sometimes out of the left; the hat held in the hand in a particular manner, or with the national cockade uppermost; rubbing the eyes, or the nose, or the ear. All these had their particular meanings, with a variety of other signs, which may be easily conceived; each of which denoted the nature of the explosion required, whether for approbation or disapprobation.

To secure the majority, it was necessary to have about a hundred and fifty persons in each of the two galleries. There were also one leader and five subalterns in each gallery. The leaders only were acquainted with the signal from the hall. This they immediately communicated by a different one to the ten subalterns, who directly began their marks of applause or censure, in which they were followed by all the mercenaries whom they had previously engaged, and their loud clappings generally excited those of all the people in the galleries.

The common mercenaries were acquainted with the subalterns only, and precisely followed their example, whether they clapped or hooted. It was left to the subalterns to engage their followers; but they were often unacquainted with each other, and in confidential correspondence only with the leader, who informed them, previous to every sitting, of the signals they were to follow. The two leaders were not always known to each other, and both were entirely unacquainted with those who originally employed the person who gave signals from the hall.

The wages of the common followers were from forty sols to three livres each sitting. The subalterns were paid at the rate of ten livres, and the leaders at that of fifty.

When an important question was to be debated, the galleries were always in the pay of one party or the other; and sometimes each party had the usual number of their mercenaries on duty there; which never failed to occasion a great deal of noise, and a violent contest between the applauders and the hooters.

It sometimes happened also, that a number of the common hirelings deceived the subalterns, and took money from those of both parties; in which case neither was well served, all was confusion and doubt.

and the real sentiments of the *Peuple Souverain* seemed as ambiguous as the will of the gods announced by the oracle of Delphos.

From this account a pretty just estimate may be made, of the value of the applause or censure of that portion of the Sovereign people, who were usually seated in the galleries of the National Assembly, after it was removed to the capital, and which continued to be one of the most powerful engines of the revolution, until the time that Robespierre established the guillotine in lieu of all the rest."

From Vol. II. we select the following reflections, subjoined to our author's account of the failure of the King's escape from Paris:—

"WHAT rendered the failure of M. le Bouille's plan more vexatious, as well as more surprising is, that almost all the difficulties were fortunately surmounted, and it was on the point of succeeding when it was blasted. By much the greatest difficulty was to get the Royal Family clear out of the Thuilleries and Louvre, at a time when there was so great a suspicion of their intending to escape, and so many persons placed near them, merely for the purpose of watching their conduct: and next to this it was most difficult to get them out of Paris. These, however, were happily accomplished; but still there was great reason to dread, that some of the party would be known by the people at the post-houses near the capital. That also was happily avoided; and they arrived without creating the least suspicion, not only to such a distance as infinitely diminished the chance of being known by the people at the post-houses, but also at a part of the country where such a number of troops were stationed for their protection, as, it might have been thought, would have prevented them from being stopped, even although they should have been known. It seems likewise surprising, that a project so well combined, and the execution of which was entrusted to chosen men, mostly of the military profession, and whose interest, honour, and lives were all strongly involved in its success, should have been frustrated by men, unconnected with and unknown to each other, who had no particular interest in the matter. What renders this still more remarkable is, that the natural inclination of the heart is to assist those who are obliged to fly, or conceal themselves to save their lives, and to consider those who betray them as worthless men. The sup-

posed guilt of the fugitive will not save their betrayers from the imputation. They will be put on a footing with the odious and despicable class of spies and informers which certain governments employ—a set of wretches who, despised even by those who hire them, attend coffee-houses and public meetings, on purpose to catch unguarded expressions, to pervert and to betray. In vain do such characters endeavour to screen themselves from hatred, by pleading their utility, and the support they give to government. These pleas may be urged with more force in favour of hangmen, but cannot render the profession less disgraceful.

The bias of the human heart to assist the unfortunate, who are flying to save their lives, is strongest when the fugitives are of a tender age, the weaker sex, or of royal rank. All those motives were combined on the present occasion.

Of the great number of persons of both sexes, who were privy to the concealment and escape of Charles II. after the battle of Worcester, several of whom discovered the King by accident, and without having been entrusted with the secret, it is probable that some were no great friends to royalty, yet every one was faithful and zealous to assist the unhappy Prince in his escape, although death was denounced against all who concealed him, and a great reward proclaimed to those who should arrest him. Thirty thousand pounds of reward was offered by Government to any one who should deliver up the Prince Pretender, or give information where he was concealed, when he was lurking in the Highlands of Scotland after the battle of Culloden. The wealth of the Indies would not have bribed the poorest Highlander in Scotland, to have done what would have rendered him, in the eyes of his countrymen, and in his own, for ever infamous. And many who were enemies to the cause of that unfortunate person, rejected the idea of stopping him in his flight, or betraying him into the hands of his pursuers.

It will be said, that the cases are different, and it must be acknowledged that they are so. In the two last-mentioned, certain death attended the fugitives if stopped; which was not to be apprehended in the other. Nobody could have stopped Charles the Second or the young Pretender from a good motive; their armies was dispersed, and there was no reason for preventing their escape, except to have them put to death, and to get the reward.

Louis, it will be said, was flying to raise a civil war, and to plunge the nation again into slavery. Yet, after every allowance of this kind, it will be thought that humane and well-disposed villages would have been more affected by the afflictions of the Royal Family, than by such remote consequences. They saw the King and Queen in an agony of dread at the thoughts of being detained, which it might have been expected would have damped the inclination to arrest and carry them back to Paris. The fact was, it did not: the whole country shewed great eagerness and activity to both; which is a strong proof of the mistake of those who strenuously asserted, that however much the Revolution might be liked by the Parisians, it was hated by the people at large. And the disposition of the inhabitants of this particular part of France might have indicated to the Parisians, who invaded it by the same quarter soon after, in the hopes of being joined and assisted by the natives, what kind of junction and assistance they had reason to expect.

"It was imagined that the preventing the escape of the Royal Family would have precluded many evils which otherwise were likely to happen. It is hardly possible, however, to conceive, that more mischief and misery could have taken place in any supposable event than has actually happened. The person, indeed, to whom the most dreadful portion of those calamities is to be imputed, was a member of the constituent assembly; but his influence there was small, and there was little probability that such a pale, emaciated, weakly being as Robespierre, was to become the giant of the revolution, and have it in his power to gratify a thirst for blood, as insatiable as that attributed to any monster of the same race recorded in history or fable."

Letters, containing a Sketch of the Politics of France, from May 31. 1793, till July 28. 1794, and of the Scenes which have passed in the Prisons of Paris. By Helen Maria Williams. 2 Vols. 12mo. 7s. Robinsons.

EVERY thing that relates to the terrible and afflicting scenes which have disfigured the Revolution in France, has a double claim upon the attention of the Public, as it involves the dearest interests of humanity, both in a political and moral point of view. Miss Williams appears to have been, from an involuntary detention by the cruelty of Robespierre, but too well qualified to describe the scenes here ex-

hibited. The following short extracts are worthy of attention:—

"Madame Lachabeaussiere, in consequence of a malignant denunciation made against her by her son-in-law, was not only dragged to prison, but placed in a dungeon in close confinement till the moment arrived when she was to appear before the Tribunal. Her daughter, Madame Maleffi, who was already confined in another prison, procured leave to be transferred to that where her mother was immured, whom by tears and supplications she obtained permission to see. Madame Lachabeaussiere was taken out of her dungeon, and led to her daughter, who flew towards her, and, throwing her arms round her neck, remained a long time pressing her mother to her bosom, and without power to articulate a word. After this melancholy interview, Madame Lachabeaussiere was led back to her dungeon. Her situation affected her daughter so deeply that she became bereft of her reason. Sometimes she took up her needlework for a few moments; then throwing it aside, rose with precipitation, and flew along the galleries of the prison, till she reached her mother's cell. She usually seated herself at the door, and listened attentively: when she could hear nothing, she used to weep bitterly, and repeat again and again, in a tone of despair, "Oh, my mother! Oh, my tender, my unfortunate mother!" She often remained many hours together, seated upon the stone floor, and she was in a state of pregnancy. Her hair hung dishevelled over her shoulders, her eye seemed bent on vacancy, her cheeks were sometime flushed with deep red, and sometimes of a deadly paleness, and she was often seized with convulsive faintings. Every day she carried the greatest portion of her food to her mother, who, without this succour, would often have wanted sufficient nourishment for her support. It is soothing to add, that Madame Lachabeaussiere was snatched from death, by the fall of the tyrant, and that her tender and virtuous daughter is restored to reason."

We are favoured with a very extraordinary anecdote respecting Robespierre, during the trial of the Queen.

"A curious account of the evidence in support of these charges, and the effect which her behaviour produced upon Robespierre, is given by Vilate, a young man of the Revolutionary Tribunal. The scene passed, during the trial, at a tavern near the Thuilleries, where he was in-

ted to dine with Robespierre, Barrere, and St Just. "Seated around the table," he says, "in a close and retired room, they asked me to give them some leading features of the evidence on the trial of the Austrian. I did not forget that expostulation of insulted nature when, Hebert accusing Antoniette of having committed the most shocking crime, she turned with dignity towards the audience, and said, 'I appeal to the conscience and feelings of every mother present, to declare if there be one amongst them who does not shudder at the idea of such horrors.' Robespierre, struck with this answer as by an electrical stroke, broke his plate with his fork. 'That blockhead, Hebert!' cried he, 'as if it were not enough that she was really a Messalina, he must make her an Agrippina also, and furnish her with the triumph of exciting the sympathy of the public in her last moments.'"

A View of the Evidences of Christianity. In Three Parts. Part I. Of the direct Historical Evidence of Christianity, and wherein it is distinguished from the Evidence alleged for other Miracles. Part II. Of the Auxiliary Evidences of Christianity. Part III. A brief Consideration of some popular Objections. By William Paley, M. A. Archdeacon of Carlisle. 3 vols. 12mo. 10s. 6d. sewed. *Faulder.*

MR Paley begins his work with a relation of Mr Hume's celebrated argument against miracles—that no human testimony can in any case render them credible. As no objection against revelation is ever, perhaps, made a more general impression among philosophers than this, and as Mr Paley has been particularly successful in his reply to it, we shall select this passage as a specimen.

The principle on which Mr Hume's objection professes to be founded, is—conclude this; that

"It is contrary to experience that a miracle should be true, but not contrary to experience that testimony should be false."

"Now there appears a small ambiguity in the terms 'experience,' and in phrases 'contrary to experience,' or 'contradicting experience,' which it may be necessary to remove in the first place. Strictly speaking, the narrative of a miracle is, then, only contrary to experience, when the fact is related to have existed at a time and place, at which time and place, being present, did not perceive it to

exist; as if it should be asserted, that in a particular room, and at a particular hour of a certain day, a man was raised from the dead, in which room, and at the time specified, we, being present and looking on, perceived no such event to have taken place. Here the assertion is contrary to experience properly so called; and this is a contrariety which no evidence can surmount. It matters nothing, whether the fact be of a miraculous nature or not. But although this be the experience, and the contrariety, which Archbishop Tillotson alleged in the quotation with which Mr Hume opens his essay, it is certainly not that experience, nor that contrariety, which Mr Hume himself intended to object. And, short of this, I know no intelligible signification which can be affixed to the term 'contrary to experience,' but one, viz. that of not having ourselves experienced any thing similar to the thing related, or such things not being generally experienced by others. I say not 'generally,' for to state concerning the fact in question, that no such thing was ever experienced, or that universal experience is against it, is to assume the subject of the controversy.

"Now the improbability which arises from the want (for this properly is a want, not a contradiction), of experience, is only equal to the probability there is, that if the thing were true, we should experience things similar to it, or that such things would be generally experienced. Suppose it then to be true, that miracles were wrought upon the first promulgation of christianity, when nothing but miracles could decide its authority, is it certain that such miracles would be repeated so often, and in so many places, as to become objects of general experience? Is it a probability approaching to certainty? Is it a probability of any great strength or force? Is it such as no evidence can encounter? and yet this probability is the exact converse, and therefore the exact measure of the improbability which arises from the want of experience, and which Mr Hume represents as invincible by human testimony."

"It is not like alleging a new law of nature, or a new experiment in natural philosophy, because when these are related, it is expected that, under the same circumstances, the same effect will follow, the want of a corresponding experience negatives the history. But to expect concerning a miracle that it should succeed upon repetition, is to expect that which would make it cease to be a miracle, which

is contrary to its nature as such, and would totally destroy the use and purpose for which it was wrought.

"The force of experience as an objection to miracles is founded in the presumption, either that the course of nature is invariable, or that, if it be ever varied, variations will be frequent and general. Has the necessity of this alternative been demonstrated? Permit us to call the course of nature the agency of an intelligent Being, and is there any reason for judging this state of the case to be probable? Ought we not rather to expect, that such a Being, upon occasions of peculiar importance, may interrupt the order which he had appointed, yet that such occasions should return seldom; that these interruptions consequently should be confined to the experience of a few; that the want of it, therefore, in many, should be matter neither of surprise nor objection?

"But, as a continuation of the argument from experience, it is said, that, when we advance accounts of miracles, we assign effects without causes, or we attribute effects to causes inadequate to the purpose, or to causes of the operation of which we have no experience. Of what causes, we may ask, and of what effects does the objection speak? If it be answered that, when we ascribe the cure of the palsy to a touch, of blindness to the appointing of the eyes with clay, or the raising of the dead to a word, we lay ourselves open to this imputation; we reply, that we ascribe no such effects to such causes. We perceive no virtue or energy in these things more than in other things of the same kind. They are merely signs to connect the miracle with its end. The effect we ascribe simply to the volition of the Deity; of whose existence and power, not to say of whose presence and agency, we have previous and independent proof. We have therefore all we seek for in the works of rational agents, a sufficient power and an adequate motive. In a word, once believe that there is a God, and miracles are not incredible.

"Mr Hume states the case of miracles to be a contest of opposite improbabilities; that is to say, a question whether it be more improbable that the miracle should be true, or the testimony false; and this I think a fair account of the controversy. But herein I remark a want of argumentative justice, that, in describing the improbability of miracles, he suppresses all those circumstances of extenuation which result from our knowledge of the

existence, power, and disposition of the Deity, his concern in the creation, the end answered by the miracle, the importance of that end, and its subserviency to the plan pursued in the works of nature. As Mr Hume has represented the question, miracles are alike incredible to him who is previously assured of the constant agency of a Divine Being, and to him who believes that no such Being exists in the universe. They are equally incredible, whether related to have been wrought upon occasions the most deserving, and for purposes the most beneficial, or for no assignable end whatever, or for an end confessedly trifling or pernicious. This surely cannot be a correct statement. In adjusting also the other side of the balance, the strength and weight of testimony, this author has provided an answer to every possible accumulation of historical proof, by telling us, that we are not obliged to explain how the story or the evidence arose. Now I think we *are* obliged, not perhaps to show, by positive accounts, how it did, but by a probable hypothesis how it might so happen. The existence of the testimony is a phenomenon. The truth of the fact solves the phenomenon. If we reject this solution, we ought to have some other to rest in; and none, even by our adversaries, can be admitted, which is not consistent with the principles that regulate human affairs and human conduct at present, or which makes men *then* to have been a different kind of beings from what they are now.

"But the short consideration which, independently of every other, convinces me that there is no solid foundation in Mr Hume's conclusion, is the following: When a theorem is proposed to a mathematician, the first thing he does with it is to try it upon a simple case; and, if it produce a false result, he is sure that there must be some mistake in the demonstration. Now, to proceed in this way with what may be called Mr Hume's theorem. If twelve men, whose probity and good sense I had long known, should seriously and circumstantially relate to me an account of a miracle wrought before their eyes, and in which it was impossible that they should be deceived; if the governor of the country, hearing a rumour of this account, should call these men into his presence, and offer them a short proposal, either to confess the imposture, or submit to be tied up to a gibbet; if they should refuse, with one voice, to acknowledge that there existed any falsehood or impos-

ture in the case; if this threat were communicated to them separately, yet with no different effect; if it was at last executed; if I myself saw them, one after another, consenting to be racked, burnt, or strangled, rather than give up the truth of their account: still, if Mr Hume's rule be my guide, I am not to believe them. Now, I undertake to say, that there exists not a sceptic in the world who would not believe them, or who would defend such incredulity."

Introduction to the New Testament. By Professor Michaelis of Gottingen. Translated by Herbert March, B. D. Cambridge. 8vo. 3 vols. 18s. *Johnson.*

WE select two short extracts to give some faint idea of this work.

OF St Paul's character as a writer our author says—"The writings of St John and St Paul discover marks of an original genius, that no imitation can ever attain, which always betrays itself by the very labour exerted to cover the deception; and if we consider attentively the various qualities that compose the extraordinary character of the latter Apostle, we shall find it to be such, as no art could ever imitate. His mind overflows with sentiment, yet he never loses sight of his principal object, but hurried on by the rapidity of thought, discloses frequently in the middle, a conclusion to be made only at the end. To a profound knowledge of the Old Testament, he joins the acuteness of philosophical wisdom, which he displays in applying and expounding the sacred writings; and his explanations are, therefore, sometimes so new and unexpected, that superficial observers might be tempted to suppose them erroneous. The fire of his genius, and his inattention to style, occasion frequently a twofold obscurity, he being often too concise to be understood, except by those to whom he immediately wrote; and not seldom on the other hand so full of his subject, as to produce long and difficult parentheses, and a repetition of the same word even in different senses. With a talent for irony and satire he unites the most refined sensibility, and tempers the severity of his censures by expressions of tenderness and affection; nor does he ever forget, in the vehemence of his zeal, the rules of modesty and decorum. He is a writer, in short, of so singular and wonderful a composition, that it would be difficult to find a rival. That truly sensible and sagacious philosopher Locke was of the same opi-

nion, and contended that St Paul was without an equal."

Some Divines, in order to remove the dissonance alleged in the evangelical historians, have contended, that St Mark and St Luke were not divinely inspired. On this subject our author argues as follows:—"Though the Gospels of Mark and Luke were not inspired, they would retain their real excellence, and remain indispensable to every Christian. If St Luke had not recorded events, which are unnoticed by the other Evangelists, we should have been ignorant of many important articles in the history of Christ, and that of John the Baptist. Even the commencement of his ministry, and the year of his death, could without the Gospel of St Luke be determined with no precision. His Acts of the Apostles is one of the best written historical books, either of the Old or New Testament; and if we had been deprived of this document, we should not only have remained without a knowledge of the rise and progress of the primitive church, a matter of great consequence in determining the truth of religion, but without the means of explaining the Epistles of St Paul, on which the Acts of the Apostles throw the clearest light. Could therefore any one demonstrate, that St Luke wrote without inspiration, and simply as a careful historian according to the plan which he proposes in his preface, I should still read his Gospel, and Acts of the Apostles with the same attention as at present; and we should have the particular advantage of being freed from difficulties, which are almost insurmountable. The chief historical objections which are drawn from profane authors have respect to St Luke; and if we can resolve to abandon the inspiration of his writings, as well as those of St Mark, we shall essentially serve the cause of our religion, and disarm our adversaries at once, by depriving them of that pretext, to deny the truth of Christianity, which they derive from contradictions not wholly to be removed."

An Antiquarian Romance, endeavouring to mark a Line, by which the most ancient People, and the Processions of the earliest Inhabitation of Europe, may be investigated. Some Remarks on Mr Whitaker's Criticisms annexed. By Goyenor Pownall. 8vo. 5s. boards. *Nichols.*

WE shall present our readers with the following account, from this work, of some Pikiish navigations:

"THE

"THE ships in which they made these excursions were navigated both by sails and oars: the least, which one reads of, carried twelve rowers, and as many fighting men: others an hundred, and some one hundred and fifty. They generally made their expeditions with a number of these as a fleet.

"One objection opposing itself to these long voyages arises from the idea of the victualling; but this we have obviated. Another objection against those voyages across the open sea, beyond the sight of land, from Scandinavia and the Baltic, a passage of at least seven days in their time, arises from the difficulty of conceiving how it was possible for these navigators to set and keep their course: an answer to that objection arises from the fact, that they did this *by the flight of birds*. It is almost unnecessary to state, that birds of passage cross the German ocean twice annually, from the Continent to and from the British isles. Founded on this observation, these navigators framed their course, in taking their departure, from the course which they had observed these birds to take at their emigration. They took with them on board several birds, sometimes hawks, but generally ravens. When having made some progress in this course, and out of sight of land, if they were in any doubt of, or wished to set their course to the point where the land lay, they let fly one of these birds; these, after mounting high aloft in the air, always took their course to land, and so became their pilots; following whose line of flight, the navigators steered their course. The following narrative supports this: Flocco, an Orcadian, setting out on a voyage to discover Iceland, took with him three ravens. In taking his departure from the Orcades, he set his course north; after being out at sea, he let fly one of his ravens; this returned back to the Orcades: he still persevered in his course, and let fly a second; this returned to the vessel: still persisting, he let fly the third; this went off directly north, and never returned; Flocco followed this course, and arrived at land. This navigator acquired, from this measure, perhaps a novelty to the people of the Orcades, the surname of Raf'na-Flocco. This use of the pilot-raven, common to the Danes and navigators from the Baltic, gives the reason of their taking the raven for their standard.

"There is another story of one of these adventurers, who, when out at sea, in the German ocean, and off the English coast,

let fly a hawk, who made directly for the land, either Suffolk and Norfolk, as now called. This navigator steered after this his pilot, his course, and fell in with the land. He pretended only to follow his hawk, and to recover it; but his real design was to spy the land."

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

LONDON.

A Pedestrian Tour through North Wales; in a Series of Letters. By J. Hucks, B. A. 12mo. 2s. 6d. boards. *Debrett.*—This pedestrian tour will be read with amusement, if not with instruction. It throws some agreeable light on the manners of the Welsh; who, like most mountaineers, retain a simplicity and antiqueness of character, towards which it is gratifying to turn from the artificial grimace of a too exquisite civilization. The author thus sums up his impressions:

"Upon the whole, I have been as much charmed with the manners of the people, as with the country which they inhabit; there is a boldness and originality in all their actions, which marked the conduct, and characterized the features of their ancestors. A love of liberty and independence is implanted by nature in their breasts, and is cherished into maturity on their mountains and sea-coasts by a hardy and desultory manner of life. With respect to hospitality, they still preserve their original character; the manner of it is undoubtedly much altered, it is less magnificent, but more pleasing; the stranger is not conducted into a noble hall, and placed at the right hand of the chief; no bards attend with the songs of times that are past; the walls are no longer hung with the massy spears of departed heroes, or decorated with the spoils of a vanquished enemy; the conch does not sound to war, nor is the bossy shield struck as the signal to meet the threatening foe. Strange ferocious manners were blended with the hospitality of those days; but, happily for mankind, such barbarous features of uncivilized ages are at length every where humanized into more refined and social enjoyments. Whether society has not arrived at an excess of refinement; whether a great degree of refinement is not the parent of vice and corruption; and if so, whether an age of barbarity, with honesty and virtue, or an age of refinement, with effeminacy, vice, and corruption, is most detirable, or most calculated to produce the immediate and eternal happiness of mankind? I leave to be determined by those who have leisure and inclination to consider with attention so abstracted a subject."

The War Elegies of Tyrtæus imitated: and addressed to the People of Great Britain. With some Observations on the Life and Poems of Tyrtæus.

Gyrtaeus. By Henry James Pye, Esq; 8vo. 1s. 6d. *Cadell & Davies.*

The History of Great Britain, connected with the Chronology of Europe, with Notes, &c. containing Anecdotes of the times, lives of the earned, and specimens of their works. Vol. I. Part II. From the deposition and death of Richard II. to the accession of Edward VI. By James Petit Andrews, F. A. S. 4to. 11. 1s. boards. *Cadell, jun. & Davies.*

Fragments of Politics and History. By M. Mercier. Translated from the French. 8vo. 2 vols. 14s. boards. - *Murray.*

Geiriadur Cymraeg a Saesneg. A Welsh and English Dictionary; compiled from the Laws, History, Poetry, Bardism, Proverbs, and other monuments of the knowledge and learning of the ancient Britons; with numerous and select quotations to elucidate the meaning of words. To which is prefixed, a Welsh Grammar. By William Owen, F. S. A. 8vo. 7s. boards. *Wilkins.*

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Substance of the Speech of the Right Hon. H. Dundas, in the House of Commons, June 16. 1793, on opening the East India Budget. 8vo. 1s. *Debrett.*

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tity and proportion of mechanic power necessary to be employed in giving different degrees of velocity to heavy bodies from a state of rest. Also new fundamental experiments upon the collision of bodies. With five plates of machines. By the late Mr John Smeaton, F. R. S. 8vo. 4s. 6d. boards. *Taylor.*

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Tales of Instruction and Amusement; Written for the use of young persons. By Miss Mitchell. 12mo. 2 vols. 6s. bound. *Newberry.*

An Historical and Critical Inquiry into the Excellence and Character of Saint George, Patron of England, of the Order of the Garter, and of the Antiquarian Society; in which the Assertions of Edward Gibbon, Esq; History of Decline and Fall, cap. 23; and of certain other modern writers concerning this Saint are discussed; in a Letter addressed to the Right Honourable George Earl of Leicester, President of the Antiquarian Society. By the Rev. J. Milner, F. S. A. 8vo. 1s. 6d. *Debrett.*

On the Importance, Utility, and Duty of a Farmer's Life. Preached at Thornville-Royal, Yorkshire, the seat of Colonel Thornton, August 26. 1792; and repeated at the desire of the parish, the Sunday fortnight following. By the Rev. Dr John Truſler. 8vo. 1s. *Owen.*

FOR THE SCOTS MAGAZINE.

ELEGIAC SONNETS.

SONNET FIRST. TO HOPE.

O Heav'n-born HOPE! best friend of Mis'ry's
 child,
 Thou gift transcendent of the Powerson high!
 Oh, deign to visit one, whose heart, despoil'd
 Of ev'ry joy, on thee would still rely!
 Long, long have I beneath life's shades reclin'd,
 And long by fickle Fortune been deceiv'd,
 Yet still thy promis'd sun-shine sooth'd my mind,
 And said'st, "Tomorrow all will be retriev'd."
 Depriv'd of thee? Ah, whither shall I go?
 See! fell Despair with haggard eye appears!
 Oh, save me! save me! but one smile bestow,
 To crush that fiend, and dissipate my fears!
 Ah, let the kind delusion yet be giv'n,
 And bid my languid soul anticipate a heav'n!

SONNET SECOND. TO RESIGNATION.

SUBDU'D by Grief, low at thy injur'd shrine,
 O RESIGNATION! let me humbly fall;
 Nor more shall I at Fate's decrees repine,
 Since thy propitious hand can yield me all!
 The primrose pale, that springs beneath the
 thorn,
 Protected grows from elemental shock,
 While from the cloud-encircled hills are torn
 The lofty cedar and the knotted oak.
 Ev'n so would I, secure from Fortune's frown,
 In life's sequester'd vale unnoticed dwell,
 The gaudy splendour of the world disown,
 And ev'ry lawless gust of passion quell.—
 To prescient Heav'n's omniscient will resign'd,
 In solitude serene I'll more than pleasure find!

SONNET THIRD. TO CONTENTMENT.

BENEATH my lowly roof I'll live at ease,
 Unknown to Avarice and noisome glee,
 There calmly spend the circling year in peace,
 Serene CONTENTMENT! while I dwell with
 thee!
 On Alpine hills behold the sun-burnt hind,
 Remote from Care, amid his flock repose,
 While pleasing dreams of Fancy soothe his mind,
 And gentle Zephyrus around him blows.
 No thought ambitious fires his tranquil soul,
 Nor parsimonious lust of wealth is there;—
 The gifts of Nature all these thoughts controul,
 And for Heav'n's joys, his virtuous mind
 prepare.
 'Tis mild CONTENTMENT that becalms his
 breast;—
 O, then, beneath thy shade with Virtue let me
 rest!

7th Sept. 1795.

U.

ON WILLIAM EARL OF MANSFIELD,

WHO DIED MARCH 1793.

BY B. WALLER, T. C. C.

MADE to engage all hearts, attract all eyes,
 Delight the witty, and instruct the wise,
 With native sweetness to adorn his race,
 Each manly sentiment, each polish'd grace;
 Dear to the Nine, the Muse's better hope,
 And * GLOSTER's Patron and the friend of
 POPE,

See MURRAY drop into the silent tomb,
 Prov'd mortal only by the general doom!
 Oh! greatly virtuous in a land ingrate,
 The polish'd pillar of a sinking state!
 With lips of fire to plead the injur'd cause,
 Correct our judgments, and unravel laws;
 Whose letter'd sense and subtle wit bespoke
 The soul at once of TULLY and of COKE!
 A frame in Nature's happiest mould design'd,
 Like a fair casket to the soul inspir'd,
 Which, spirit-like, ooz'd through peerlessly
 bound,
 Glow'd through each sense, and beam'd a sun-
 shine round!

Whose courteous aspect was the counterpart
 And lively image of a pregnant heart,
 Where spoke at once the Statesman and the Sage,
 And Youth's vivacity, and sense of age!

Such MURRAY was, his country's honest pride,
 Belov'd through life, regreted when he dy'd,
 Enrich'd with all that length of days can give,
 Or make the Great Man's memory to live,
 Without a pang he gently breathes his last,
 Like golden dreams, or visions that are past.
 So droops the Amaranth without decay,
 And in sweet scents exhales itself away.

* Dr William Warburton, Bishop of Gloucester.

THE SORCERESS,
OR WOLFVOLD AND ULLA.

"OH, low he lies; his cold pale cheek
 Lies lifeless on the clay;
 Yet struggling hope—O day spring break
 And lead me on my way.
 "On Denmark's cruel banks, O heaven!
 Thy red wing'd vengeance pour;
 Before my Wolfvold's spear be driven—
 O rise bright morning hour!"
 Thus Ulla wail'd, the fairest maid,
 Of all the Saxon race;
 Thus Ulla wail'd, in nightly shade,
 While tears bedew'd her face.
 When sudden o'er the fir-crown'd hill,
 The full orb'd moon arose;
 And o'er the winding dale so still,
 Her silver radiance flows.
 No more could Ulla's fearful breast,
 Her anxious care delay;
 But deep with hope and fear impact,
 She holds the moonshine way.

She left the bower, and all alone
 She traced the dale so still;
 And sought the cave with rue o'ergrown,
 Beneath the fir-crown'd hill.

Black knares of blasted oak, embound
 With hemlock, fenc'd the cell:
 The dreary mouth, half under ground,
 Yawn'd like the gate of hell.

Soon as the gloomy den she spy'd.
 Cold horror shook her knee;
 And hear, O Prophets, she cry'd,
 A Princess sue to thee.

Aghast she stood: athwart the air,
 The dismal screech-owl flew;
 The fillet round her auburn hair
 Afunder burst in two.

Her robe of softest yellow, glow'd
 Beneath the moon's pale beam;
 And o'er the ground with yew-boughs strew'd,
 Effus'd a golden gleam.

The golden gleam the Sorceress spy'd,
 And in her deepest cell,
 At midnight's magic hour she try'd
 A tomb o'erpowering spell.

When from the cavern's dreary womb,
 Her groaning voice arose,
 "O come, my daughter, fearless come,
 And fearless tell thy woes."

As shakes the bough of trembling leaf,
 When whirlwinds sudden rise:
 As stands aghast the warrior chief,
 When his base army flies.

So shook, so stood, the beauteous maid,
 When from the dreary den,
 A wrinkled hag came forth array'd
 In matted rags obscene.

Around her brows, with hemlock bound,
 Loo'e hung her ash grey hair;
 As from two dreary caves profound
 Her blue flam'd eye-balls glare.

Her skin, of earthy red, appear'd
 Clung round her shoulder bones;
 Like wither'd bark, by light'ning fear'd
 When loud the tempest groans.

A robe of squalid green and blue,
 Her ghostly length array'd,
 A gaping rent, full to the view
 Her furrow'd ribs betray'd.

"And tell my daughter, fearless tell,
 What sorrow brought thee here?
 So may my power thy cares expel,
 And give thee sweetest cheer."

"O Mistress of the powerful spell,
 King Edric's daughter see,
 Northumbria to my father fell,
 And sorrow fell to me.

"My virgin heart Lord Wolfwold won;
 My father on him smil'd:
 Soon as he gain'd Northumbria's throne,
 His pride the youth exil'd.

"Stern Denmark's ravens o'er the seas
 Their gloomy black wings spread,
 And o'er Northumbria's hills and leas,
 Their dreadful squadrons sped.

"Return brave Wolfwold, Edric cried,
 O generous warrior hear!
 My daughter's hand, thy willing bride,
 Awaits thy conquering spear.

"The banish'd youth in Scotland's court,
 Had past the weary year;
 And soon he heard the glad report,
 And soon he grasp'd his spear.

"He left the Scottish dames to weep,
 And wing'd with true love speed,
 Nor day, nor night, he stopt to sleep,
 And soon he cross'd the Tweed.

"With joyful voice, and raptur'd eyes,
 He press'd my willing hand;
 I go my Fair, my Love, he cries,
 To guard thy father's land.

"By Edon's shore in deathful fray,
 The daring foe we meet,
 Ere three short days I trust to lay
 My trophies at thy feet.

"Alas, alas, that time is o'er!
 And three long days beside:
 Yet not a word from Edon's shore,
 Has cheer'd his fearful bride.

"O Mistress of the powerful spell,
 His doubtful fate decide:"—

"And cease, my child, for all is well,"
 The grizly Witch replied,

"Approach my cave, and where I place
 The magic circle, stand
 And fear not aught of ghastly face,
 That glides beneath my wand."

The grizly Witch's powerful charms,
 Then reach the labouring moon,
 And cloudless at the dire alarms,
 She shed her brightest noon.

The pale beam struggled thro' the shade,
 That black'd the caverns womb,
 And in the deepest nook betray'd
 An altar and a tomb.

Around the tomb in mystic lore,
 Were forms of various mien,
 And efts, and foul wing'd serpents, hope
 The altar's base obscene.

Eyeless, a huge and starv'd toad sat
 In corner murk aloof,
 And many a snake and famish'd bat
 Clung to the crevick'd roof.

A fox and vulture's skeletons,
 A yawning rift betrayed;
 And grappling still each other's bones,
 The strife of death displayed.

"And now my child, the Sorceress said,
 Lord Wolfwold's father's grave
 To me shall render up the dead,
 And send him to my cave.

" His skeleton shall hear my spell,
And to the figur'd walls
His hand of bone shall point and tell,
What fate his son befalls."

O cold down Ulla's snow like face,
The trembling sweat drops fell,
And borne by sprights of gliding pace,
The corse approach'd the cell.

And thrice the Witch her magic wand
Wav'd o'er the skeleton;
And slowly at the dread command,
Up rose the arm of bone.

A cloven shield and broken spear,
The finger wander'd o'er,
Then rested on a sable bier
Distain'd with drops of gore.

In ghastly writhes, her mouth so wide,
And black the Sorceress throws,
" And be those signs, my child," she cries,
" Fulfill'd on Wolfswold's foes."

" A happier spell I now shall try;
Attend, my child, attend:
And mark what flames from altar high,
And lowly floor ascend."

" If of the roses softest red,
The blaze shines forth to view,
Then Wolfswold lives—but Hell forbid
The glimmering flame of blue!"

The Witch then rais'd her haggard arm,
And wav'd her wand on high;
And while she spoke the mutter'd charm,
Dark lightning fill'd her eye.

Fair Ulla's knee swift smote the ground;
Her hands aloft were spread,
And every joint as marble bound,
Felt horror's darkest dread.

Her lips ere while so like the rose,
Were now as vi'let pale,
And tumbling in convulsive throes,
Express'd o'erwhelming ail.

Her eyes, ere while so starry bright,
Where living lustre shone,
Were now transform'd to sightless white,
Like eyes of lifeless stone.

And soon the dreadful spell was o'er,
And glimmering to the view,
The quivering flame rose thro' the floor
A flame of ghastly blue.

Behind the altar's livid fire,
Low from the inmost cave,
Young Wolfswold rose in pale attire,
The vestments of the grave.

His eye to Ulla's eye he rear'd,
His cheek was wan as clay,
And half cut thro' his hand appear'd
That beckon'd her away.

Fair Ulla saw the woeful shade,
Her heart struck at her side
And burst—low bow'd her listless head,
And down she sunk and died.

As a specimen of Mickel's Poems, lately published.

O D E,

BY PETER PINDAR, ESQ.

*PETER modestly, delicately, and tenderly, pleads
against the excessive Damages lately given for
certain illegal Liberties in Love-matters.*

A MAN may, in the cold dim eve of life,
By way of sun-shine take a pretty wife,
To warm him as King David did of yore;
Kiss her neat little finger, pat her cheek,
Toy with the snowy beauties of her neck—
No more!

Preventing thus each Rake of flesh and sin
From impudently stepping in.

Thus toying, numbling, chuckling, the old fool,
Who wanteth much the birch of Cupid's school,
Expects his wife, so soft, and so divine,
To fancy every sublunary bliss

And round his neck, her arms with raptur
twine;

Just like the fragrant pea, with blooms so thick,
That curls her tendrils round a rotten stick!

For *him* to raise his hedge, and bar his gate,
Is nat'ral—said is trespass on th' estate:
For who, alas! can sit with silent ease,
And see a neighbour's pig among his peas?

And why should be afraid of horns,
Who married a poor squeal, starv'd cat, for
money?

Heav'n's! what should put the Judge's breech
on thorns?

Where, for the wasps, alas! is Madam's honey?
'Tis sweetness tempts the insects from the skies;
And needeth not a flapper for the flies.

So furious is this Judge against *Crim. Con.*
That poor Adultery is just undone:

Afraid to write, or squeeze, or wink his eye,
Nay, waft the soul's soft wishes on a sigh!

Wo to the wicked *Cornu*-factors now!

Ten, twenty, thirty, forty thousand pounds,
For *him* to pay who milks his neighbour's cow;
Stealing by night so sily to his grounds.

" O 'tis so vile, so wicked an affair!

" Dreadful a neighbour's honour to ensnare—

" Take this dear spouse without his leave, in
" deed!

" What of his bosom steal the tender wife!

" The pigeon to his feet, prolonging life,

" Of sinking age the sweet supporting reed!

" O that the law would make such doings
" death!"

Thus roars the jealous Judge, with thund'ring
breath.

O ! rave not thus with anger pale,

But let thy *fav'rite* Justice hold the scale:

What though we must condemn the smuggled
bliss;

Ten thousand pounds are too much for a life.

* Here is a flagrant error of the Lyric Bard.
It was not a *wife*, but a pair of pretty black-
eyed Hebrew *lasser*, whom the Monarch chose
for his living companions.

MONTHLY REGISTER.

FRANCE.

NATIONAL CONVENTION.

July 17. The Convention proceeded to a discussion. Thibault read the title relative to personal contribution, celibacy, and sumptuary laws. The following articles were adopted:—"I. Every Frenchman enjoying rights and an income, shall pay a personal contribution, in the proportion of five livres, in assignats, for each individual residing in France, and enjoying the rights of citizenship.—II. The simple workmen, who merely subsist by their labour, and whose daily wages do not exceed twenty sous, or ten pounds of bread, are exempted from this contribution. They shall, nevertheless, be allowed to pay it voluntarily.—III. In the number of the contributions are comprehended batchelors, and old maids, living independent of their parents, widowers and widows, possessing a revenue exceeding 365 days of labour, estimated as in the preceding article.—IV. Men and women of more than thirty years, and not married, shall pay a quarter over and above all their personal contributions and sumptuary taxes. The widowers and widows who have children, or who did not become so till after their forty-fifth year, are exempted from this payment."

Doulcet read an official account, dated July 7th, from the National representative Dumas, with the army in Italy. It stated, "that for nineteen days the right column of that army had been incessantly engaged with the very superior forces of the enemy, but had triumphed in these multiplied attacks. On the 17th, however, the post of Col de Terme, having been attacked by the enemy, whose force was three times our number, our troops were obliged to retreat; but, on the following day, the Piedmontese were again driven from the post, with the bayonet, and fled, leaving a great number on the field of battle."—Insertion in the bulletin.

Rebaut, in the name of the committee of public safety, proposed, and the Convention decreed, "That there should be a telegraph established from Paris to Lancau. Many improvements have been made in that machine, which could now work during the night."

27. Tallien ascended the tribune amidst the loudest plaudits—"Representatives," said he, "I come from the banks of the Western Ocean to add new songs

to those of this memorable day, and new laurels to the triumph of the 9th Thermidor.—(Applauses.) Happy, if I shall be able to describe the efforts of our brothers in arms, to ensure success to the cause of liberty and the republic. The committee, in sending us on our mission, charged us to beat the enemy. Our soldiers have conquered.—(Applauses.) The emigrants proclaimed in Vannes, that they came to re-establish order and royalty. They dared to set their foot upon their native soil, but the oracle is accomplished—their native soil has devoured them.—(Applauses.) After having lost by their folly, the advantages of a descent, prepared at so immense an expence, so long announced as a decisive stroke by the English papers, and those who are in their pay, the English government have had the baseness to abandon the victims of their bad faith. Twice the emigrants attempted to cut their way through our columns; the first time our advanced guard alone repulsed them: the second time, on the 28th Messidor, (July 16th,) they came within pistol shot to be slaughtered by our batteries, and if we had had a body of four hundred cavalry, in addition to our force, not one of them would have escaped; but that death would have been too good for traitors—they were destined for the fate of criminals, which they quickly must undergo. (Tallien here gave a description of the peninsula of Quiberon.) "In the situation in which we were placed, continued he, "we saw, that in order to conquer the enemy, and to prevent them from re-embarking, some vigorous step was necessary. A select column had orders to file along the sea-coast, and to scale the fort of Penthièvre, which had been given up to the enemy. This was on the 2d Thermidor, (July 20,) at eleven in the evening. A dreadful shower occasioned some disorder among our soldiers, but the prudence of the General quickly restored order. Our brave companions marched up to the middle in water, when they were perceived by the gun-boats of the English. They had found it impossible to bring cannon along with them: the muskets were damaged by the rain; our soldiers had only their bayonets. In the mean time, thirty cannon from the fort, and a fleet of sixteen ships, vomited forth fire and destruction. We were forced to fall back: we rallied, but the

passages were intercepted. In the mean time it was rumoured, that our companions had obtained possession of the fort. We returned, and instead of the white flag, we saw the national colours displayed on the wall.—(Loud applauses.) Gen. Menage, at the head of 200 brave fellows, clambered from rock to rock, and having reached the top, cut down all who resisted, got possession of the fort, while the cannoneers, who were deserters of Toulon, still fired on our troops. After the fort was carried, two battalions remained to guard it, and others advanced into the peninsula of Quiberon. Every where the enemy were repulsed. Wishing to regain their ships, they withdrew to a rock. On this rock vanished all the projects which had been so long in preparation. The General ordered to beat the charge. The emigrants had the bayonets at their breasts. In vain they sent proposals of truce—"No terms, throw down your arms!" They laid down their arms; but the English continuing to fire from the ships, we demanded that the fire should cease; but the unfortunate victims of British honour replied—"How! don't you see that they fire upon us as well as upon you." The General perceived that they were taking advantage of the respite to embark their officers: two pieces of cannon sunk the boats, and all the remaining emigrants threw down their arms. They had amounted to more than 10,000.—What a spectacle to France and to Europe? These lofty emigrants suppliantly threw down their arms at the feet of the very republicans whom they had attempted to massacre, and with tears in their eyes, thanked them for a generosity of which they were unworthy. The whole number of emigrants, who, as I have already said, amounted to more than 10,000, were taken or killed.—(Applauses.) The Russians were armed with poignards—here is one, which the monster who had it did not dare to employ against himself: he knew that its point was poisoned—the experiment was made upon an animal, which, in a short time, died of convulsions. Measures have been taken to prevent the emigrants from returning into the interior. A military commission will execute upon them speedy justice. By a most detestable policy, the English, by starving several of our prisoners, had brought them to engage in the expedition; but no sooner had they set foot on their native soil, than they threw themselves into our arms, gave us an account of the force of the enemy,

and conducted us in all the attacks. They announced to us the arrival of five regiments of emigrants on the 1st Thermidor (July 19th); they accordingly came, and fell into our hands next day. A statement of the booty will be sent to you. I can, in the first moment, however, announce to you, that we have taken 70,000 muskets, 150,000 pairs of shoes, with immense magazines of all sorts of provisions, and cloaths for 40,000 men.—(Applauses.) We cannot be surprised at this profusion, when we know that Quiberon was the depot of the army of Pitt, and of that which he proposed to raise throughout France."

It was proposed, and the Convention immediately decreed, amidst the loudest applause, that the Western army had deserved well of its country; after which the national band played several republican airs.

28. At four o'clock, in the afternoon, all the members of the committee of public safety entered the hall. Treillard ascended the tribune—"I come to acquaint you with the contents of a letter, received from our colleagues with the army of the Western Pyrenees, dated the 30th. They give us the welcome information of our troops having entered victorious into Vittoria. That the division, which defended the place, was pursued to a great distance, and that they there remain, but the mountains and the sea afford them a retreat.—(Applauses.) Nor are you indebted for victories only to your heroes; you also give them a peace which their arms have extorted. I can therefore inform you, that you have lessened the number of your enemies, and added to that of your friends. Peace is concluded with Spain.—(Reiterated applauses thundered from all sides.)

30. The Venetian Ambassador, M. Querini, was introduced. He made a speech to the Convention, which was received with considerable applause. The president returned a suitable answer, and M. Querini received the fraternal embrace. His speech, and the president's answer, were ordered to be translated into all languages. The Convention then decreed, that the noble M. Querini is acknowledged by the style and title of "Noble Ambassador from the Republic of Venice to the Republic of France."

August 4. Fermond communicated the happiest news from the Windward Islands—"Every where the republicans have triumphed over the English, and have

displayed a courage truly heroic. We have re-conquered our former possessions and attacked, taken, and destroyed a part of the English. The three coloured standard is flying in St Lucia, St Vincent, Grenada, St Eustatius, Guadaloupe, and Martinique." The Assembly warmly applauded this recital, and decreed, that the defenders of the republic, in the Windward Islands, had not ceased to deserve well of their country.

13. The definition of Equality was adopted in the following terms:—"Equality consists in the law being the same to all, whether it protect or punish. Equality admits no distinction of birth, no hereditary succession of power."

18. & 19. Bauden of Ardennes, in the name of the committee of eleven, made the promised report on the mode of terminating the revolution. The following are the outlines of the plan which has been concerted with the committees of legislation, general safety, and public welfare:—1. The new legislative body shall be composed of the members of the Convention, and of the new members chosen according to the forms prescribed by the constitutional act.—To determine who shall be the members who go out of the Convention, a proceeding shall be held in the following manner:—2. A commission of nineteen members shall be appointed by a secret scrutiny, which shall afterwards reduce itself to nine members. These nine shall form a jury of confidence, which shall divide itself into three offices. All the members of the Convention shall present themselves in person, and shall successively give their names and surnames, their ages, departments, and professions. They shall declare, whether they intend to continue their legislative functions. Those who shall not present themselves before the Jury within two days, shall be judged to have given in their resignations.—3. If it appears, from the result of this operation, that the Convention is not reduced to two-thirds of its number, the surplus is to be reduced by lot.—4. Immediately after the constitutional act is sent to the departments, the primary assemblies shall be summoned, and shall meet on the 20th of the present Fructidor, (Sept. 6.) They shall then pass their opinion on the whole of the constitution.—5. The committee of finances shall make a report on the places where the two councils and the directory shall hold their sittings. The committee of public instruction shall also make a report to regulate the *costume* (dress) of the le-

gislators, directors, and other public functionaries. These reports shall be made on the 17th Fructidor, (Sept. 3.)

Delahaie opposed this project, on account of its being insufficient, dangerous, and encroaching on the sovereignty of the people. In his opinion, the proposed jury of trust might possess itself of a strong influence over dismissals and resignations, and proclaim even places and seats to be vacant, the holders of which had not given in their resignation. He considered also the drawing of lots as a dangerous expedient, and contended, that the people ought not to be deprived of their right to recall their deputies. He added, that, at the present moment, the people were not able to accept the constitution.

Laurencet said, that the true interest of the people required that they should, this very instant, accept the constitution.

A member complained against the insertion of an article in the constitutional act, the obvious tendency of which was, to smuggle members of the Convention into the executive government or directory; and asked, whether it was intended, by this manoeuvre, to perpetuate power? "Let us," says he, "set an example of virtue, by cheerfully resigning into the hands of the people the power which belongs to them. The idea of taking the sense of the army, with respect to the new constitution, is grand and sublime, and I wish that the troops may submit to the empire of the laws, in the same degree as they have rendered themselves formidable to our enemies. I move, that the people alone do choose their new deputies, and be allowed to re-elect the members of the Convention." This opinion was loudly applauded.

The discussion was interrupted by Syeyes, who announced, that the committee of public welfare had received a letter from Citizen Barthelemy, ambassador of the republic in Switzerland, purporting, that M. le Chevalier d'Yriarte, minister plenipotentiary of Spain, had received from his Catholic Majesty the ratification of the treaty of peace. The agreeable news was to be published by means of the bulletin.

The project of the committee of eleven was adopted, and the primary assemblies are to meet on the 22d inst.

21. The Convention decrees, that the renewal of two-thirds of the representatives shall be made by the medium of the electoral bodies.—The Hall resounded with applauses.

Baudin,

Baudin, in the name of the committee of eleven, on the mode of terminating the revolution—"I come to discharge a painful but honourable duty, that of submitting to you the means of terminating the revolution. This memorable, this sublime revolution, was begun by the necessity of having a government. It does honour to the French nation, and will establish its happiness."—He entered into an examination of the manner in which the constitution must be submitted for acceptance to the primary assemblies; and shewed, that it would be impossible for each of those assemblies to discuss the 354 articles of the constitution, one by one.—"The diversity of opinions would prevent them from ever deciding. The constitution must be considered altogether like the revolution. We may admire this or that day of the revolution, while we cannot without horror look upon this or that event it has produced; but upon a consideration of the whole, we shall approve or disapprove of the revolution itself. We must decide in the same way upon the constitution; we must reject or accept the whole."—After replying to the objections of the enemies of the revolution and the new constitution, who say that the sovereign people, in the primary assemblies, may call for the restoration of monarchy, he added—"We have consecrated, we will always acknowledge, the independence of the primary assemblies; but, were it possible for royalty to get possession of them; could the people be led to think of restoring royalty, we would say to them—"You commissioned us to abolish royalty; the proofs are to be found in the minutes of our election, deposited in the archives, and in the sanction you have given, for three successive years, to the decree which founded the republic." We dissemble not the evils caused by the revolution; but we say to those who would restore royalty—"We do all in our power to redress those evils, while you are aiming at a new revolution, which must produce evils still greater."—He proceeded to the necessity of speedily submitting the constitutional act to the acceptance of the people; his arguments upon which, he concluded with an apostrophe to the armies—"And you, generous defenders of your country, who, by so many prodigies of valour, have contributed to the establishment of the republic, who have cemented with your blood the foundations of our regeneration, like the tyrants of 1793, shall we exclude you from the right of stipulating with us in

the social contract? We cannot forget or violate your rights. You will contribute, by your suffrage, to corroborate the maxim—that no armed force can deliberate—a maxim never to be violated, but a maxim not to be enforced by anticipation to your prejudice. For a moment you will lay down your invincible arms; for a moment your bayonets will cease to pierce the battalions of the enemy, but you know how to make a better use of your time than wasting it in idle debates." He came next to argue that the constitution ought not to be left in charge to a legislature composed of new men.—"The vessel is constructed and ready to be launched, but what pilot shall conduct her through the waves? Representatives, exert all your virtue to proclaim a grand truth, notwithstanding the fury with which it will be opposed. The dissolution of the constituent assembly is a sufficient proof, that to entrust the success of a new constitution to a legislature entirely new, would be the sure means of subverting it. If, after so many convulsions, liberty should be swallowed up in a new revolution, be assured, that the misfortune will be imputed only to your weakness. Be you the first guardian of your constitution, by retaining two-thirds of the Convention as members of the legislative body."

21. Baudin—"The commission of eleven are eager to present to you the decree which you passed yesterday, and which has been drawn up by the commission.—Article I. The legislative body shall be composed of members of the National Convention, and of new members elected by the electoral assemblies.—II. The Electoral assemblies shall appoint the deputies to the legislative body, and shall choose two-thirds from among the members of the present Convention.

Legendre—"I move for leave to be heard on a motion of order."—(Granted.)

It is certain that several emigrants of rank are at Paris, where it is also certain, that they find protectors: it is also to be apprehended, that they will soon find defenders. Writings have already been published, in which it has been said, that the Convention means to recall the refugees who fled since the 2d of September. Well, for my part, I demand that we all pronounce our attachment to the republic! (Plaudits in the Hall and Tribunes: all the members rose and exclaimed, *Vive la Republique!*) Yes, *Vive la Republique!* but let us remember, that it must serve for a tomb to the emigrants, if ever they dare

large to return to France! (Loud and reiterated plaudits.) If we may believe some persons, we shall soon see La Fayette come to contemplate the Champ de Mars, where he shed the blood of republicans. I move that we admit the claims of no persons demanding to be erased from the list of emigrants.—(Plaudits.)

23. On the proposal of Mailhe, it was decreed, that all associations known by name of Clubs and Popular Societies are dissolved. Their Halls shall be shut up, and their papers and keys shall be deposited in the Town Houses.

28. The section Du Mail sent a deputation, reminding the Convention, that the confidence of the people is the only thing which gives strength to a government:—“That governments, who have surrounded themselves with bayonets, are never strong. The Constituent Assembly prohibited the regular troops from coming near the sanctuary of the laws.—Liberty, jealous of her rights, dictated these laws for their protection.—Tyrants only wish for secrecy: shall popular governments then conduct the public business with more secrecy than the cabinets of Kings? Of what use are those troops in the neighbourhood of Paris? Are we besieged? or is it apprehended that we shall be besieged? Let this enigma be explained to us without reserve.”

Chenier, the President, replied, that the National Convention knew how to triumph over every faction, and that they would never suffer the power which they held of the whole body of the people, to be degraded; that they should be unworthy of their glorious mission, and of the dangers to which they had been exposed, if they were to suffer their resolution to be shaken by pusillanimous fears, or by the insolent calumnies of the friends of tyranny.

The section of the Champs Elisees sent a deputation; the spokesman of which was Lacratelle junior. He said, that the decree which ordered the third part of the members of the Convention to be renewed, would become the source of ill blood and dissention.

The President, in his answer, announced, that the troops of the camp near Paris had that morning accepted the Constitution.

The petitioners were received with murmurs of indignation.

The army of the camp sent a deputation, to notify to the Convention their unanimous acceptance of the Constitution.

29. A deputation from the Fauxbourg Montmartre appeared at the bar. “We come not, say the citizens, to declare our uneasiness at the troops with which Paris is surrounded, nor our doubts of the loyalty of the Convention; but we come to protest against the decree by which it is ordered, that 500 members of the new legislative body shall be chosen out of the present Convention. Who is the man that will consent to represent the people, without being assured that he is the object of the people’s choice? We presume to demand of you the repeal of a decree, which imposes restraints on the freedom of election.—Such a repeal would be productive of eternal glory to yourselves.”

The President replied, that the Convention had done what it believed to be necessary for the consolidation of the republic; that they must wait for the decision of the people.

Sept. 1. Boissy d’Anglas, in the name of the committee of public safety, announced, that on the 11th Fructidor (August 28) a peace and alliance had been concluded between the Landgrave of Hesse-Cassel, and the French republic. The conditions of this treaty are, that all hostilities shall cease from the exchange of the ratifications. That neither of the contracting powers shall furnish one against the other, any succours, either in men, horses, or provisions, under any pretext whatever. The Landgrave shall by no means renew his treaty of alliance or of subsidy with England, whilst the latter maintains a war against France. The republic shall continue in possession of the fortresses of Rhinfield, and the other places of which she is in possession on the left bank of the Rhine. All the commercial relations between the contracting powers, shall be re-established on the same footing as before the war.—The discussion was adjourned for three days previous to the ratification.—*Applauses.*

2. The section of Lepelletier appeared at the bar, and presented a petition similar to those which were before presented by the sections of Du Mail and the Champs Elisees. The petitioners remonstrated, with great vigour and energy, against the establishment of a camp in the vicinity of Paris, with a view to influence the elections, and overawe the voice of the people; they protested also against the plan adopted by the Convention, for perpetuating their own power, by compelling their representatives to elect two-thirds of them to be members of the legislative body. They likewise observed, that great numbers

numbers of the terrorists had lately been set at liberty.

Chenier (the President) in reply, said—
 “Citizens, those who seek to separate you from your brethren in the armies, are the very men who come to this bar to tell you, that the colours of patriotism are the banners of terror; who formerly demanded the dismissal of the republican army, with the same ardour as was displayed by the constituent Assembly, when they required the dismissal of the troops employed by despotism. If some guilty men have been released, there are tribunals which will punish criminal acts, though not exaggerated opinions. The National Convention will never enter into any composition with assassins; it devotes to public execration the horrible scenes of the second of September; and it will ever celebrate the anniversaries of the 14th of July, the 10th of August, and the 9th of Thermidor. It will not suffer its last sittings to be degraded.”

4. Chenier claimed the justice of the Assembly in favour of a man, known by the great services which he had rendered to the revolution—in favour of a philosopher, whose invariable principles and distinguished talents ranked him among the founders of French liberty. He spoke of M. Taleyrand-Perigord, formerly Bishop of Autun. M. Taleyrand left France with a passport, and on a mission from the executive council to London. On his arrival in England, he learned that a decree of accusation had passed against him in France. He did wisely, therefore, in not returning. Chenier therefore moved, “That Taleyrand should be allowed to re-enter into France, and that his name should be erased from the list of emigrants.” Some members wished that a previous report should be made by the committees. The Convention deeming themselves sufficiently informed on this subject, adopted the decree proposed by Chenier.

The Convention ratified the treaty of peace proposed with his Serene Highness the Landgrave of Hesse Cassel.

5. Tallien said, that all the Southern departments were in a state of counter-revolution. “It is necessary that the committee of general safety should, at last, present us with the afflicting picture of France, which they have before their eyes:—It is necessary that we should be informed, that in the camp of Conde, as well as in the cabinet of St James’, it is not only known what is going forward here, but also, what will happen in the course

of the next three days. This, ye members of the National Convention, this is the moment to exercise all your energy, to arm yourselves with courage, and to make use of your *omnipotence*! You must brave all dangers. You ought, if necessary, to perish along with the people; after having exhausted all the means to save them. You ought, if possible, to march under the standards of the armies, and of the patriots of 1789.”

“Yes!” cried the members, rising on a sudden, “Yes, we will!”

“I call for no penal law,” continued Tallien, “but I move that an energetic address be drawn up, in order to rally all the friends of the republic against her enemies.” He concluded with moving, that the committee of general security be charged to make a report during the sitting.

The proceedings of the Convention from the 6th to the 14th, as far as we have received the details, were completely occupied in the hearing of the resolutions of the communes regarding the new constitution, and the decree for the re-election of two thirds of the present Convention. Every where the constitution was almost unanimously accepted of, the decree with equal unanimity rejected. Wherever this happened, the proceedings of the primary assemblies were marked with dignity and order. In the communes which adopted the decree, tumults and confusion did often prevail. In the reception of the deputations, the Convention paid a flattering attention to the latter. The former they treated not only with coolness, but with marks of displeasure, amidst these deliberations.

10. The news was brought, that their armies had crossed the Rhine. Cambaceres ascended the tribune—the hall resounded with applauses, and the exclamation of “The Rhine is crossed!”—Cambaceres proceeded to read a letter from the representatives Giller and Rewbell, dated 20th Fructidor (September 6.) A division of the army of theambre and the Meuse that day forced the passage of the Rhine near Dusseldorf, in presence of the enemy, who had had the necessary time to entrench themselves; and who for that purpose had employed all the resources of art. We are now masters of the whole of the Duchy of Berg—the city of Dusseldorf was taken by assault. This expedition has not allowed the division by which it was undertaken, to accept, as yet, the Constitution: but

let not the royalists triumph at this delay—the army, which holds in its hands the thunder that crushes the soldiers of Kings, will not suffer new tyrants to oppress the country. The constitution will be presented as soon as the army of the Sambre and the Meuse shall rest from their fatigues. We have taken a large quantity of artillery and ammunition. This action ought to be considered as one of the most signal victories of the present war: it gives the highest finish to the glory of this brave army.”—The reading of this report was frequently interrupted by the loudest applause, and the Convention decreed, that the army of the Sambre and Meuse did not cease to deserve well of its country.

II. Merlin of Douai, in the name of the committee of public safety—“I come to impart to you the details which have reached us, since yesterday, of the crossing of the Rhine.

Jourdan, Commander in Chief of the army of the Sambre and Meuse, to the committee of public safety:

“*Head Quarters at Dusseldorf, Sept. 7.*

“Citizens representatives, the left wing of the army of the Sambre and Meuse, the command of which I entrusted to General Kleber, crossed the Rhine yesterday morning, at three points. The General of division, Lefebvre, commanding the attack on the left, effected the passage at Eiclamp: he afterwards proceeded to Angerbach, leaving to the right a small stripe of Prussian territory. At Spick he forced the passage of Angerbach, and proceeded to Angermunde, after having driven the enemy from Hookum. The design of this movement was to turn the enemy, who, to the number of 20,000 men, were encamped between Witlard and Hookum—the expedition was perfectly successful. The General of brigade Damas, commanding four battalions of grenadiers, who composed the advanced guard of this division, was wounded by a musket ball, in shewing his brave companions the road to victory. The General of division Grenier, commanding the centre attack, crossed at Ardingen, in the centre of the enemy's position. The General of division Championet, commanding the attack to the right, crossed at Hamm, above Dusseldorf, at the same time that he bombarded and cannonaded that city from the left bank of the Rhine. The purport of this attack was to cut off the enemy's retreat, and to oblige them to retire by the mountains; but to accomplish this, it was ne-

cessary to obtain forcible possession of Dusseldorf, and oblige the inhabitants to capitulate speedily, otherwise this detached corps would have run the risk of being driven into the Rhine. General Legrand, at the head of a battalion of grenadiers, proceeded to the glacis of the city with an intrepidity which merits the highest praises, after having killed or taken prisoners all the troops he met with in the Bay of Ham. The attack by storm being irresistible, the place surrendered, and was immediately delivered up to the troops of the republic. I inclose you the capitulation. The troops have displayed an intrepidity, which shews that nothing is impossible. We found in the city of Dusseldorf 168 guns, and several other articles, the list of which shall be transmitted to you as soon as I receive it. I cannot as yet possibly state our loss, but it does not amount to 200 men killed and wounded. We shall endeavour to take advantage of this victory, by forcing the enemy to make, without delay, a peace advantageous to the republic, and which will allow us to enjoy the advantages held out to us by the republican constitution, the Convention has just presented for the acceptance of the French nation.

Health and fraternity.

(Signed) JOURDAN.”

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

EMIGRANT EXPEDITION, AND INTERIOR OF FRANCE.

August 5. The unsuccessful attempt of the emigrants at Quiberon, hath not disconcerted the operations of the royalists of La Vendee, or of the Chouans. General Charette is in considerable force at Bellevue, where is his head quarters, and every where in the neighbourhood of Nantes, which is almost in a state of blockade. The republican parties are exposed to the furious resentment of their enemies. The messengers to Paris can only proceed in safety with a strong escort. In the south, at Marseilles, Toulon, and Avignon, the attempts of the terrorists to liberate their friends in prison, and to excite insurrections, were obstinate and alarming, but were prevented by the vigour and vigilance of their opponents. More of the Jacobins were imprisoned; and the military commission ordered to proceed in the trial of the delinquents. While this was the state of affairs in the provinces, in the month of August, Paris exhibited the following singular picture:

"In every street, on every bridge, and in all public places, we meet with poor wretches, feeding on rotten herrings, black puddings, and other unwholesome food, the smell of which is highly offensive. Amidst this afflicting spectacle, blind fiddlers and ballad singers fill the air with the "Reveil du Peuple," or the "Hymn of the Marseillois." Here bands of jobbers and forestallers throw into each others hands articles of trade, and raise their price ten times above their original value before they reach the last consumer. Alarmed at the consequences of their measures, government detaches against them, brigades of soldiers, who disperse them; but they assemble again at a short distance from the first place, and raise the price of all commodities still higher. Owing to their boundless traffick, our ancient funds are sunk to a twentieth of their former value; and all people of property are ruined. Robespierre, by his scaffolds, overturned the empire, and scattered about the remnants of it; but the assignats have, since his death, accomplished the revolution, and displaced every thing. On withdrawing from this theatre of wretched cupidity, we hear the religious chaunts of the Roman Catholic service, an immense multitude obstructs every entrance to the church, and every one is eager to re-establish the altar, which, a twelvemonth past, he pulled down with his own hands. The vows of marriage are pronounced at their feet, and parents hasten to them with their new-born children. The French are no more that insolent people, who, at the height of their prosperity, insulted God himself. They are poor abandoned wretches, fighting for the end of their misery. And yet they flock to the play-houses to dispute with one another the place where they are either to weep or laugh. The avenues of the sanctuary of the laws are deserted; though the want of a wise legislation, and a vigorous and protecting government is universally and deeply felt. A spectacle of wretchedness, apathy, and folly; eternal warfare among one part of the people, to devour the other and feed upon their spoils. This is the present picture of Paris!"

Charette hath ordered a number of his prisoners to be shot, equal to the number of emigrants who were put to death by the Convention, after the defeat at Quiberon; and hath declared, that he will make similar reprisals whenever the republicans shall be guilty of similar conduct.

Among the number, sacrificed by the Convention, was the young and gallant Count de Sombreuil: since his death, there hath appeared, in the *Courier Universel*, a letter, transmitted to the editor by General Hoche, said to be written by Sombreuil, and directed to Sir J. B. Warren, charging the unhappy fate of him and his companions to the cowardice and treachery of Monsieur de Puisaye. Although the French General vouches for its authenticity, it is conjectured to be a fabrication, for the purpose of disseminating suspicion and distrust amongst the leaders of the emigrants.

For some time the Convention have been marching very large bodies of troops from the frontier to Paris. This appearance of military government, previous to the acceptance of their new Constitution, and the election of their new representatives, hath given occasion to much censure and indignation, as a measure which appears totally subversive of that liberty for which the nation hath so long been struggling. Representations have been made on this subject to the Convention, and the Journalists have attacked it with great severity in their daily prints, but without effect. The issue of this step, which is virtually an appeal to the army, it is not easy to foresee. Turning back to the page of history, its consequences are to be dreaded. The Pretorian guards of Rome at pleasure changed the rulers, and violated the peace of the capital and of the Empire. In modern times, the Turkish Janizaries have been the authors of revolt, of cruelty, and massacre, at Constantinople.

The French armies have begun their retreat from the Spanish provinces, which they had over-run, and most part of the force hath directed its route for Italy, to reinforce the army under the command of General Kellerman. By this accession, which will give new ardour to the operations in that quarter. The successes of the Austrian General, De Vins, will probably experience a reverse of fortune, although his army hath also received considerable reinforcements. But, at present, the operations of their armies on the frontier, their disasters or their success, interest the French nation infinitely less than the political struggle of parties at home.

With the new constitution, which the Convention hath framed and presented to the nation at large, to accept or reject, they have also dictated the haughty and im-

impolitic decree, that two-thirds of that body must be elected, and returned members of the National Assembly now to be chosen. The artifices by which they have endeavoured to obtain the approbation of the communes, and the pretexts they have framed to cover over their inordinate ambition, have only served to excite the animadversions, and to provoke the indignation of the people, who at once discover its enormity and baseness. If ever there was a time when the people should be free in the election of their representatives, it is the present crisis. The sections of Paris have declared their resentment at this stretch of arbitrary power, in terms of warm and just indignation.

The army, which the Convention had selected and encamped around the city, at first excited murmurs and complaints. The slightest intercourse between the citizens and the soldiers was strictly prohibited, a measure which proclaimed their own fears, and inflamed the jealousy of the Parisians. Deputations from the sections reached the camp, whose instructions were, to fraternize with their brethren in arms. The soldiers declared, that after saving the republic from its foreign enemies, after humbling the pride of foreign despots, they would protect the republic, the laws, and the people, from being brought under the yoke of internal tyrants. The public prints roused the attention of the people; addresses were poured in to the Convention, breathing the sentiments of liberty, and in a firm tone, expressing their indignation at this decree, which they supplicated the Convention to revoke. We subjoin one of those addresses, which exhibits the general spirit which pervaded the communes.

Address of the Council General of the Commune of Chalons sur Marne, to the National Convention.

"Citizens Representatives,

"If the sovereignty resides in the people, it is an attempt against that sovereignty to constrain it in the nomination of the representatives.

"Confidence is not to be commanded; a decree, whatever it may be, is nothing against the will of the sovereign. The Convention has been able to say to it—*'We will be your representatives, and we defend your choice.'*

"If the deputies of la Marne have no longer the confidence of the people whom

they have represented, can their re-election be recommended?

"We well know, that if the sovereign accepts the constitution which you present to it, it will be for the interest of the establishment and maintainance of that constitution, that a part among you may receive new powers, but you have no power to fix the number.

"Repeal then the decree of the 7th Fructidor, which is a blemish on representatives, who have not ceased to deserve well of the country, and a danger to the republic as much as to the rest.

"Decree only that you are re-eligible, and leave the choice to the people, who will not be deceived by it.

(Signed) A. D. GRUSGEN, Mayor,
DELAFOURNIECE,
DELFRAISE, &c."

In opposition to these addresses, the Convention have published one to the French people, to justify their decree, and to repel the insinuations of their enemies, against their patriotism and regard for the republic. We shall present our readers with the most prominent parts of this address:—

Substance of the Address of the National Convention to the French People,

"Frenchmen,

"Men, who but a few days ago put on a smile of pity and contempt as often as mention was made of the sovereignty of the people, now affect to shew themselves its most zealous defenders, by inveighing against the measure proposed to you by the National Convention, of retaining, in the new legislative body, two-thirds of its members, chosen by the electoral assemblies.

"They tell you, that the exercise of its sovereignty should be secured to the people. They tell you so, but it is our wish and intention. The complete exercise of that sovereignty is fully functioned and consecrated by the constitution just presented to you. How then can your sovereignty be better secured, than by maintaining that constitution, after you have accepted of it? But you cannot more effectually maintain it, than by retaining in the legislative body, for the term prescribed by the constitution itself, a certain number of men qualified to repress the efforts of innovators, a number of men personally interested in giving full stability to the new government. Let therefore the legitimacy of this measure be no longer contested; for that measure only is le-

legitimate, which shall ultimately save the country.

"If, moreover, this measure be approved by the majority of the primary assemblies, who will have the boldness to say, that the French people have renounced their sovereignty by this renunciation of their pleasure? Thus bereft of the hope of seeing established, a state of things conformable to their interests, their views, or their passions, every one will endeavour to find a place in the new political order; and he who would have aimed at a general subversion, will powerfully concur in maintaining general tranquillity.

"But, on the other hand, if the legislative body is to be wholly composed of new men, your liberty, your repose, and, perhaps, your political existence, are no more: another revolutionary system will be established; malevolence and revenge will persecute all the supporters of the republic.

"The love of destroying and innovating is, alas! but too natural to the heart of man! But who are those that urge you to renew the whole of the Convention? Are they not a set of ambitious men, who flatter themselves with the hope of dominating in the new legislative assembly, in order to produce a new revolution: some of them with a view to place themselves at the head of an anarchical faction; others in order to re-establish the throne, and place on it some weak prince, of whom they expect to become the favourites.

"Frenchmen, and above all, ye inhabitants of Paris, are ye not at length weary of these intriguers, and acquainted with the schemes by which they have so long deluded you? On the 31st of May, they made you erect, with your own hands, the very scaffolds on which you yourselves were to perish by thousands.

"At present they wish you, with your hands, again to erect these scaffolds, and kindle up the flames of a civil war.

"Projects of revenge and of civil war! O, Genius of the country! suffer not such horrors to be renewed. Shall all France be destined to become a *La Vendée*?

"Frenchmen, of this we are sincerely convinced, that now there is a question either of peace or of a civil war; of the restoration to life, or the absolute death of the body politic; and that in the wild agonies of an endless anarchy: choose!

"As to ourselves, however you may decide, whether you adopt or reject the measure now proposed to you; not less

tranquil and serene, amidst the violence of storms, than in the bosom of a profound calm, we shall, with undaunted intrepidity, direct our wishes and our efforts, in order to restore to our country peace, tranquillity, and happiness."

GERMANY.

August the 7th, there was published at Ratisbon, the Imperial decree of ratification concerning the opening of negotiations for a peace between the Empire and France, which has long been expected with great anxiety. This decree, which is of considerable length, first states, the points set forth in the advice given by the Empire, and concludes with some observations which may render doubtful the success of the negotiation. We extract, for our readers, the following:—"It is, moreover, declared, that full restitution of its territory, and security of the Germanic constitution, shall form the basis of a treaty of peace, according to the fundamental principles, laid down in the advice of the Empire of the 22d December, last year, and approved of by his Majesty, with respect to the attainment of a reasonable, just, and honourable peace. This desire and resolution, (for according to the fundamental laws of the German constitution, in all matters concerning a peace or war of the Empire, its Supreme Chief can neither be separated from its Members, nor the latter from the former) is the true and praise-worthy expression of constitutional, generous, and patriotic sentiments, and the constitution of Germany may still subsist for a long series of years, if the Electors, Princes, and States, knoable of their duty, and animated by patriotism and public spirit, remain faithful to the sentiments thus solemnly declared." The aversion of the Emperor to the Court of Berlin, and its interference in the pacification, is clearly manifest, though couched in respectful terms. The decree concludes with reminding the Diet of the importance of the union of the Supreme Chief with all the States of the Empire, in such a manner as evidently marks the dissatisfaction of the Emperor with the conduct of those States who have coincided with the views of the Prussian Monarch.

The French armies before Mentz, and at Coblentz, Treves, Cologne, and facing Manheim, celebrated with great solemnity, and under a triple discharge of artillery and musquetry, the tenth of August and fall of royalty. Before Mentz their whole army, consisting of 40,000 men, was

drawn

drawn out, and the French generals requested the Austrian commanders, on the opposite side, to suspend all hostilities for that day.

One step farther hath been advanced at Ratibon in the negotiations for a general peace. The following States are elected deputies of the Empire: Of the Electoral College, Mentz and Saxony. Of the College of Princes, Austria, Bremen, Bavaria, Hesse-Darmstadt, Wurtzburgh, Baaden. Of the college of the Imperial cities, Augs-
burgh and Frankfort.

CROSSING THE RHINE.

The important intelligence hath been received, that the French army hath passed that barrier which separated the German dominions from their late conquests. On the 6th of September, the army of the Sambre and Meuse, under the command of General Jourdan, crossed the Rhine at three points, in the neighbourhood of Dusseldorf. The success was equal to the skill and boldness with which it was attempted and executed. The Austrians appear to have been taken by surprise; they were forced to retreat, and Dusseldorf immediately, with the whole Duchy of Berg, became the prey of the republicans. From the letter of General Jourdan sent to the Convention, (*vid.* proceedings Nat. Convention, p. 593) it is avowed, that this step was taken to hasten a general peace with the Empire. The slow formalities of the German diet at Ratibon not corresponding with the ardour of Frenchmen, and who were probably also induced to this step from their suspicions of the Emperor's reluctance to agree with the general wish of the German States; from what we have seen of the operations of a French army under the present ardour of enthusiasm, a just suspicion may arise, that they will not be contented with the moderate views held forth in the letter of the General. The distance from Vienna is not so great as to damp their ardour, or to render the attempt of their march thither impracticable; and the pillage of the Imperial city, held out to the view of a victorious army, is no less calculated to stimulate their ambition, than it would serve to gratify their rapacity and revenge. But in whatever manner they shall direct their route, this event will probably disconcert the intended invasion under the Prince of Condé, and save France from an attack on that quarter.

HOLLAND.

The hopes of the Dutch emigrants, and of the House of Orange, have received

a cruel blow from a resolution lately announced by the King of Prussia. He hath declared in an official paper, that their assembling at Osnaburgh, and rallying under the standard of one of the Princes of that House, he could not consider with indifference; and that, in consistence with his treaty entered into with the French republic, for the preserving of peace in that quarter, he commanded them immediately to depart from his dominions.

The opening of the Scheldt was performed with great solemnity at Antwerp, on the 17th of August. It is said the inhabitants of Ostend view this measure with a jealous eye. The Belgians consider it as a proof of the intention of the French to keep the Netherlands.

The French consul at Hamburg hath presented a memoir to the senate in the name of the Republic, wherein he insists on the French emigrants, who still reside there in great numbers, being ordered to leave the town; and demands, that in return for so many proofs of friendship received from the French republic, that city should declare itself more friendly to the interests of the French republicans. There remains but little doubt, that all the French emigrants will be ordered to quit the place.

The Dutch governor of Surinam, having received an order from the Stadtholder, to give a cordial reception to the troops and ships of his Britannic Majesty, the friend and ally of their High Mightinesses, wrote to the directors of the colony, at the Hague, assuring them of his fidelity to the Dutch republic, and declaring that he was determined to provide for the security of that colony, and that, in conformity to the orders of their High Mightinesses, he should, without delay, put it in the best possible state of defence, in order to repel any attack that might be made upon it by the common enemy.

ITALY.

For some time past, there have been circulating many reports of conspiracies at Naples against the Royal family and the Government. Of late, they have broke out afresh, and to so alarming a degree, that the King hath thought it necessary to make a total change of his body guards. In the charge of these conspiracies many persons of high rank of both sexes are said to be implicated.

In Italy both the Austrian and French armies lay claim to the victory in the contests which have lately taken place. It appears, however, that no decisive en-

gagement took place; and that it was merely an affair of posts. Nice is threatened with an attack by the Austrians, seconded by the British fleet under Admiral Hotham.

His Holiness the Pope, in the present contest between France and its Sovereign, hath exercised a caution and forbearance, which, in former ages, his predecessors would have despised. This is remarkably displayed in the following letter, written in answer to one sent him on the death of the young Prince in the Temple:

Pius VI. to our very dear Son in Jesus Christ, Louis XVIII. of France and Navarre, the Most Christian King.

Very dear Son,

It was with real regret that we learned the premature death of your illustrious and unfortunate Nephew, with the melancholy circumstances attending it. We have not ceased to supplicate Divine Providence, that he may deign to fortify and encourage your Majesty, that you may be enabled, in these times of calamity, to support the burden of the crown of your ancestors. The misfortunes and adversities that have incessantly pressed upon you since your departure from France, have been intimately felt by every one. But to these misfortunes there is an end. Consider then in the infinite mercy of the Almighty; he alone will decide between you and the French people, *whether they ought to be Republicans, or whether they should be subject to a King.*

His will, which shall be freely made known by the people in the new national organization, shall undoubtedly decide upon that heroic sacrifice, which is worthy to be made by a soul like yours, in favour of the repose of the human kind. The unequivocal principles of equity which have superseded the barbarous system of terror, under which France has groaned, give us reason to hope, that pacific resolutions will be the fulfilment of the designs of the Almighty.

Very dear Son, whatever these may be, constantly depend upon our paternal solicitude, and the tender interest we shall not cease to take in the concerns of the eldest son of the church. We give your Majesty our apostolical benediction, and pray to God that he will protect your lawful rights. (Signed) Pius IV.

Aug. 8. Although this age boasts much of its liberal and enlightened spirit, the reign of superstition is not near come to an end. The following ridiculous ceremony, and which the folly of superstitious

credulity alone could admit of, was lately practised at Rome: His Holiness, attended by several officers of distinction, went to the church of St Bonaventura, where he was received by the Cardinals Archinto and Braschi, and the Superiors of that Convent. The Pontiff, after the celebration of mass, proceeded to the beatification of the late Father Leonardo of Port Maurice. He went into the apartment where the Monk died, and with the assistance of the Cardinals, and other Officers and Prelates, published the decree of beatification and canonization of Father Leonardo, with the approbation of two miracles wrought through the intercession of this deceased Saint. The reading of this instrument being finished, a marble stone, with a suitable inscription, was produced. After this, to finish the ceremony, the Pontiff went to the cell where this Saint was visited by Pope Benedict XIV. being confined with a lame leg, which his power of working miracles was incapable of curing.

CORSICA.

The accounts from Corsica are not of the most pleasing nature.—It is however to be hoped, that, by the adoption of prudent and vigorous measures, quiet will be preserved. Sir Gilbert Elliot, in order to curb the restless disposition of some malcontents, published an energetic proclamation. It seems that the disaffected had charged Sig. Colonna, the Adjutant of General Elliot, with ridiculing the bust of Paoli at a public feast. At Rustino, Sig. Pozzoborgo, President of the Council of State, had been burnt in effigy: the magazines of salt had also been attacked, and the malcontents refused the payment of the contributions. The Viceroy sent Counsellor Balestrino to Ajaccio to examine into the circumstances, and give orders for the restoration of tranquillity, when a battalion in the garrison being supposed to be corrupted, was sent away to Corte. The insurgent parishes have since sent deputies to the Viceroy, with accusations against Signiors Colonna and Pozzoborgo, for depreciating the bust of Paoli; destroying the Moor's head, the ensign of Corsica; for mal-administration, neglecting to garrison the different places in the island, &c.—To which the Viceroy answered—that he would protect the innocent, but that he would never abandon the most faithful servants of the nation, and his Sovereign, to the envy and resentment of private individuals.

WEST

WEST INDIES.

JAMAICA.

On the 6th of June, at Montego Bay, fire broke out at a quarter past two in the afternoon, in the kitchen of Mr Jonas Hart, next the Assembly-Room in North-street, and communicating to the adjoining buildings, took a variety of directions in such a rapid manner, that, in the course of an hour, every inhabitant, even of the remotest part of the town, considered themselves in danger, and began to remove their property. The flames from the Assembly Room caught the buildings opposite to them, both in North-street and the Strand, and extending to Harbour-street and the wharfs, the scene became dreadful, the whole of them being consumed, with their contents. All Harbour-street, North-street, West-street, South-street, and part of Market-street, including the Court-house, are reduced to ashes and bare walls.

At the wharfs, which were destroyed, there were 155 hogsheds, and 15 tierces of sugar, and about 100 puncheons of rum; the latter being rolled into the sea, small part only is recovered, the rest having floated away; but there were immense quantities of plantation stores and provisions, belonging to estates and settlements, which for this month past could not be conveyed into the country, owing to the bad state of the roads, from the late rainy seasons.—The quantity of lumber, dry goods, provisions, wine, soap, candles, tea, &c. were immense also, and are totally consumed.

An amount of the loss has not as yet been ascertained; but from the statements readily given in, it is supposed it will not be less than from 300,000l. to 400,000l. Some apprehension being entertained, that this dreadful calamity was occasioned by lightning, it has been clearly ascertained by the magistrates, that it was entirely accidental. William Fowler, a gunsmith, and next neighbour to Mr Hart, had been forging the main-spring of a gun, at a very safe and insufficient forge, the sparks from which flew among the straw of some crates of earthen ware, that had been unpacked in Mr Hart's kitchen: From this trivial accident, was the devastation above related, effected in less than three hours. In the middle of July a reinforcement of troops from Britain arrived at Jamaica; most of which were immediately ordered to St Domingo, where Major General Forbes commands. This island, the Spa-

nish part of which is ceded to France, and which they are to keep till France send a force to take possession of it, is likely to become the scene of very serious contention. A measure hath been adopted, in that island, which may appear to be rather a hazardous experiment.

The difficulty of recruiting the corps of white people, and the severe sicknesses to which they are exposed, have induced government to order negroes to be levied for the service. This is a violent but necessary remedy; a part of their value is paid to their masters, and liberty is promised to the slaves at the lapse of a certain time. The non commissioned officers are chosen from amongst the most intelligent negroes. They are convinced that their condition, thus improved, is far preferable to that of the banditti, and they fight them with advantage, as they believe themselves far superior to them on account of their officers. Since the adoption of this measure, not the least desertion has taken place among our slaves, but on the contrary, we have been joined by a great number of deserters. These corps consist of 400, 800, 1200, and 1600 men, according to the different quarters where they are raised. The officers are taken from among gentlemen who are seasoned to our climate, and possessed of the most exact local knowledge.

Victor Hugues, the Robespierrian representative in the West Indies, and celebrated for his activity and his guilt, is recalled from his command in the Leeward Islands; but much doubt exists whether he will obey the order, as the whole army he has there raised, are more devoted to him as a free-booter, than to any system of government which may be established in Europe.

From Shrewsbury estate, Jamaica, we learn, with much pleasure, the following intelligence relative to that valuable production, the bread-fruit tree:

“The bread-fruit tree on this estate is in full bearing; but, in the first place I wish to give you some idea of its size:—Its height in the trunk is upwards of twenty feet, the diameter about ten inches, and the lower branches nearly four feet from the ground. The growth has been very rapid, for, when planted, it was not much thicker than a goose quill, and only fourteen inches high. It is now the most luxuriant tree in this parish; there are twenty-five fruit upon it, some so large, as to be about six or seven inches in diameter, and about six weeks old.”

GA.

GAZETTE INTELLIGENCE.

Admiralty-Office, August 28.

By a letter received from Admiral Duncan, dated on board his Majesty's ship Venerable, at sea, Aug. 26. 1795, Texel E. N. E. distant 22 leagues, it appears that, on the preceding day, the squadron had captured two French national brigs, one named La Suffisante, mounting fourteen eight and six-pounders, and the other named La Victorieuse, mounting fourteen twelve-pounders, which were destined to cruize in the North Sea. The Admiral speaks in terms of much commendation of the behaviour of Mr Oswald, acting lieutenant on board the Spider lugger, who first came up with, and afterwards took possession of one of the brigs.

The same advices state, that the Dutch fleet had returned again to the Texel.

Admiralty-Office, Sept. 1.

Extract of a letter from Rear-Admiral Parker, commander in chief of his Majesty's ships at Jamaica, to Mr Nepean, dated at Port-Royal, Jamaica, June 29.

The Musquito had been missing some time, but yesterday I received a letter from the master, dated Providence, the 9th instant, saying, that off Cape Maze (the east of Cuba), they fell in with a republican sloop privateer, called the National Razor, with 6 guns and 40 men, and engaged her from eight o'clock in the morning until three in the afternoon, when she struck her colours. I am sorry to add, that he states, that Lieutenant M'Farlane, who commanded the Musquito, was killed very early in the action.

Extract of a letter from Rear-Admiral Parker, commander in chief of his Majesty's ships at Jamaica, to Mr Nepean, dated at the Mole (St Domingo), July 12.

I am sorrow to observe, that my conjectures respecting the Flying Fish schooner are verified; she was captured on her passage down to Jamaica, by two privateers, and carried into Leagone; but the time and circumstances I am yet unacquainted with, not having heard from Lieutenant Seton.

Extract of a letter from Capt. Alms, of his Majesty's ship Reunion, to Mr Nepean, dated at Sea, Aug. 23.

Please to acquaint my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that in pursuance of orders from Admiral Duncan, I proceeded to sea from the Downs, on the 8th instant, with the Isis and Vestal under

my command, on a cruize, and on the 12th instant was joined by his Majesty's ship Stag. On the 22d instant, two ships and a cutter were discovered to windward. I made the signal to prepare for battle. The Stag got up with the sternmost at a quarter past four P. M. when she began the action, and I am happy to add, that at a quarter past five P. M. the ship with which she was engaged struck to her; during which time, the remainder of the squadron were firing at and endeavouring to cut off the headmost frigate and cutter; but, to my great mortification, I am sorry to say, they effected their escape into the harbour of Egeroe, at half past five P. M.

The frigate which struck to the Stag, is called the Alliance, of 36 guns and 140 men; the other that escaped, the Argo, of the same force, and the Nelly cutter of 16 guns.

Inclosed is a return of the killed and wounded on board the respective ships, for their Lordships information.

A list of killed and wounded on board his Majesty's ships, under mentioned, in the action with the two Dutch frigates, off Egeroe Harbour, the 22d August.

Reunion—1 killed and 3 wounded.

Isis—2 wounded.

Stag—4 killed and 13 wounded.

Vestal—None killed or wounded.

Admiralty-Office, Sept. 8.

Extract of a letter from Sir William Sidney Smith, Knt. Captain of his Majesty's ship Diamond, to Mr Nepean, dated off Rock Douvre, Sept. 4.

I have the satisfaction to acquaint you, for the information of my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that his Majesty's squadron under my orders has had some success in the three days which have elapsed since the date of my last letter.

The corvette I was in pursuit of when I wrote last, secured herself in Brehat. I had, however, the good fortune to fall in with another, at day-light in the morning of the 2d inst.—She endeavoured to elude our pursuit in the labyrinth of rocks before Treguier, but the attempt proved fatal to her, as she struck on the Roenna, and soon after filled and fell over. Her name was L'Assemblée Nationale, of 22 guns, eight pounders, on the main deck, and 200 men, from Brest bound to St Maloes.

Capt. Dacres, who had been detached in the Childers, rejoined me this morning. On his return, he fell in with and captured the Vigilant French cutter, of six guns,

one

one of the Garde de Cote in the bay of St Brieu.

Extract of a letter from Lieut. Pearce, of the Marines, to his Grace the Duke of Portland, dated Tepic, New Galicia, 200 leagues to the N. W. of the city of Mexico, April 25.

I have the honour of acquainting your Grace, that in obedience to your instructions, I proceeded from Monterrey to Nootka, in company with Brigadier-Gen. Alava, the officer appointed on the part of the Court of Spain, for finally terminating the negotiations relative to that port; where, having satisfied myself respecting the state of the country at the arrival of the Spaniards, preparations were immediately made for dismantling the fort, which the Spaniards had erected on an island that guarded the mouth of the harbour, and embarking the ordnance. By the morning of the 28th, all the artillery were embarked; part on board of his Catholic Majesty's sloop of war *Activo*, and part on board of the *San Carlos* guardship. Brigadier-Gen. Alava and myself then met, agreeably to our respective instructions, on the place where formerly the British buildings stood, where we signed and exchanged the declaration and counter-declaration, for restoring those lands to his Majesty, as agreed upon by the two Courts. After which ceremony I ordered the British flag to be hoisted in token of possession, and the General gave directions for the troops to embark.

In the *Gazette* of 19th Sept. there is a proclamation, proroguing the meeting of Parliament from October 1st to October 19th, then to meet for the dispatch of business.

(*End of the Gazette.*)

LONDON.

The late apparent scarcity, and unprecedented high price of bread corn, arose (as appears from the state of the markets, where a great deal of old wheat hath now been exposed to sale,) from a combination amongst those speculators, the corn factors, who raised the alarm, and spread it every where over the island. When our fears for famine are at an end, we begin to be surprized how they ever did exist. The last crop was one of the most productive this country ever enjoyed, and the appearance of the present, though late, was such as to excite the reasonable expectation of a plentiful supply. It is easier to mention evils than to redress

them; but it were to be wished, that such measures were adopted as should prevent the repetition of an evil which is of very general detriment to the lower classes and the industrious part of mankind.

That decisive superiority which our fleet now possesseth over the navy of France, obtained by the valour and skill of our commanders and seamen, hath compelled our enemy to adopt an entire new system in administering their marine. Instead of striving for the command of the sea, like a great and brave nation, they are to descend to the character of Algerine Corsairs, and propose to carry on hostilities on that element, by a mode only worthy of pirates and robbers. An elaborate report, in the name of the committee of public safety, hath been published by Desfermon on the subject. The following extract develops its principles: "The new system of naval attack, which your committee of public safety has adopted, is the most agreeable to our political situation, and cannot fail to insure us the most permanent advantages. This new system will far better consult the true interests of the nation, than the proud and ostentatious display of naval power, which at least can only flatter personal pride, while they exhaust, to no purpose, the resources of the republic. We have but one object to accomplish, and in that object are concentrated all our sollicitudes, all our schemes and combinations; its main drift is to protect our commerce, to harass and annihilate that of our enemies; it is to convince the English nation of the perfidiousness of its government, and to open before its eyes, the dreadful gulph into which, by that government, it must infallibly be plunged. The English government may, if it pleases, pride itself in the parade of its squadrons, and make them move in all the solemn order of tactics, the French will content themselves with attacking it in what it holds dear—in what constitutes its happiness and very existence—its wealth. The sole object of all our plans, of all our cruizings, and of all our efforts, both in our ports and at sea, shall be to annoy and extinguish its commerce, to ruin and disperse its colonies, and ultimately to sink it into shameful bankruptcy, and end not unworthy of a proud and despotic government, abject in adversity, insolent and cruel in prosperity; who, by its insatiable and greedy ambition, has kindled the hatred and resentment of all the governments of Europe."

In the beginning of July, a terrible fire

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broke

broke out at Constantinople, which reduced to ashes about 1000 houses and shops, and 200 warehouses, of which 150 were full of wood for building. The rest contained almost all the black fruit and figs that remained in first hands here, about two millions of dollars worth of oil and butter, and an immense quantity of tobacco, caviar, tallow, rice, and corn. The whole damage being estimated at five millions of dollars.

Aug. 15. The Spider lugger was chased in the North sea, by a Dutch fleet of five or seven sail of the line, with frigates; as soon as this intelligence was communicated, Admirals Duncan and Pringle, with some British men of war, and the Russian squadron were sent in quest of them, but found that they had again returned into port. But Captain Alms, of the Reunion, with a squadron of frigates, on the 22d captured the Alliance, a large Dutch frigate, and thus hath struck the first blow of the war, now commenced between the two countries. *Vide Lond. Gaz.*

A proclamation hath appeared from Louis XVIII. a number of copies of which are transmitted to the coast of France, to be dispersed by the emigrant armies. The opinion formed on this composition will be various; it is, perhaps, not much calculated to gain profelytes from the new system in France. *Vide State Papers, page 571.*

The following marriages were celebrated at the Court of Spain, August 25th, being the feast of St Louis, viz. the Infanta Donna Maria, eldest daughter of the King, with her Uncle, the Infant Don Antonio, brother to the King; and the Infanta Donna Maria Louisa, second daughter to his Majesty, with the Hereditary Prince of Parma, who is declared Infanta of Spain. The Cardinal Patriarch officiated; and all the foreign ministers were invited to assist at the ceremony.

The Prince of Wales paid a visit to the Comte d'Artois, at Portsmouth, on board the Canada; the Comte said to him, very handsomely—"Sir, though I feel their severity, I respect and venerate your wife and impartial laws. The laws ought not, in any country, to make a distinction of persons."

Mr Hamilton Rowan is arrived from Havre at-Philadelphia. He had a narrow escape; the vessel in which he sailed was boarded by his Majesty's ship Melampus, and Mr Rowan was introduced to the officer as a Mr Thompson of South Carolina.

A village situated on the lake of the four towns belonging to Lucern, in Switzerland, named Weggis, has disappeared. The following are the circumstances attending this strange event:—A brook, which had always flowed from the mountain of Regis to the village, suddenly changed its course; it new course was followed, and it was perceived, that it flowed into a deep gulph of the mountain. At the same time it was perceived, that in several places, near the village, the earth sunk, and the steeple tottered. The inhabitants immediately carried away their effects. In a few hours the ground, on which the village was situated, gave way towards the lake, and, at the same moment, a part of the mountain fell and covered the village, not a vestige of which remains.

The manifesto of General Charette, which was a subject of doubt, regarding its authenticity, hath been fully confirmed by the arrival of Monsieur d'Grand Clois, from his head-quarters, who saw the General sign it. In this manifesto, General Charette asserts, "That the Convention, through their commissioners, pledged themselves to him for the restoration of royalty on the ruins of anarchy; and that he might have no reason to doubt their sincerity, it was agreed, that he should retain his full military establishment, under the new name of territorial guards." According to Charette's request, he hath received a great supply of ammunition, which was landed by Sir J. B. Warren, with a number of emigrant officers which he also requested to be sent to him.

We are sorry to record the following instance of disgraceful cruelty, which lately occurred, and hope that measures will be taken to prevent any repetition of it. On Wednesday, the 26th, a complaint was lodged at Union Hall, Surry, against two partners, stocking-manufacturers, for putting an iron collar round the neck of George Coneybear, a poor orphan, apprenticed by the parish of St James, which had been locked on him night and day for about a month past, with the following words engraved on it—"Belongs to the Stocking Manufactory, Lambeth," and which he appeared in before the magistrates. It appeared on the examination, that he was not the only one punished in that barbarous manner, for he made it known, that one Lewis Aris, apprenticed by the said parish, is in the same predicament; and that several girls now are,

or have very lately been, treated with the like barbarity.

It gives pleasure to observe, that now many cartel ships arrive from the coast of France with our countrymen, who were prisoners there, and to receive a like number of French prisoners in return.

The commune of Marseilles hath presented an animated and affecting address to the Convention for peace, and which was signed by 150,090 persons. "The good citizens," says the addressers, "implore it, in order to put in action the energy of his virtues.—The old look to it, in order to screen their eve of life. The young, that they may pluck the blossoms of their vernal age. Wives, that they may not be alarmed at becoming mothers. Virgins, that they may not dread the widows' weeds, before they know the joys of Hymen."

16. The thunder storm which happened on the night of the 13th of August, and which extended over almost the whole island, hath been attended with many fatal accidents; several persons were killed by the lightning, and also animals, particularly horses, of which a great number have suffered; and in different places, stacks of hay and houses were set on fire by it.

A measure adopted by Government for filling up the old regiments, by drafting into them the new levied corps, hath been unfortunately the occasion, not only of much murmuring and discontent, but of mutiny, both in England and in Ireland. The city of Exeter was under great alarms from a disturbance of this kind, arising from a new regiment, the Londonderry, refusing to be drafted into the 43d; but by the boldness and address of the officers, securing the ringleaders, and by holding a court martial, which ordered immediate punishment, the regiment was brought to submission. At Dublin, where an alarm of this kind was still greater, we are sorry to find, that the most nefarious means were used by some of the inhabitants, to stir up the minds of the military to rebellion and insurrection.

The ultimate intentions of the Empress of Russia towards Poland and its unfortunate monarch, have been variously talked of. They may be augured, perhaps, from her late decree, attaching irrevocably certain parts of that kingdom to her crown.

The liberation of the daughter of the unfortunate Louis from her confinement in the Temple, will probably be now soon

effected. General Pichegru hath sent the following letter to the Austrian General:—"General, I have the honour to send you an extract of the Procès-verbal of the National Convention, stating, that the daughter of Louis XVI. shall be surrendered to the Austrian Commandant as soon as the deputies, the French minister and ambassador, detained in Austria, shall be restored to liberty. Will you transmit the extract to your government, and acknowledge the receipt of it yourself? I entreat you to inform me, if you will receive at your advanced posts such of your prisoners as we have, and as are infirm and ill.—They shall be sent to you, and by these means the trouble of passing by Switzerland will be avoided. PICHEGRU."

To this the Emperor hath returned an answer: "My Aulic Council of War has given me an account of your report of the 15th of July, and of the document, which has been remitted to Gen. Stein by Gen. Pichegru, relative to the Princess Maria Theresia, daughter of Louis XVI. my cousin, and the other Princes and Princesses of the family of Bourbon. In all other circumstances, the conditions upon which the liberty of that unfortunate family have been made to depend, ought to be regarded as entirely inadmissible; but as it is but too true, that in the midst of the violent catastrophes which succeed each other with such rapidity in the French revolution, I ought only to consult my tender affection for my cousin, and my warm interest for the Princes and Princesses of the family of Bourbon, and that I ought to think only of the dangers in which they have been incessantly involved, my intention is, that you make known to the French General my readiness to accede, with respect to the principle, to the proposition that has been made. But there is another proposal which I think it necessary to attach to that which the document of Gen. Stein contains; it has for its object the respective exchange of the numerous prisoners of war, which notwithstanding my reiterated demands, has hitherto always been refused. Notwithstanding the care which, in spite of the unfavourable treatment of my soldiers, prisoners in France, I have directed to be shewn to the French prisoners in my States, and though they are placed in provinces abounding with provisions, are paid in money, and have all the succour of religion, humanity, and the assistance due to the unfortunate, they have still experienced a crowd of ills inseparable from their

situation, they think that they are abandoned in distant climates by those for whom they have fought; that they shall never more see their families; that they are punished for the miseries and mischances of battle; and that the quality of prisoners hitherto considered as a claim to the interest of those for whom such persons have sacrificed themselves, seems to be, as far as relates to them, only a motive for ingratitude. I will not have the forgetfulness of the right of nations—a forgetfulness which perpetuates the detention of the wretched victims, imputed to me. With much more reason ought I to use all means to restore to liberty my faithful soldiers, prisoners in a country in which every one feels that he must partake of all the miseries from which its own inhabitants are not exempt. You will give me an account, without delay, of the reply which you may receive upon this subject, in order to regulate afterwards more particularly the details relating to the proposal transmitted by General Pichegru, and which, I think, cannot give rise to any difficulty."

Government have established to the number of thirty signal towers on the English coast, for the purpose of conveying intelligence. To each signal tower are allowed one Lieutenant at 7s. 6d. per day, and his half pay; one midshipman at 2s. per day, and the pay of a 4th rate; and two seamen, at 2s. per day. House, coals and candles, allowed for all.

Upon the death of the young King of France, our government sent Lord Macartney on an embassy to Verona, where Monsieur resided in a private manner. It was at first announced, that it was to acknowledge him in the character of King, now Louis the XVIII. As no information of that kind hath appeared, it is probable that his business related chiefly to the descent of the Emigrants on the French coast. After quitting Verona, Lord Macartney went to Basse, the present centre of political negotiations.

There hath been exhibited, on the Thames, a building of a very curious construction. It consists of two stories. The lower one forms a complete barrack for soldiers, the upper one is a regular fort to mount six brass guns, four or six pounders. Twenty-four of them have been constructed to be shipped for the island of St Domingo, in the next fleet; workmen are to go out with them, who will form a part of the corps of artificers, for putting up and taking them down in cases of emer-

gency. They are built of hard oak, are the invention of a Board Officer, and the model is to be carefully preserved in the model room in the Tower of London.

The chiefs of the royalist army have sent a long and earnest address to his Majesty, soliciting his assistance with an English army to co-operate against their enemies; and express their hopes that they will not be disappointed.

The long depending business of Nootka Sound, which put this country to the expence of an armament, and threatened to involve us in war, is at length adjusted. *Vid. Lon. Gaz. p. 601.*

The committee of West India merchants and planters, upon whose solicitation the importation of sugar from the East Indies was discouraged some years since, are now urging ministers to prevent, or limit even the cultivation of sugar there, it being feared that American ships will bring the produce to Europe, and undersell us in the markets, where we have hitherto had no rivals but the French.

Dispatches from Lord Dorchester at Quebec, announce that all was well in Upper and Lower Canada, the latter end of July. Trade was very brisk. The traders on the Lakes were pleased with the final settlement of the treaty between Great Britain and America; and had celebrated the event with tokens of much festivity. Several ships laden with wheat have arrived from Quebec, whose cargoes will immediately be brought to market.

That beautiful structure, the church of St Paul's Covent-Garden, the architectural triumph of Inigo Jones, and the admiration of Europe, through the carelessness of some workmen employed in finishing the interior of the new cupola, who had a fire for heating solder, was on the afternoon of the 17th reduced to ashes! The outer walls yet stand, as also the pillars and pediment of the noble portico fronting Covent Garden, but the whole appear so damaged, that it is supposed impossible they can be repaired on the original plan of the architect. The church had lately experienced a very expensive renovation of all its parts; it had also been decorated within side in a style of uncommon magnificence; so that the intrinsic loss sustained by this accident must have been very great, an estimate of which we shall not attempt to give. When the Earl of Bedford sent for Inigo Jones, he told him he wanted a chapel for the parishioners of Covent Garden, but added, he would not go to any considerable expence. In

short, said he, I would not have it much better than a barn. "Well! then (replied Jones) you shall have the handsomest barn in England!"

Same-day advice was received, that the superb church of St Nicholas at Potsdam was destroyed by fire, which happened from a similar accident. The fire broke out on the 3d at four in the afternoon, in the tower, the repair of which was completing, through the negligence of a workman who was melting lead. The flames, fed by a high wind, consumed in the space of an hour this very lofty tower, the fall of which communicated the fire to the church and the adjacent houses. The atmosphere being inflamed by this immense mass of fire, it became very difficult and hazardous to make any efforts to extinguish the flames. His Majesty directed the operations in person. At eleven at night the fire was still burning, and there remained nothing of the beautiful church except the masonry and arcade.

Advice hath been received at the India house of the safe arrival of the Company's ships the Lord Hawkebury, Essex, Buxton, and Duke of Buccleugh, in the river Shannon, in Ireland; as also of six of the captured Dutch East Indiamen. Another of the prizes, besides the *Hughly*, has been burnt at sea, by order of the Commodore, it being deemed impossible, from their leaky state, for them to complete their voyage.

Captain Vancouver of the armed ship *Discovery*, hath arrived after an absence of three years, being sent out by the Admiralty Board to make observations on Cook's Sound, and the western coasts of America. It is reported, that Captain Vancouver, from his discoveries made during the voyage, hath rendered it now certain, that the north west passage to the East Indies is a thing totally impossible. The result of the voyage will be given to the public under the inspection of the Board of Admiralty. One pleasing circumstance hath attended this voyage, and which reflects high honour on Captain Vancouver, for his attention and humanity, that of his crew, consisting of 130, only one died during the whole voyage.

The coasts of France and of Holland are kept closely guarded, by the British and Italian fleets, relieving one another in detached squadrons.

The naval force of Holland consists of 3 ships of the line, six heavy frigates, one brig, and one cutter, making in the whole 54 ships.

There hath lately been killed near Widdrington, in Northumberland, an *Adder*, whose length measured upwards of four feet seven inches, and the girth upwards of five inches; but what is still more remarkable, in this reptile were found seventeen young ones, whose lengths measured upwards of eleven inches, and all alive!

A monument of most exquisite workmanship has been erected at Chichester, by public subscription, to the memory of the poet Collins, who was a native of that place, and died in a house adjoining the cloisters. He is finely represented as just recovered from a wild fit of phrenzy, (to which he was unhappily subject) and, in a calm and reclining posture, seeking refuge from his misfortunes in the divine consolations of the Gospel, while his lyre and one of the first of his poems lie neglected on the ground. Above, are two beautiful figures of Love and Pity entwined in each other's arms. The whole was executed by the ingenious Flaxman, lately returned from Rome; and, if any thing can equal the expressive beauty of the sculpture, it is the following elegant epitaph written by Mr Hayley:

Ye, who the merits of the dead revere,
Who hold misfortune sacred, genius dear,
Regard this tomb, where Collins' hapless
name
Solicits kindness with a double claim.
'Tho' nature gave him, and tho' science
taught
The fire of fancy, and the reach of thought,
Severely doom'd to penury's extreme,
He pass'd, in madd'ning pain, life's feverish
dream;
While rays of genius only serv'd to shew
The thick'ning horror, and exalt his woe.
Ye walls that echo'd to his frantic moan,
Guard the due records of this grateful stone.
Strangers to him, enamour'd of his lays,
This fond memorial to his talents raise.
For this the ashes of a bard require,
Who touch'd the tend'rest notes of pity's
lyre;
Who join'd pure faith to strong poetic
powers,
Who, in reviving reason's lucid hours,
Sought on one book his troubled mind to
rest,
And rightly deem'd the book of God the
best.

An affair of a very serious nature lately occurred at Tripoli. A banditti being in a state of insurrection in the country, the Bey suspected, or pretended to suspect, some of the servants belonging to the Eng-

lish

lish consul (Mr Lucas) of holding a correspondence with the rebels, and sent a message to him, peremptorily demanding a Jew and a native belonging to his establishment. Mr Lucas conceiving the demand to be contrary to the established custom of nations, beside, dreading the savage nature of the Mahometan despot, remonstrated, and at the same time solemnly asserted, to the best of his judgment, the innocence of the parties: but the Bey, instead of attending to his remonstrances, sent a guard, and had the two individuals arrested and brought before him. The alleged crimes were read to them; and, notwithstanding their plea of not guilty, they were both ordered to immediate execution: the Jew was burned alive, and the native hanged. To this outrage upon law, justice, and humanity, may be added, that the Consul himself received a threat, which has rendered him very apprehensive of personal danger.

IRELAND.

The Defenders of Ireland, from some late discoveries, appears to be a concerted system, as extensive in its plan as it is wicked and detestable in its principles. Throughout several counties, the defenders are formed into clubs, bound by an oath, and under the command of chosen leaders; this oath they impose upon others, to be true to one another; to the French, whom they expect to land amongst them; and to the principles of Thomas Paine. Their numbers now, under this association, are reported to amount to several thousands. O'Connor, a leader of this band, and who was tried at Naas for high treason, and found guilty, to his last moments avowed and defended their principles. The active measures taken to suppress them, it is hoped, will be effectual for the purpose of bringing them to a sense of submission and duty. The infatuation and wickedness of these people calling themselves Defenders, appears in a striking point of view from the judicial proceedings of the court of assizes held at Athy, August 13. On the motion of the Attorney General, Laurence O'Connor, Michael Griffin, Dennis Kelly, Andrew Higgins, Thomas King, and William Fitzsimons, were brought to the bar of the Crown Court, and arraigned before Mr Justice Finucane, of high treason. The indictment was for compassing the King's death, and also for adhering to his enemies. The overt-acts charged are the following: 1st, Forming a

party of defenders to assist the French, if they should invade Ireland.—2^d, Meeting for that purpose.—3^d, Encouraging a soldier of the North Mayo Militia (Burth. Horan) to join them, by assuring him that the French would soon land, and they (the prisoners) would back them.—4th, Seducing Horan to become a defender.—5th, Meeting to admit persons sworn in to this party, and admitting Horan. To accommodate the prisoners, the assizes were adjourned to the 31st.

A gentleman in the vicinity of Cork has lately discovered, that copperas water sprinkled on gravel-walks effectually destroys all grass and weeds, and prevails any growing for a long time after. Repeated experiments have convinced him of the efficacy of this remedy.

Letters from the county of Armagh state, that no Sunday the 19th an affray happened at Ballygawley in that county, between two parties of insurgents calling themselves Peep-of-Day Boys and Defenders, in the event of which, between 20 and 30 persons were killed and wounded.

Aug. 25. This day has been one continued scene of alarm and terror in Dublin, from the desperate declarations and refractory spirit of some of the regiments in garrison here. A rumour has for some days prevailed here, that all the young regiments of infantry above No 100, were to be immediately reduced, all their privates and non-commissioned officers to be drafted into other regiments, many of which were under orders for foreign service, and that their officers were either to go upon full pay with beating orders to recruit men, or be provided for in British regiments. Murmurs were thus excited among the junior regiments, the 104th and 111th. Refractory symptoms appeared on Saturday and Sunday, chiefly from the marching the 104th regiment to the camp at Lechanstown, and keeping them under arms the whole day. The whole of Sunday the privates of both regiments traversed the streets in groupes; the populace spiriting the soldiers to be firm, promising to support them, and treating them with whiskey. The opposition becoming serious, 2000 infantry from the Londonderry Longford and Westmeath militia, and the Essex and Breadalbane fencibles, with two guns and a party of artillery to each detachment, arrived in town. The soldiery had left the barracks, and dispersed themselves several ways, but were discovered and forced back to the barracks. Three of the ring-leaders received 500 lashes each,

each, by judgment of a court-martial. Next morning, nevertheless, groups of drunken soldiers were every where seen, swearing and resolute in their refusal. The men on the castle guard were not less refractory, and a plan was formed by the desperadoes, to seize the regimental colours, throw themselves into the old custom house as a citadel, and there defend themselves to the last. One of the mutineers wrested the regimental standard from the ensign, who bravely attacked his assailant sword in hand, and recovered the colours. This transaction being reported at the castle, a sufficient force was sent against them, who seeing resistance vain, submitted and were marched back to the barracks, when two of the ringleaders were instantly tried by a court-martial, convicted, and received 500 lashes each. Troops of horse then patrolled the streets, and all mutinous appearances were at least suspended, if not entirely removed.

Sept. 4. On Sunday night last, as a party of soldiers were parading the town of Athboy, they met a drunken man; the serjeant knew him, as he lived in the town. The serjeant took him by the hand, and asked him how he did; and giving him a sign of secrecy, asked him what news: then brought him to an alchouse, where he primed him finely, and took him safe to the guard-house, and the next morning before a justice, where he turned king's evidence, and swore that, in eight days' time, there was to be meeting of the head officers (he was a captain); and that on Hollentide eve, they were to turn out in a body to massacre all the Protestants. Their meaning was to divide the lands among them. There were four of the officers taken yesterday upon his information, nine of the Defenders this day, and there are fifteen to be brought in this evening; he has discovered ten priests' names that were some of the heads of them, and a number of gentlemen (Romans), and that Athboy was to be burned to the ground. There was a pocket-book found about him, with some letters, and a list of the Defenders: there were great discoveries made by the letters; he also discovered the names of the gentlemen that they were to murder first.

EDINBURGH.

Aug. 27. A singular forgery was detected at the bank of Dundee. One Donald Ferguson, a plain-looking countryman, presented two bills to be discounted; one on Sir William Ramsay, for 1110l. and another on Mr Smith of Balharrie, for 155l.

Sterling. He was stopped and examined by the sheriff. He acknowledged the forgery, but denied that any person was accessory to it; a William Panton in Alyth, he said, wrote the bills, for which he paid him. On being told that he would be hanged, he scratched his head, and said—*He had seen as muckle.*

Lately, an action for an assault was tried at Durham, wherein Mr William Smith was plaintiff, and Major Skelley defendant. The cause was this, The band in the orchestra of the theatre in Durham was playing, "God save the King;" a part of the audience stood up with their hats off; Mr Smith did not accompany them in this; Major Skelley, after repeatedly urging Mr Smith to take his hat off, at length forcibly pulled it from his head, and threw it upon the stage; Mr Smith, in resentment of this behaviour, brought an action for damages, which the Court awarded him, with costs of suit.

The Magistrates and Council have unanimously voted the freedom of this city to Vice-Admiral Sir Thomas Pasley, Bart. as a testimony of the high sense they entertain of the merit and service of that very able and galant officer.

Tuesday 8th, the Bridewell was opened for the reception of culprits, when Janet Symington was committed to a cell, to undergo six months solitary confinement and hard labour.

Some workmen employed by Major Munro, in cutting a road to Doratory House, found, about 14 feet under ground, a Roman urn entire, covered on the top with a round piece of earthen ware, and full of dust and fragments of bones—it is marked on the outside in a particular manner. It is supposed to have lain there at least 1400 years; the above road joins the village of Camelon above Falkirk. The city of Camelon was famous for the many sieges and battles fought betwixt the Picts Scots.

On Sunday the 6th, about nine o'clock in the evening, a post chaise, in which were Mrs M'Donald, widow of Colonel M'Donald of Kinlochmoidart, Miss Campbell of Airds, and Miss M'Donald, was, owing to the darkness of the night, overturned on the edge of a precipice, on the banks of Lochlomond, between Luss and Arrochar, and almost shattered to pieces. Mrs M'Donald and Miss Campbell were severely bruised; Miss M'Donald was hurt but slightly.

19. Arrived in Leith roads, two large Russian frigates, and remain with the *Pegasus* and *Albicore*.

It is proper to notice, that the foldiers from all the different camps in Scotland, have been allowed to work at the harvest.

22. The Vengeance cutter of Flushing, mounting 16 guns, and 120 men, Captain Leveille, has taken eight ships, belonging to Leith and other ports on the east coast. The cutter left Flushing about seven days ago, and the vessels above-mentioned were all captured betwixt the 17th and 20th current. The first of them was taken a few leagues off Tynemouth Bar, and and the crews and some passengers put ashore at Sunderland; the last of them eastward of the Island of May, about 10 to 15 leagues. It is but doing common justice to the Captain of the cutter to mention, that he behaved with the utmost humanity to the crews of the captured vessels, in allowing them to carry away with them all their cloaths and other property belonging to them. The Pegasus frigate, and Albicore sloop of war, were immediately dispatched from the roads to look after the cutter, but we fear they are too late, the calm preventing them from getting down the Frith till Tuesday morning.

On Saturday the 19th, a well-dressed man, mounted on a black horse, came into the house of John Clark at Clarkston, near Glasgow, and called for some drink; after being in the house for some time he went out, and when he came back enquired what was to pay; the landlady of the house (there being no other person in it at the time) entering his room, he put a pistol to her breast, and said, he would blow out her brains if she spoke one word, and tacking a cutlass from his side cut away her pocket; he then opened a press and taking what money was there rode off.

26. This day the Leith Volunteers were drawn up on Leith Links, where they were joined by a detachment of 100 of the Royal Edinburgh Volunteers, who formed a hollow square around them. Soon after one o'clock, the Lord Lieutenant, attended by several of the Deputy-Lieutenants, came on the ground, and presented the colours to Capt. Bruce, Commandant of the corps, who delivered them to the two Ensigns; and the ceremony concluded with a prayer by the Rev. Mr McKnight chaplain to the corps.

28. The Asia, Rear-Admiral Pringle, with two more ships of the line and a cutter, are arrived in Leith roads.

The following gentlemen have received the degree of Doctor of Medecine, this season at the University, in the months of

June and September, after the usual public and private trials:

	GENEVA.
James Dittmar,	<i>De exercitiatione.</i>
	BRASIL.
Domingos Felis dos Santos	<i>De rubcola.</i>
	JAMAICA.
Robert Scarlett,	<i>De apoplexia.</i>
	ANTIGUA.
Francis F. Brown,	<i>De ophthalmia.</i>
Michael Lovell Hodge,	<i>De scarlatina.</i>
	VIRGINIA.
John Brockenbrough,	<i>De rabie canina.</i>
Edward Fisher,	<i>De febre flavæ.</i>
	NEW-YORK.
Daniel Proudfit,	<i>De variola.</i>
	SOUTH CAROLINA.
Jacob Williman,	<i>De scarlatina anginosa.</i>
	ISLAND OF ST MARTIN.
John Wilson,	<i>De asbmate spasmotica.</i>
	EAST INDIES.
James Mair,	<i>De ascite abdominali.</i>
	ISLE OF MAN.
John Neilson Scott,	<i>De dyspepsia.</i>
	IRELAND.
James Callanan,	<i>De tussi convulsiva.</i>
Steward Crawford,	<i>De angina pectoris.</i>
Arthur Jas O'Connor,	<i>De dyspepsia.</i>
Thomas O'Meagher,	<i>De amenorrhæa.</i>
Thomas Wood,	<i>De typho.</i>
Theobald Ed. Burke,	<i>De febre puerperarum.</i>
John Smith,	<i>De hydropse anasarca.</i>
Tho. Joseph Bryanton,	<i>De vita humana crassius.</i>
Robert Forrester,	<i>De menorrhægia.</i>
Marcus Hardiman,	<i>De scorbuto.</i>
James Scott,	<i>De variola.</i>
Edward Millet,	<i>De morbis renum et vesicæ calculosis.</i>
John Wolfeley,	<i>De rheumatismo acuto.</i>
Francis Barker,	<i>De invento Galvani.</i>
James De Courcy,	<i>De variolis.</i>
	ENGLAND.
John Haxby,	<i>De consuetudine.</i>
William Tayleur,	<i>De pneumonia.</i>
Tho. Petter Powell,	<i>De hydrocephalo acuto.</i>
Richard Brown,	<i>De peripneumonia nobili.</i>
Samuel Hughes,	<i>De vesitu.</i>
Geo. Chamb. Darling,	<i>De ictero.</i>
John Foster,	<i>De podagra.</i>
John New,	<i>Quænam pars aeris communis corporis ævorum inflammationem concitat, et quomodo.</i>
Thomas Wilson,	<i>De rubcola.</i>
Samuel Warneford,	<i>De colica.</i>
James Chew,	<i>De animi affectionibus.</i>
Benjamin Scott,	<i>De typho.</i>
	SCOTLAND.
William Young,	<i>De variola.</i>
James Millar,	<i>De hepatitis.</i>
John Cheyne,	<i>De rachitide.</i>
Francis Maxwell,	<i>De ictero.</i>
Alex. McLarty,	<i>De hydropse anasarca.</i>

CIRCUITS.

Sept. 2. The Circuit Court of Justiciary was opened at Air by the Right Hon. the Lord Justice-Clerk. John Thomson, keeper of the toll-bar at Mauchline, Elizabeth Finlay his wife, Hugh and Janet Thomson his son and daughter, accused of being concerned in the murder of Mungo Miller, tanner, whose body was found dead on the streets of Mauchline at five o'clock in the morning on the 19th March 1793.—The Jury found the libel not proven against the pannels, and they were absolved *simpliciter*, and dismissed from the bar.

7. The Circuit Court of Justiciary was opened at Dumfries on Monday last, by the Right Hon. Lord Justice Clerk and Lord Craig. The Court, at nine o'clock on Tuesday morning, proceeded to the trial of William Douglas, Esq; late of Luce, accused of murdering Archibald Little, farmer in Park. The Jury found the murder proven; but found that, at that time, the said William Douglas was insane, and deprived of reason. He was sentenced to be kept in prison all the days of his life in the jail of Dumfries, unless some friend or other person should find sufficient caution, to the extent of L. 1000, to keep him in safe and sure custody, so as to prevent him from committing the like crime in time coming.

John Johnston Provost of Annan, and Andrew Little one of the Bailies of Annan, were accused of liberating a person from jail without lawful authority. The diet against them was deserted *simpliciter*.

John O'Niel, late in Stoup, and Henry and Arthur O'Niel, his sons, were accused of murder. Henry was outlawed for not appearing; and owing to the absence of some material witnesses, the diet against John and Arthur was deserted *pro loco et tempore*, and they were re-committed to prison on a new warrant.

12. The Circuit Court of Justiciary was opened at Jedburgh, by the Right Hon. Lord Craig. Susan Bishop, accused of child-murder, petitioned for banishment; to which the Advocate-depute having consented, she was banished from Scotland for life accordingly.

8. The Circuit Court of Justiciary was opened at Stirling, by the Right Hon. Lord Eskgrove; but there was no criminal business before the Court. Upon his Lordship's arrival, he was received by a party of about fifty of the Stirling Volunteers under arms.

12. The Circuit Court of Justiciary was

opened at Glasgow, by the Right Hon. Lord Eskgrove. Archibald Campbell, late of the island of Jamaica, accused of the murder of Lieut. William Grahame of the Dumbartonshire fencibles, on the 31st of May last, in a duel at Eriskine Ferry, in the county of Renfrew, was outlawed for not appearing.

John Campbell, accused of stealing a piece of muslin from the bleachfield of William Gillespie and Co. at Woodside, on the 14th July last, petitioned for banishment. The Court sentenced him to banishment from Scotland for seven years, with liberty to him to enter into his Majesty's service, by sea or land; and, in case of his being found in Scotland within the said term of seven years, unless in his Majesty's service, ordaining him to be whipped through the streets of that city, and to be again banished.

The Court proceeded to the trial of Gavin Arbuckle, late collier at Tolcross, accused of the murder of Robert Baird, collier and changekeeper at Tolcross, on the 16th November last. The Jury found him guilty of culpable homicide, and he was sentenced to banishment beyond seas for seven years.

18. The Circuit Court of Justiciary was opened at Inverary, by the Right Hon. Lord Eskgrove. His Lordship was received on his arrival on Thursday evening by the division of the Argyllshire Volunteers belonging to that place, under arms. There was no business before the Court.

12. The Circuit Court of Justiciary was opened at Inverness, by the Right Hon. Lord Dunfinnan. Effie Fraser was indicted for child murder.—She petitioned for banishment, to which the Advocate Depute consented, and she is banished from Scotland for life accordingly.

Dugald Bane Macphee, and others, were accused of rescuing a deserter from a party having him in custody. In this case the Advocate Depute moved the Court to desert the diet against the pannels *pro loco et tempore*, and they were dismissed from the bar.

James Stewart, a boy, was indicted for theft: He petitioned for banishment, to which the Advocate Depute consented; and he is banished never to return to Scotland, unless in his Majesty's service in the navy or army.

Jean M'Donald, alias M'Andrew, was indicted for stealing a child: She confessed her crime. The Advocate Depute restricted the libel to an arbitrary punishment. The Jury found her guilty, and

she is sentenced to be transported beyond seas for seven years; but, under condition that if she is not removed from the jail of Inverness within twelve months, in place of transportation she is to stand in the pillory one hour, then to be banished Scotland for life.

19. The Circuit Court of Justiciary was opened at Aberdeen, by the Right Hon. Lord Dunfinnan. The only criminal business before the Court was, an indictment against Mary Keith, for child murder; but she having absconded, and failing to appear, sentence of fugitation and outlawry was pronounced against her. Lord Dunfinnan heard several appeals from inferior courts.

24. The Circuit Court of Justiciary was opened at Perth by the Right Hon. the Lords Swinton and Dunfinnan. Andrew Kellock weaver in Kennoway, and Charles Gibb baker in Dunferline, separately accused of house breaking and theft, failing to appear, were outlawed.

Donald M'Craw, weaver in Perth, was brought to the bar, accused of the murder of Anne Adams his wife, aggravated by her being far gone in her pregnancy at the time. The trial lasted several hours. The Jury returned their verdict next day, finding, by a plurality of voices, the pannel *guilty*. The Court passed sentence of death against him, ordaining him to be hanged there on Friday the 13th day of November, and his body to be thereafter dissected.

Donald Ferguson, alias James Rob, was accused of forgery. The Advocate-Depute restricted the libel to an arbitrary punishment. The pannel confessed his guilt, and was thereupon convicted by the Jury. He was ordered to be put upon the pillory there upon Friday the 9th of October, and to be banished from Scotland for seven years.

On the 25th, David Ross, sail-dock manufacturer in Dundee, accused of mobbing, was outlawed for not appearing. John Roger, wright at Lochlie, near Dundee, accused of the same crime, also failing to appear, was outlawed, and the bail-bond granted for his appearance declared forfeited.

Jean Gordon, Jean M'Kenzie, and Margaret M'Cormick, all in Dundee, were brought to the bar, accused of assembling with others in a mob at Dundee, on the 15th of August and several subsequent days, breaking into ships in the harbour loaded with meal, taking away the sails, carrying off part of the meal, seizing on meal and selling it at reduced prices fixed by

the mob, and committing other acts of violence. The Jury returned their verdict this morning, by a plurality of voices, finding the pannels *guilty* art and part of the crimes libelled, but recommending Margaret M'Cormick to the mercy of the Court. They were ordered to be detained prisoners for three weeks, and thereafter banished from Scotland for the following spaces, viz. Jean Gordon and Jean M'Kenzie for three years, and Margaret M'Cormick for one year, from the 7th of November next.

James Lowden, keeper of the tolbooth, Cupar Fife, and Janet Taylor, his wife, were accused of wilfully allowing a criminal to escape from jail.—In this case, the Advocate Depute stated, that certain circumstances induced him to move the Court to desert the diet against the pannels *pro loco et tempore*, but that it was his intention to bring them to trial at a future period; he therefore applied to the Court by petition, for a warrant of commitment against Lowden and his wife, which was granted; but upon their application to be liberated upon bail, the Court found the crime charged against them bailable; and upon their finding sufficient caution to appear and answer to any future criminal action that shall be brought against them for said crime, warrant was granted to set them at liberty.

Robert Glas, Excise-officer at Pitlochry, was indicted at the instance of his Majesty's Advocate, for attacking the house of Edmund Ferguson, Esq; of Balledmund, and maliciously breaking the windows thereof, under cloud of night; maliciously cutting down 144 young trees, and setting fire to and consuming a hay stack, all Mr Ferguson's property.—The trial continued till near eleven o'clock this evening, at which time the Jury was inclosed, and the Court adjourned till the 18th, at nine o'clock in the morning. On that day the Jury returned their verdict, finding the pannel guilty of the crimes of breaking the windows, and setting fire to the hay stack, as libelled; but finding the crime of cutting down the fruit trees, libelled, not proven. He was sentenced to be transported beyond seas for seven years.

ALTHOUGH the weather has been remarkably dry and fine, during this month, yet the harvest is not completed even in the earliest counties: there has been very little wind to dry the corn after it was cut.

cut. However, the harvest is in much greater forwardness, every where, than there was reason to hope, and will, within a few days, be got well in. The crop, in general, promises plenty. The oats and bear never more abundant; but the beans and peas have grown much to straw. Grain has not, however, as yet fallen much in price. Other provisions moderate, and in abundance. Beef and mutton 4d per lb. Fish plenty, particularly haddocks.

THE English report for August states, that the harvest has hitherto proved so fine, and the wheats (which in general rise well) have threshed out so dry, that no inconsiderable share of the new crop has been at market, and the price fallen in proportion to this general pressure for quick returns. A reduction thus effected, will, it is feared, afford the public but a temporary advantage; because the dealers are now generally buying the wheats up, with a view of considerable profit by the rise of markets. The oats and barleys are found, almost through every district, the heaviest crops, and of the best quality that have been known for many years past. The Tartarian oats, now become so general a produce in East Kent, are very abundant. Beans are in general a good crop; those in the lower parts of Essex are remarkably fine: the ticks, however, are no where so well loaded as the horse beans. Pease on clean lands are found good; but have suffered materially on foul soils. The seed tares have almost generally failed, as the pease did the last season. From the apprehension of a second year of scarcity, potatoes were every where been planted, and their produce is generally great. The turnip countries never boasted more promising crops, both first and second. The wool trade still keeps slowly advancing; fine comb's wool, and the prime Byland and South Down fleeces being greatly in demand. The hops are universally gone off through all the best plantations around Canterbury, and the other rich parts of East Kent, and many parts of Suffolk. Smithfield market is lower for veal and lamb, but prime beef and mutton continue scarce and dear. The horse fairs have hitherto produced but few lean beasts of good age, and these were, of course, high priced. Good colts are difficult to be obtained at any price; but horses of the inferior kinds are scarcely saleable at

LISTS.

MARRIAGES.

At Shresbury, John Morice, aged 71, to Ann Shillitoe, aged 72. They had been married formerly the lady supposing herself a widow, but her first husband coming home claimed her, he being now dead, the old enamorata took a journey of 140 miles to renew his engagement.

At Allstonefield, Staffordshire, after a courtship of 37 years, Mr John Plant, aged 88 years, to Miss Kerham, aged 35.

Sept. 4. At Leith, Mr Francis Brodie, writer in Edinburgh, to Miss Martin, daughter of Mr Ellis Martin, merchant in Leith.

5. At Montrose, Charles Scott, Esq; of Criggie, to Miss Charlotte Smith, daughter of Alexander Smith, Esq; of Balmakelly.

11. At Glasgow, Mr John Ure, jun. merchant, to Miss M. Biggs, daughter of the late Mr Biggs, merchant there.

12. At Fulham, A. Ramsay Robertson, Esq; of Kensington, to Miss Lewis.

17. At Montrose, Mr James Small, merchant, Dundee, to Miss Jane Scott, daughter of the late John Scott of Criggie, Esq;

— Robert Roddam, Esq; Admiral of the White, to Miss Harrison, niece to George Colpin, Esq; of the county of Northumberland.

20. At Garfcube, near Glasgow, Francis Sitwell, Esq; of Barmoor Castle, Northumberland, to Miss Ann Campbell, third daughter of the Rt Hon. Haly Campbell, Esq; Lord President of the Court of Session.

21. Mark Pringle, Esq; of Clifton, M. P. for Selkirkshire, to Miss A. E. Chalmers, daughter of Robert Chalmers, Esq;

— At Dundee, Mr Wm Mudie, bookseller in Edinburgh, to Miss Aldon Baxter, of Dundee.

23. At Edinburgh, Mr James Henderson, merchant, to Miss Margaret Macara, daughter of the Rev. John Macara.

— At Sandwell in Staffordshire, Charles Duncombe, Esq; eldest son of C. S. Duncombe, Esq; of the county of York, to Lady Charlotte Legge, only daughter of the Earl of Dartmouth.

25. At Leith, Mr James Somerville merchant, to Miss Marion Megget, daughter of the late Archibald Megget, Esq; of Darlington.

27. At Edinburgh, Capt. Robertson, to Miss Garden.

BIRTHS.

At London, Mrs Grieve, spouse of Dr Grieve, Norfolk-street, Strand, a daughter.

Aug. 21. At New Poole, Lady Nasmith, a daughter.

25. At Edinburgh, Lady Charlotte Hope, a son.

Sept. 4. At Bindirran House, Mrs Stark of Teafes, a son.

10. At Lochbuy, Mrs MacLaine of Lochbuy, a daughter.

12. At Charleton, in Kent, the Lady of Capt Martin Lindsay, of the Cirencester East India ship, a son.

24. Mrs Kirkpatrick of Conheath, a son.

25. In the parish of Alyth, the wife of a Wright, a son and two daughters.

DEATHS.

At Angola, Mr John Moffat, surgeon, from Highae in Annandale.

At Gibraltar, Capt. Andrew Sutherland, of the navy, and Commissioner at that place.

At Tobago, Alex. Fairlie Cunningham, Esq; second son of Sir Robert Cunningham, Bart. of Robertson.

At Brightelmstone, Miss Douglas, only daughter of Sir George Douglas.

At Jamaica, Mr Alexander Macgowan, merchant, son of Bailie Alex. Macgowan, Isle of Bute.

At Corfica, Mr Wm Woodruffe, surgeon of the St George of 98 guns.

At Port-au-Prince, in St Domingo, Lieut. Col. Foote, of the 23d regt.

At Kingston, Mr James Withart, third son of W. T. Withart, Esq; of Foxhall.

On his passage from Jamaica, Capt. John Elliott, second son of the late Sir F. Elliott of Stobbs Bart.

In the island of Grenada, Duncan and Stirling Campbell, sons of the late Mr George Campbell of Ellister in Islay.

At Delmenhorst, Lieut. Wm Crawford, of the Queen's dragoon-guards.

At Madras, Mrs Campbell, wife of Major Alex. Campbell, of the 74th regt.

At Dinapore, in the East Indies, Lieut. Patrick Macculloch.

At Invereshie, George Macpherson, Esq; of Invereshie, in the 89th year of his age.

At Brechin, Mrs Isobel Doig, relict of H. Grierison of Ballownie, aged 83.

At Edinburgh, Miss Jean Hutton, sister of Dr James Hutton.

At Edinburgh, Miss Clephan, eldest daughter of the late George Clephan, Esq; of Carse-logic.

Lately, John Montague, Esq; Admiral of the White.

Lately, Sir James Ibbertson, Bart. of Denton Park, Yorkshire.

Aug. 17. At Megginch Castle, the Rt Hon. Lady Susan Drummond.

21. At Edinburgh, Mrs Campbell of Combie.

27. At London, the Rt Hon. Lady Lyttleton, relict of George Lord Lyttleton, and daughter of the late Field-Marshal Sir Robert Rich, Bart.

— At Dee Castle, Jean Grant, relict of Pe-

ter Fleming, Esq; late of Auchintoul, in the 86th year of her age.

Mr Philidor, the chess player, has made his last move into the other world. For the last two months he was kept alive merely by art, and the kind attention of an old friend. To the last moment of his existence he enjoyed, though near eighty years of age, a strong retentive memory, which long rendered him remarkable in the circle of his acquaintance in London. Mr Philidor was member of the chess club near thirty years, and was a man of those meek qualities that rendered him not less esteemed as a companion, than admired for his extraordinary skill in the difficult game of chess, for which he was pre-eminently distinguished. It is not two months since he played two games blind-fold, at the same time, against two excellent chess players, and was declared the victor. He was besides an admirable musician, and a capital composer.

30 At Beestow, near Nottingham, James Whitefoord, Esq; of Dunduff, eldest son of Sir John Whitefoord, Bart.

The Rev. Sir Richard Kaye, Bart. Dean of Lincoln, whose benevolence provided for the tenth child of every poor person within the diocese.

Sept. 2. The Rev. Dr James Burgess, minister of Kirkmichael, in the 71st year of his age.

4. At Youngfield, near Dumfries, Mrs Rose of Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury Square, London.

5. At Annan, Mrs Jean Irving, daughter of the late Wm Irving of Bonshaw.

6. At Edinburgh, Mr John Home, coach-maker.

7. At Edinburgh, Pelham Maitland, Esq;

— At Edinburgh, Mrs Isabella Grindlay, spouse of Mr Campbell Gardner, writer in Edinburgh.

8. At Braid, near Edinburgh, Cosmo George Gordon, youngest son of Mr Gordon of Braid.

— Near London, Charles Wilkinson, Esq; merchant in Amsterdam.

— At Bath, Mrs Abercromby, wife of Wm Abercromby, Esq; of Classa.

9. At Ayr, Mrs Eleonora Nugent, relict of the late Hon. Robert Kerr, of Newfield.

10. At Mount Charles, Ayrshire, Capt. Robert Gairdner, late in the East India Company's service.

11. At Middlepart, Ayrshire, Walter Hamilton, Esq; formerly surgeon to the 19th regt.

— At Stirling, Neil Campbell, Esq;

12. Rt Hon. Lord Macdonald; he is succeeded by his son the Hon. A. W. Macdonald.

14. At Row-Chester, A. Cockburn Ross, youngest son of J. Cockburn Ross, Esq; of Row-Chester.

16. At Dumfries, John Aiken, Esq; Sheriff-substitute of Dumfries shire.

18. At Frisky hall, near Dumbarton, John Murdoch, Esq; late Provost of Glasgow.

20. At Glasgow, Mrs Isabel Anderson, widow of the late Mr Thomas Hamilton, Professor of Anatomy and Botany in that city.

— At Lochend, Perthshire, Mrs Macpherson, wife of Major James Macpherson, late of the 42d regt.

22. At Lassington, Robert Stewart, Esq; of Lassington.

23. At Edinburgh, Mr John Hall, merchant.

24. At Edinburgh, Lady Dunbar, dowager of Hempriggs.

25. At Brompton, the Rt Hon. Lady Napier, relict of the late Francis Lord Napier, aged 62.

— At Edinburgh, Miss Ann Rattray, daughter of the deceased James Rattray, Esq; of Craighall.

26. At Edinburgh, Mr William Mason, Writer.

28. Dr Gillespie, of Kirkton.

29. At Smallholm, Alex. Duncan, D.D. minister of that parish, in the 87th year of his age.

ERRATA.—Page 546. delete Admiral John Elliott's death, inserted by mistake, owing to the death of Admiral George Elliott.

PREFERMENTS.

Lieut. Col. the Hon. James Stuart, of the Sutherland Fencibles, to be Deputy Governor of Fort George.

Charles Goddard, Esq; to be Consul General at Lisbon.

J. Hamilton, Esq; of Pencaitland, to be Receiver General of the Land Tax for Scotland.

Mr John M'Morine, writer in Dumfries, to be Town-chamberlain of that place.

George Maxwell, Esq; Sheriff-substitute for the county of Dumfries, in room of John Aiken, Esq; deceased.

Mr Thomas Hay to be President, and Mr James Law to be Treasurer, of the Royal College of Surgeons.

PROMOTIONS.

Admiralty-Office, June 1.

This day, in pursuance of the King's pleasure, the following Flag Officers of his Majesty's fleet were promoted, viz.

To be Admirals of the White—Wm Lloyd, Esq. Mark Milbanke, Esq. Nicholas Vincent, Esq. Rt Hon. Thomas Lord Graves, Robert Digby, Esq. and Rt Hon. Alex. Lord Bridport, K. B.

To be Admirals of the Blue—Joseph Peyton, Esq. John Carter Allen, Esq. Sir Cha. Middleton, Bart. Sir John Laforey, Bart. John Dalrymple, Esq. Herbert Sawyer, Esq. Sir Richard King, Bart. Jonathan Faulknor, Esq. Philip Affleck, Esq. Sir John Jervis, K. B. and Adam Duncan, Esq.

To be Vice-Admirals of the Red—Richard Braithwaite, Esq. Phillips Cosby, Esq. Samuel Cornish, Esq. John Brisbane, Esq. Charles

Wolfeley, Esq. His Royal Highness William Henry Duke of Clarence, Samuel Cranston Goodall, Esq. Richard Onslow, Esq. Robert Kingmill, Esq. Sir George Bowyer, Bart. Sir Hyde Parker, Knt. Benjamin Caldwell, Esq. and Hon. William Cornwallis.

To be Vice-Admirals of the White—Wm Allen, Esq. John M'Bride, Esq. Geo. Vandeput, Esq. Charles Buckner, Esq. John Gell, Esq. Wm Dickson, Esq. Sir Alan Gardner, Bart. John Lewis Gidoia, Esq. Geo. Gayton, Esq. Geo. Murray, Esq. Robt Linzee, Esq. Sir James Wallace, Knt. Wm Peere Williams, Esq. and Sir Thomas Pasley, Bart.

To be Vice-Admirals of the Blue—John Synions, Esq. Sir Thomas Rich, Bart. Cha. Thompson, Esq. James Cumming, Esq. John Ford, Esq. John Colpoys, Esq. Skeffington Lutwidge, Esq. Archibald Dickson, Esq. Geo. Montagu, Esq. Thomas Dumaresque, Esq. Hon. Sir George Keith Elphinston, K. B. James Pigott, Esq. and the Hon. William Waldegrave.

To be Rear-Admirals of the Red—Thomas Mackenzie, Esq. Thomas Pringle, Esq. Sir Roger Curtis, Knt. Henry Harvey, Esq. Robt Mann, Esq. Wm Parker, Esq. Charles H. E. Calmady, Esq. John Henry Rfq. and Richard Rodney Bligh, Esq.

The undermentioned Captains were also appointed Flag Officers of his Majesty's fleet, viz.

To be Rear-Admirals of the White—Alex. Græme, Esq. George Kepple, Esq. Samuel Reeve, Esq. Robert Biggs, Esq. Francis Parry, Esq. Isaac Prescott, Esq. John Bazely, Esq. Christopher Mason, Esq. Thomas Spry, Esq. Sir John Orde, Bart. Wm Young, Esq. and James Gambier, Esq.

To be Rear Admirals of the Blue—Andrew Mitchell, Esq. Cha. Chamberlayne, Esq. Peter Rainer, Esq. Hugh Cloberry Christian, Esq. William Truscott, Esq. Right Hon. Lord H. Seymour, John Stanhope, Esq. Christopher Parker, Esq. Philip Patton, Esq. Cha. Morice Poll, Esq. John Brown, Esq. and John Leigh Douglas, Esq.

Admiralty-Office, June 6.

The King has been pleased to appoint Hq-ratio Nelson, Esq. the Hon. Tho. Pakenham, and the Hon. George Berkeley, to be Colonels of his Majesty's marine forces, in the room of William Young, Esq. James Gambier, Esq. and the Rt Hon. Lord H. Seymour, appointed Flag Officers of his Majesty's fleet.

His Majesty has been pleased to appoint Lieutenant Colonels Andrew Cowell of the Coldstream guards, Richard Brooke of 3d drag. guards, James Ferrier of engineers in Ireland, Jos. Duffaux of late 86th foot, Colin M'Kenzie of 15th foot, Alexander Mair of invalids, William Anstruther ditto, M. H. Bailie,

lie. late 94th foot, John J. Ellis 23d foot, William Owen 61st foot, Archibald Robertson, Bryan Blundell 45th foot, John Percival marines, John Dickson unattached, Charles Jackman marines, Miles Stavelly royal horse-guards, Hon. John Knox 36th foot, Ralph Ramsay 61st foot, Archibald Campbell 29th foot, John B. Shaw 68th foot, Hugh Macgennis invalids in Ireland, John Money half-pay, Thomas Murray late 84th foot, James Campbell late 2d 71st foot, James F. Urquhart, George Churchill 15th light dragoons, Eyre P. Trench 82d foot, George Beckwith 37th foot, William G. Strutt 54th foot, Thomas Roberts 111th foot, Hon. George J. Ludlow 1st foot guards, John Moore 31st foot, Richard Earl of Caven Coldstream guards, David Baird 71st foot, Hon. H. Ashley Bennet 1st foot guards, Hon. Frederick St John 117th foot, Sir Charles Ross Bart. 37th foot, John White Locke of a new corps for the West Indies, Hay McDowall 36th foot, Lord Charles H. Somerset 103d foot, John Delpard 7th foot, William A. Villettes 69th foot, and William Wemyss, to be Colonels in the army.

His Majesty has been pleased to appoint Captains Alex. Wright, of 11th foot; Wm Monckton, of 53d foot; Hon. John Vaughan, 58th foot; Geo. L. Hamilton, of artillery; Henry Rudyard, and Andrew Durnford, of engineers; Geo. Hart, of 36th foot; Richard Porter, of 60th foot; Humph. Dennis, of 9th drag; Geo. Glasgow, of artillery; Geo. Johnston, of 4th foot; H. T. Thomson, of artillery; Rich. Donaldson, 9th drag; Abrah. Douvrenette, of artillery; Andrew Arncliffe, of 11th foot; James Butler, of artillery; Wm Inglis, of 57th foot; Henry Hamilton, of 17th foot; Robt Pigot Christie, of 42d foot; Alex. Grant, 1st bat. 78th foot; Walter Partridge, of 5th foot; John Wilkes, of artillery; Benj. Fisher, of engineers; David Robertson, of 77th foot; James Boag, of artillery; Robert Wood, of 15th foot; Henry Conran, of 52d foot; Wm Douglas, of 74th foot; Matthew Jenour, of 53th foot; Hugh Scott, of 26th foot; James Wynch, of 36th foot; Wm Cornwallis Hall, of 28th foot; Charles Robinson, and Fran. Lewis De Ruvijs, of artillery; Charles Shipley, of engineers; Thomas Judgson, of artillery; John Parflow, of 3d drag.; Wm Bentham, of artillery; John Parr, of 6th foot; Charles Innes, of 45th foot; Wm Fred. McBean, 6th foot; Nathaniel Bland, of 47th foot; John Vincent, of 45th foot; Thomas Nepean, and Wm Booth, of engineers; J. Borthwick, and Andrew Corbett, of the royal regt. of horse guards; Thomas Balfett, of 5th foot; Wm Wade, of 3d drag.; George Lewis, of artillery; Wm Myers, of engineers; Wm C. Corrie, 71st foot; Geo. Smith, of 25th foot;

James Fenton, of 20th foot; Sherborne Stewart, of 1st life guards; Wm Doyle, of 1st foot; John Hadden, of 11th foot; Gideon Sharpe, of 17th foot; James Kirkman, of 29th foot; Wm Lachenwitz, Charles Ingram, Wm Martin, Robt Lethbridge, and Fred. De Chambault, of 60th foot; Richard Maxwell, of 9th drag; Heneage Taitton of 25th foot; John Campbell, and Edward Musgrave, of 76th foot; Wm Fred. Spry, of 77th foot; and Alexander Cumine, of 75th foot, to be Majors in the army.

Royal Irish regiment of Artillery. Col. Richard Bettelworth to be Colonel Commandant. Lieut. Col. William Brady to be second Colonel. Lieut. Col. Lucius Barber to be second Colonel. Major John Pratt to be Lieutenant-Colonel. Major William Wright to be Lieutenant-Colonel. Capt. John Daniel Arabin to be second Lieutenant-Colonel. Capt. Charles Moore to be second Lieutenant-Colonel. Capt. William Buchanan to be second Lieutenant-Colonel. Capt. Richard Legge to be second Lieutenant-Colonel. Capt. John Bouchier to be Major. Capt. Joseph Walker to be Major.

Royal horse guards. Gen. Charles Duke of Richmond, K. G. to be Colonel, vice Conway, deceased.

2d drag. guards. Capt. Archibald Bothwell to be Major, vice Ker, deceased.

16th drag. Lieut. Col. Henry Lord Paget, from 80th foot, to be Lieutenant Colonel, vice St Leger.

1st foot guards. Capt. Moore Disney to be Captain of a company, by purchase, vice Robert Williams, who retires.

7th foot, 2d bat. Brevet Major Wm Caryon Hughes, from 1st bat. to be Major, vice Howter.

10th foot. Capt. John Pielon to be Major, without purchase, vice Lord Elgin, promoted to the command of a fencible regiment.

25th foot. Capt. Leonard Potter to be Major, by purchase, vice Stewart, promoted in 108th.

30th foot. Brevet Major Wm Wilkinson to be Major, vice Brereton.

46th foot. Brevet Lieut. Col. Baldwin Leighton to be Lieutenant Colonel, vice Lindsay, deceased. Brevet Major Bryan Bell to be Major, vice Leighton.

57th foot. Brevet Major William Balfour to be Major, vice Parkyns.

58th foot. Lieut.-Col. William Houston from 1st battalion of 54th, to be Lieutenant Colonel, vice Cunningham.

63d foot. Capt. Lieut. John Baylis to be Major, without purchase, vice Ashie, deceased. Major Robert Brereton, from the 30th, to be Lieutenant Colonel, vice Howe.

65th foot. Captain Henry Lord Paget, from 2d foot, to be Major, vice Watson, promoted in 13th foot. Brevet Lieut. Col. Charles Wm

Wm Este, from the 68th, to be Major, vice Lord Paget.

68th foot. Major Gen. Thomas Trigge, from 9th to be Colonel, vice Stuart, removed to be 26th foot.

78th foot, 1st bat. Capt. John Earl of Breadalbane, from 116th, to be Major, by purchase, vice Malcolm, promoted.

80th foot. Major Henry Lord Paget, from 165th, to be Lieutenant Colonel Commandant. Major General John St Leger, from 16th drag. to be Colonel, vice Lord Paget. Brevet Lieut. Col. William Ramfay, from the 27th foot, to be Lieutenant Colonel, vice Champagne.

81st foot. Major Gen. the Hon. Chapel Norton, from the Goldstream Foot guards, to be Colonel, vice Blathwayte, appointed to the command of the 27th dragoons. Major John Mac, from 117th, to be Lieutenant Colonel, without purchase, vice Campbell promoted.

83d ditto. Major Thomas Gibson, from the 9th, to be Lieutenant Colonel.

84th foot, 1st bat. Major J. T. H. Elwes, from the 88th, to be Lieutenant Colonel, vice Southorn.

86th foot. Major Gen. William Grinfield, from 3d foot guards, to be Colonel, vice Manners, appointed to the command of the 26th dragoons.

93d foot, Lieut. Col. Quin John Freeman, from Col. McDonnell's regiment, to be Lieut. Colonel, vice Peter, removed.

99th foot, Major Gen. Thomas Trigge, from 12th foot, to be Colonel, vice Douglas, deceased. Major General William Gardiner, from half-pay of the late 99th, to be Colonel, vice Trigge.

100th foot. Major Commandant William Earle Eulwer to be Lieutenant Colonel Commandant, with temporary rank. Majors John D. Broughton and Wm Whaley to be Lieutenant Colonels. Captains Francis J. Wilder and John Williams to be Majors.

107th foot. Major Crofton Vandeleur to be Second Lieutenant Colonel. Capt. Francis Chand to be First Major. Capt. Augustine Fitzgerald, from 5th foot, to be Second Major.

113th foot. Major William Gamnell to be Lieut. Col. Commandant. Major Robert McFarlane to be Lieutenant Colonel. Capt. James Sempt to be Major, vice Gamnell. Capt. John Grey to be Major, vice McFarlane.

115th foot. Major Thomas Hillop, from 11th, to be Lieutenant Colonel, without purchase, vice Schright, deceased.

118th foot. Capt. Lord Charles Townshend, from 82th, to be Major, by purchase, vice Paulman, promoted in 110th.

122d foot. Major Daniel Henry Shaw to be Lieutenant Colonel. Capt. Alex. Graham, from 60th, to be Major, by purchase, vice Rawdon, who retires.

127th foot. Brevet Col. Jo. Fran. Cradock to be Colonel.

129th foot. Capt. William Troughton, from half-pay, to be Lieutenant Colonel Commandant. Brevet Major Richard Fleming, from half-pay, to be Lieutenant Colonel. Capt. Andrew Hay, from half-pay of late 72d foot, to be Major.

130th ditto. Lieut. Col. George Pigot, an independent officer, to be Lieutenant Colonel Commandant. To be Majors—Captain George Meyrick, from 91st; Capt. Gerard Goffelin, from an independent company.

133d foot. Col. Simon Fraser, from half-pay of late 71st, to be Colonel. Capt. Lewis Bruce, from an independent company, to be Major.

A regt. of foot. Major Gen. John Whyte, from the 6th foot, to be Colonel. Brevet Major Leeds Booth, from 32d, to be Lieutenant Colonel. Brevet Major Gideon Shairpe, from 17th foot, to be Major.

A regt. of foot. Brigadier William Myres, from the 15th foot, to be Colonel. Brevet Major Samuel Graham, from 19th foot, to be Lieutenant Colonel. Capt. William Hutchinson, from the Royals, to be Major.

A regt. of foot. Col. William Keppel, from half-pay of the late 93d, to be Colonel. Brevet Major Frederick Augustus Wetherall, from 11th foot, to be Lieutenant Colonel. Capt. James Grant, from 13th foot, to be Major.

A regt. of foot. Col. Oliver Nichols, from 45th, to be Colonel. Brevet Major Hugh Scott, from 26th foot, to be Lieutenant Colonel. Capt. Walter Shairpe, from the 6th, to be Major.

A regt. of foot. Lieut. Col. John White-locks, from 15th foot, to be Lieutenant Colonel Commandant. Brevet Major James Montgomery, from 10th foot, to be Lieutenant Colonel. Capt. Charles Leigh, from 63d, to be Major.

A regiment of foot. Col. Stephens Howe, from 63d, to be Colonel. Brevet Major Sir Francis Balfour, Knt. from the 10th, to be Lieutenant Colonel. Brevet Major Thomas Barrow, from the 63d, to be Major.

A regiment of foot. Major John Podmore, from 124th, to be Lieut. Colonel Commandant, without permanent rank or half pay. Brevet Major John Fraser, from an independent company, to be Lieutenant Colonel. Capt. James Boyes, from half pay of 87th, to be Major.

Duke of Fitzjames' regiment. His Grace the Duke of Fitzjames to be Colonel of a regiment, forming part of the corps known by the name of the Irish Brigade. James O'Moore, Esq; to be Lieutenant-Colonel. Anthony Egan, Esq; to be Major.

Gen. Thomas Conway's regiment. Thomas Conway, Esq; to be Colonel of a regiment, forming part of the corps known by the name of

of the Irish Brigade. Edward Slack, Esq; to be Lieutenant-Colonel. Edward Rooth, Esq; to be Major.

Hon. Henry Dillon's regiment. Hon. Henry Dillon to be Colonel of a regiment, forming part of the corps known by the name of the Irish brigade. Thomas M'Dermott, Esq; to be Lieutenant-Colonel. Walter Hufsey, Esq; to be Major.

Gen. O'Connell's regiment. Daniel O'Connell, Esq; to be Colonel of a regiment, forming part of the corps known by the name of the Irish brigade. Eugene M'Carthy to be Lieutenant Colonel. David Barry, Esq; to be Major.

Major-Gen. James Henry Count Conway's regiment. James Henry Count Conway to be Colonel of a regiment forming part of the corps known by the name of the Irish Brigade. Bartholomew Count O'Mahony to be Lieutenant Colonel. James Conway, Esq; to be Major.

New South Wales corps of foot. Brevet Lieut. Col. Francis Grose to be Lieutenant-Colonel Commandant. Capt. Nicholas Nepean to be second Major, without purchase, vice Sprow, promoted.

4th bat. Scotch Brigade. Major Thomas Scott, from 53d, to be Lieutenant Colonel. Capt. Gordon Skelly, from 1st bat. of Royals, to be Major.

Perth (Highland) regiment of fencibles. Major William Robertson, from an independent company, to be Colonel, with the permanent rank of Lieutenant Colonel in the army. Capt. John Robertson, from half-pay of the late independent companies, to be Lieutenant Colonel. Donald Macdonald, Esq; to be Major.

Fifehire regt. of fencible infantry. Major James Durham, from the Scots Brigade, to be Colonel, with the permanent rank of Lieut. Colonel in the army. Capt. Thomas Durham, from Lord Hopeton's fencibles, to be Lieutenant Colonel.

Glengary fencible infantry. Alexander Macdonnell, Esq. to be Colonel. Capt. Charles Maclean, from the Argyle fencibles, to be Lieutenant Colonel. Mat. Macalister, Esq. to be Major.

3d (or West Lowland) fencible infantry. Capt. William Mure, of the late 52d, to be Lieutenant Colonel, vice Douglas.

Angus-shire fencible infantry. Archibald Douglas, Esq. to be Colonel. Major David Hunter, from the 7th foot, 2d bat. to be Lieutenant Colonel, with permanent rank in the army. George Earl of Glasgow to be Major.

A regiment of fencible infantry. Major Thos. Earl of Elgin, from the 12th, to be Colonel, with the permanent rank of Lieutenant Colonel in the army. John Hepburn Belches, Esq. to be Lieutenant Colonel. Pat. Tytler, Esq. to be Major.

Dumbartonshire Fencible Infantry. Murdoch M'Laine, Esq; to be Lieutenant-Colonel. Francis James Scott, Esq; to be Major.

Breadalbane fencible infantry, 3d bat. Major John Earl of Breadalbane, from the 78th, to be Colonel, with the permanent rank of Lieutenant-Colonel in the army. John Campbell, Esq; to be Lieutenant-Colonel. Captain Alexander Nairne, from the 1st bat, to be Major.

Loyal Tay fencible infantry. Robert Anstruther, Esq; to be Colonel.

Argyleshire fencibles. Major Henry M. Clavering, from the 95th foot, to be Colonel. Capt. John Campbell, from the half-pay of the late independent companies, to be Lieutenant-Colonel.

Rothfay and Caithness fencible infantry, 1st bat. Major the Earl of Glasgow, from the Angus fencibles, to be Lieutenant Colonel, vice the Earl of Caithness, who retires. Capt. David Rae to be Major, vice James Fraser, promoted in the 2d battalion.

SEQUESTRATIONS.

Sept. 19. James and Peter Brown, bleachers at Lawton.

23. James Black merchant, Leith.

— Machardy and Cameron, haberdashers and merchants, Aberdeen.

Alterations in the House of Commons.

Rutland—Lord Sherrard, *vice* J. Heathcote, Esq;

County of Northumberland—T. R. Beaumont, Esq; *vice* Sir W. Middleton, Bart.

Berwick Town—Col. Callander, *vice* Sir J. Vaughan, K. B.

Somersetshire—Wm Langton, Esq; *vice* H. Coxe, Esq;

Prices of Grain at Haddington, Sept. 23.

Wheat, 34s. 6d. Barley, 23s. Oats, 19s. Pease, 10s. 6d. Beans, 20s.

New Wheat, from 38s. to 25s. New Barley, 22s. to 16s. New Oats, 18s. 6d. to 13s. — A quick market.

A great market of Wheat. The new Barley was of a superior quality; the new Wheat inferior.

Edinburgh, Sept. 30. Oat-meal, 1s. 3½d. Bear-meal, 1s. 1d. Pease-meal, 11d.

PRICES OF STOCKS.

Sept. 4.	Sept. 25.
Bank Stock shut	shut
3 per cent. red. shut	shut
3 per cent. conf. 68½ ¾	69½ ¾
4 per cent. conf. 85½ ¾	86
India Stock 199½	—
India Bonds 9s. disc.	6s. pr.
Lottery Tickets 14l. 5s.	14l. 5s.

THE SCOTS MAGAZINE,

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METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

CONTINUED FROM P. 550.

M. L'ABBE RICHARD, a late writer, who has been at much pains with the subject of meteors, goes into the same idea, in his *Histoire de l'air, et des meteors*, he mentions, that there are particular places of the globe, liable to particular meteors, and says,—“Thunder and lightning are reserved for climates “where sulphurous and saline exhalations arise, and mix with the watry “vapours.” Tom. I. p. 8. He likewise gives an account of a spontaneous fire, (evidently inflammable air) that appeared in August 1744, in the village of Bou-laimorin, in the diocese of Evreux, which lasted eight days in the same place, and which was at last extinguished by a tempest of thunder and lightning, “which,” says he, “was occasioned by the exhalations from the burning soil below.”—“Dont il y a apparence que les exhalaisons meme qui s'eleverent du terrain enflammé, “furent la matiere.” Tom. IV, p. 274. And among many instances of inflammable air arising from mines, he mentions; that, “in September 1767, there issued “out of a mine in Hesse, near Visslen-Haufen, a great quantity of burning vapour, “attended with an explosion as loud as the firing of cannon.”

If, therefore, we find lightning so very frequent in countries abounding with metallic and other minerals; it is natural, next to inquire, whether or not the effluvia or gas of such minerals, raised by heat, supply the air with electrical matter, or with some particular substance, that, together with the electric matter, is capable of producing lightning. It seems however, pretty certain, that, as no greater quantity of the electric fluid is accumulated from an electrical machine, over such places than over others, such effluvia cannot be electric matter. Besides, metals are non-electrics; and though they may conduct, yet it is not probable they collect or accumulate electricity.

It was the opinion of the ancients, that lightning was occasioned by the accidental ignition of sulphurous vapours, raised up by heat, and collected in the air; but the discovery of the electric fluid, and its similarity to some of the phenomena of lightning, produced a new theory: but, when we reflect that electric matter is at all times present, and more common in frost and fogs, than in warm weather; and that lightning is almost solely confined to warm weather, and to particular countries, abounding with mines and minerals, we are almost led to believe, that vapours or effluvia, raised by the summer's heat from mineral substances, tend greatly to the production of lightning*. Inflammable airs, we know, are produced from mineral substances of different kinds, particularly metallic ones; such may be raised up, with other vapours, by summer's heat, and somehow or other, aid the electric matter, or be set on fire by it; and even by attraction, be led to follow the zig-zag flashes, or course of the electric fluid.

Indeed, the white lightning, which is seen sometimes, when the air is clear and devoid of clouds, and the sheet lightning, that is so frequent, appear as similar to the firing of inflammable air, or loose gun-powder, as to the electric spark or flash; and so are the aurora borealis, which, by the bye, Cavallo observes, do not affect the electricity of a kite, in the smallest degree.

* L'Abbe Richard observes of the isle of Grenada, “that it is by no means surprising, that “thunder and lightning is so frequent there, when it is considered, that the soil is so very “much impregnated with sulphur.” Tom. I.

(To be continued.)

T H E

SCOTS MAGAZINE,

For OCTOBER 1795.

THE LIFE OF JOHN KNOX, THE REFORMER.

BY J. LETTICE, B. D.

AS mankind adhere to nothing with more resolution, perseverance, and obstinacy, than to their religious opinions, that man must possess uncommon energy of character, who is able to form, or only to change those of a whole people. Among Reformers of this kind John Knox is deservedly celebrated. He will be found to have possessed qualities, and in no ordinary degree of vigour, which merit the curiosity of those who take pleasure in contemplating the causes of signal events in the characters of persons who have chiefly contributed to bring them about. You must, however, expect nothing more here, than a few of the most important and characteristic traits which marked his conduct. To enter fully into every transaction in which this famous man bore a part, would be to write a History of the Reformation of Scotland, and would comprehend the characters, sentiments, and conduct of many of the distinguished statesmen of that time, both in Scotland and England; to whose political and more secret manœuvres, as it always happens when great changes take place in national religion, this remarkable change was considerably owing. Knox, however, was its ostensible instrument, as he most successful opposer of the Papists; as the preacher of the new doctrines; and as the founder at least of the reformed Church of Scotland, and its rules of discipline*.

John Knox was born at Gifford, near

* So much, I believe, may be admitted, though his own particular scheme was not adopted by the government. See Spottiswood's History of the Church of Scotland, l. 3.—174.

Haddington, in the year 1505. His parents were persons of low condition; but they found means of educating their son in the Grammar school at Haddington. He afterwards studied philosophy and theology at St Andrew's, under the celebrated Professor John Major, the same under whom Buchanan studied. His progress was rapid, and his attainments in theological science were such, that, according to Buchanan's account, he obtained the order of priesthood earlier than is ordinarily allowed by the Canons. By reading the works of Jerom and St Austin, he was led to quit the subtilties of school divinity which he had imbibed under Major, and attached himself to a plain and more literal method of interpretation. He learned the principles of the Protestants from the famous George Wishart, who had preached them at Dundee, and for which he suffered martyrdom, at the stake, through the persecution of Cardinal Beaton. Knox, no way discouraged by this event, renounced the Catholic Faith, and declared himself a zealous Protestant. He too, like his master, Wishart, met with much disturbance and opposition in propagating his principles, although in a more private way, and chiefly in giving lectures and catechetical exercises to his pupils*. He became so obnoxious to the Cardinal, as only to find safety in continually changing his place of residence.

Almost immediately after the murder of the Cardinal, in 1547, at the Castle

* Francis and George Douglas of Langniddrie, and Alexander Cockburn, eldest son of the Laird of Ormiston.

of St Andrew's, Knox, then in the 42d year of his age, associated himself with the perpetrators of that bloody deed; which, from the light and indecent description he has given of it, in his History of the Reformation of the Church of Scotland, he undoubtedly approved, and seemed to rejoice at.

Here it was that Mr John Rough*, who had been some years a preacher among the fraternity of Black Friars at Stirling, and afterwards Chaplain to the Earl of Arran, and who had now joined the party at the Castle, having opportunity of examining John Knox's character and principles, became so prejudiced in his favour, as earnestly to press him to undertake the public function of a preacher. This office, although he had long before received episcopal ordination, he affected to think himself not properly called to exercise. At first he refused his friend's solicitation, saying "that he would not run where God had not called him." Mr Rough, however, privately consulting with Sir David Lindsey of the Mount†, and Mr Henry Balneves‡, it was concluded, "that John Knox should receive a charge publicly by the mouth of a preacher."

* After having experienced many vicissitudes in different countries, he became a preacher to a private congregation at Islington, in the last year of Queen Mary's reign; he was there seized, and burnt for heresy.

† Of the Mount; so called from the name of his estate near Cowpar in Fife. He had been Gentleman of the Bedchamber to James IV. and had some share in the education of James V. He was afterwards Lyon King at Arms, and bore other offices at Court.—He was distinguished as a Poet in his time: most of his pieces are of the satiric kind; his verses generally in the style of burlesque. He died very old in 1553.—See Mackenzie's life of him.

‡ This gentleman had studied the law, had been a favourite of the Earl of Arran, and made profession of the Protestant Religion. Being excommunicated by the Catholics, upon quitting them he joined the murderers of Cardinal Beaton. At the time they were besieged he was sent to England, to negotiate a supply of money and provisions for the support of his party. Having succeeded in obtaining it, he was for this and other services made a Lord of Session.—Mackenzie.

A day being fixed, Mr Rough, in company with the two gentlemen just mentioned, addressed a discourse to him on the power of the congregation, how small soever it might be, if exceeding two or three persons, to elect ministers in time of need; especially persons "in whom," to use his own words, "they supposed and espied the gifts of God." The preacher, after having insisted on these topics, said formally to Mr Knox, "Brother, you shall not be offended, albeit I speak unto you that which I have in charge, even from all those that are here present, which is this—In the name of God, and of his son Jesus Christ, and in the name of those that presently* call you by my mouth, I charge you, that you refuse not this holy vocation; but as ye tender the glory of God, the increase of Christ's kingdom, the edification of your brethren, and the comfort of me, whom ye understand well enough to be oppressed by the multitude of labours, that ye take upon you the public office and charge of preaching, even as you look to avoid God's heavy displeasure, and desire that he should multiply his grace upon you."—The preacher then demanded of the persons present—"Was not this your charge to me, and do you not approve of this vocation!"—They answered, "It is; and we approve it."—"Whereas the said Mr John Knox burst forth in most abundant tears, and withdrew himself to his chamber; his countenance and behaviour, from that day till the day that he was compelled to present himself to the public place of preaching, did sufficiently declare the grief and trouble of his heart; for as man did see any sign of mirth of him, neither yet had he pleasure to accompany any man for many days together."

From this account, given in his own starch phrase†, it is evident, he had his qualms about the nature of this vocation, and that doubts and misgivings hung about him for some days. There is, however, in the minds of men, a prin-

* Here present.

† P. 75. of his History of the Reformation of Scotland. Fol. Lond. 1644.

iple, which, according to their different characters they call by different names; some flattering themselves it is reason, others conscience; some, that it is supernatural light; others, that it is irresistible impulse, or fatality, &c. and which, on new and trying occasions, comes in to our assistance, and often reconciles us to the strangest things.—Through which of these it was that Mr Knox imagined himself convinced of the authority and rectitude of his call, it is impossible to determine; but from the time he felt this assurance, he appeared to proceed in the straight line of conviction; the strong features of his character became soon developed, and stood confessed in all their rough promineney.

He commenced his public career in theological debate with Annan, Dean of St Andrew's, and in a sermon before that University, wherein he professed to prove that the Church of Rome is the beast of the Revelation, and the Whore of Babylon, who makes merchandize of the souls of men. He was accused by the clergy, who heard him, of having, heretically asserted, that no man can be the head of Christ's Church; that the Pope is Antichrist; that no alteration ought to be made in religion; that the Mass is idolatry, and other points equally obnoxious to the Catholics.

Violent disputes ensued betwixt him and the clergy, and Popery was perceived to lose much in the controversy. The clergy therefore passed an order, that every learned minister of the Abbey and University of St Andrew's should assiduously preach in his turn on Sundays in the parish-church, but that they should abstain from touching upon the controverted points. Mr Knox evaded the order, by preaching upon them on the week-days, and his labours were attended with such success, that great numbers of persons, both from the castle and the city, gave public testimony of their approbation of his doctrine, by partaking of the Eucharist in the manner afterwards established by the Reformation.

In the mean time close siege was laid to the castle, into which the assassins of Cardinal Beaton had thrown themselves.

It was at length obliged to surrender to the French, who conveyed the murderers, and Mr Knox among their other associates, to France, where they remained prisoners on board the galleys. This event happened in July 1547.

Whilst in this situation, Mr Knox wrote a Confession of his Faith, and transmitted it to his partizans in Scotland. He was set at liberty early in the next year; but learning that the Papists still maintained a great majority in his own country, he took refuge in England under the Protestant protection of Edward VI. He preached in various parts of the kingdom, and several times before the King. He was appointed one of his Itinerary Chaplains; and it is asserted, on respectable authority, that he had refused, with indignation, the offer of an English bishoprick, in conformity to those principles which he had avowed relative to the episcopal order*.

On the accession of Mary he returned to Scotland, and preached privately at Edinburgh; but finding the clergy exasperated against him, in order to escape their pursuit, he fled to Frankfort, the asylum of a large congregation of English Protestants from the persecution of Queen Mary. Mr Knox, with the utmost vehemence, opposed their liturgy; the same that had been established in England by Edward VI. The congregation were obliged to request the interference of the Magistrates. Under apprehensions that they were proceeding to banish him as an incendiary, he returned to Scotland, but made a visit on his route to Calvin at Geneva.

Well received on his return home, by the nobility, and other persons of consideration, who patronized the Protestant cause, he, by the persuasion of the Earl of Glencairn, addressed a letter to the Queen Dowager, which she delivered into the hands of the Bishop of Glasgow, intimating, that she wished him to read a Pasquinade. When Knox heard this character and reception given to his letter, he is said to have improved upon its vehemence, by the addition of dread-

* See Bayle, and Biograph. Britan. in their Notes on his Life.

ful menaces of God's wrath against her Majesty.

Being not long afterwards invited to Geneva, to take the spiritual charge of certain separatists from the congregation of Frankfort, he read their letter from the pulpit to his audience at Edinburgh, and after expressing his designs of complying with the invitation it conveyed, he observed, without remarkable humility *, "that the faithful at Ediuburgh suffered little less calamities for his departing, than did the faithful in the Gospel, after the persecution of St Stephen." However, he comforted them with a promise of returning, as soon as they should think fit to recall him.

A summons to appear before the clergy at Edinburgh was issued immediately upon his departure. Not appearing, he was burnt in effigy, at the cross, in July 1555. As soon as this proceeding reached him at Geneva, he wrote, and and published a vindication of himself in "An Appeal to the Nobility and Commons of Scotland †."

In 1550 came from the press his "First Blast of the Trumpet against the monstrous Regiment ‡ of Women." In this book he endeavours to prove, that sovereign authority in women is inconsistent with the law of nature, contrary to the determinations of civilians and canonists, and to the law of God. In certain passages he compares Mary of England to Jezebel, and steps out of his way to shew a resemblance between the Emperor and Nero. The whole spirit of the piece was construed into a design to excite rebellion against the Queens of England and Scotland; for Mary of England was still living. Representations, importing as much, being made to the Syndics of Geneva, Mr Knox thought it necessary to make a precipitate retreat from that city.

Mr Bayle labours much to prove, that Calvin and Beza, with whom Knox lived upon terms of intimacy and friendship, and conferred much on theological

matters, were no way concerned in those doctrines of rebellious tendency, which mingled very cordially with Mr Knox's ideas of church reformation.

At the time of his flight from Geneva he was fortunately recalled to Scotland by the Lords of the Congregation *, with a view to prevent an accusation of high treason, which was meditated against him.

He had conceived a great desire of passing through England on his journey, partly for the sake of greater expedition, and partly for an opportunity of communicating with the Minister of State, and other persons, on matters which he chose not to commit to writing, or to have much known. He was returning with the sanguine hope, not only of personal safety in this kingdom, but of a favourable reception from Queen Elizabeth, who had just ascended the throne. But he seemed to have forgotten, that, hostile as her principles of religion were to those of her predecessor, they could not be less adverse to his own on female sovereignty. The persons who applied to Secretary Cecil for a passport for him through England, met with a severe repulse, and hardly escaped imprisonment. Mr Knox addressed a letter of complaint † upon this subject to the Secretary, in behalf of his friends; but not chusing to retract the obnoxious tenets of his book, he despaired of gaining ground either with the Queen or her minister, till he made the discovery of "Providential Rights of Kings ‡." To distinguish the cases to which this doctrine might safely be applied, whilst any were to be excepted, was a business of no small delicacy; and to say the truth, Mr Knox's particular application of it was little better than an evasion of the principles of

* A title assumed by those Nobles and others who patronized the Reformation, and formed a particular association for its support, &c.

† Dated April 10; 1559, from Dicpe. See p. 221 of his History.

‡ Mr Bayle, who shews himself very partial to our Reformer, in his representation of his character and actions, cannot acquit him of inconsistency, where he speaks of his adopting this defence of Elizabeth's sovereignty.

* See his Hist. p. 107.

† This is printed at the end of his History.

‡ Government.

his book; for as he had there asserted, that the government of women was contrary to the law of God it is very strange, that his providence, unless evidently, or rather miraculously manifested, should be supposed to interpose an exception in favour of any particular woman. The doctrine however, if the application be admitted, must be allowed to possess an elastic sort of pliancy, by which it could be made apparently to fit the inventor's occasions; not to mention those of others, who, whether engaged in reformation, in pursuit of advancement civil or ecclesiastical, or in other peculiar circumstances, might find themselves oppressed by unpleasant difficulties about government, male or female, at any future time.

Although this expedient had not been successfully urged with Elizabeth, till after the Reformer had effected his return to his own country, which he did by sea, it procured him credit with her Majesty not long afterward; and it was through a second epistolary application to the English Secretary, accompanied by a letter to the Queen herself, recognizing her "Providential Right to the Crown of England," that a negotiation which the Protestant nobility and gentry of Scotland had nearly resolved to break off, was renewed. In consequence of these letters, money was obtained, and assurances were, moreover, given of Elizabeth's good disposition to enter into a league with the Lords of the Congregation, for the maintenance of the common cause.

Mr Knox, soon after his arrival in Scotland, had been chosen, in form, Protestant Minister of Edinburgh; but was obliged to commit his spiritual charge to an approved deputy* on several urgent causes of absence, one of which was his attendance upon the Lords, whilst a treaty of formal alliance with England, and measures of protection for the party, against the Queen Regent, were under their consideration.

During the time they were assembled at Johnstown (Perth), the Reformer, alarmed by a summons from the Queen

† Mr Willock.

Regent, commanding the Ministers of the Congregation to appear before her, in order to account for their seditious practices, preached before the Lords a vehement sermon* against idolatry, and the monuments of idolatry, meaning the monasteries, altars, images, crucifixes, and other ornaments of the popish churches. The next day, the 11th June 1559, the mob assaulted the priests and monks, and so entirely pillaged the two convents of the Black and Grey Friars, as to leave nothing but the walls. From thence they proceeded to the Carthusian convent, one of the noblest edifices in the kingdom, where they destroyed every thing but the outward walls; not sparing the monument of James I. its founder. The Queen Regent, though, at first, exceedingly irritated by this rebellious violence and devastation which had taken place at Perth, was soon not unwilling to capitulate, on condition that the party should lay down their arms and become peaceable subjects. From this Mr Knox declares that he dissuaded them, insisting that the Catholics were not to be trusted, who made it an article of faith that they were not bound to observe compacts with heretics. The Lords, fearing the consequences of popular tumult, endeavoured to prevail on Mr Knox to desist from preaching: nothing, however, was less practicable.

He now removed to St Andrew's, where he addressed the people, from the pulpit, on the subject of Christ's casting out the buyers and sellers from the Temple. The mob may always be left to themselves for the application of doctrines which encourage mischief. They proceeded with all expedition to plunder and demolish the religious houses at St Andrew's.

The Queen's army and that of the Congregation now met at Cowpar-Moor; the former apparently most determined to try the issue of a battle. The principals, however, on either side consented previously to negotiate, and a cessation of arms was agreed to and signed on the 13th of June 1559. Some misunder-

* So he calls it himself, p. 136, Hist. Ref.

standing, nevertheless, remained, and the Palace and Abbey of Scone * were burnt before it could be adjusted.

It must not here be omitted, in justice to Mr Knox, that, according to his own account, he interfered, both in this and in the former instance, to prevent the violent proceedings of the mob; but, on the other hand, it is difficult to conclude, from the reflections which he makes upon these transactions in his History, that they did not meet his approbation, or that Mr Knox, though a faintly reformer of a persecuting religion, had any antipathy to a little persecution. It is true, that the intolerance which some of his expressions appeared to manifest, was confined, at present, to inanimate objects. But afterwards the sanction of his advice was not wanting for the persecution of the Catholic Priests, and that even to sanguinary extremes.

Fresh discontents, accusations and calumnies arose from the tumults and devastations at Scone: new propositions were mutually made to each other by the leaders of the two parties. Nothing, however, resulted but mutual distrust.

* Now it was that Mr Knox, returning to Edinburgh, wrote his second letter above-mentioned to the Secretary Cecil, addressing one at the same time to the

* Near Perth.

Queen of England, accompanied by a third to the Lords of the Congregation. These letters detailed the dangers which, in a political as well as in a religious view, might probably ensue to England from the conquests or successes of the French in Scotland. A negotiation soon took place, in consequence of which an army was sent from England under the conduct of the Duke of Norfolk.

Mr Knox did not cease, at this time, to assist the cause of his friends in Perthshire and Fife, by the vehemence of preaching, which was seconded, as usual, by new acts of ruin and destruction from the mob, upon the religious houses at Crail, Anstruther, Pittenweem, Cowpar; nor did the noble abbey of Cambuskenneth near Stirling, nor the convent and altars at Linlithgow escape the fury of their fanaticism. It was through Mr Knox's active zeal that most of the great men of Scotland were induced, with what force they could levy, to join the Duke of Norfolk's army. But the parties, upon comparing their forces, thought it most expedient to come to terms, and a pacification was concluded between the two kingdoms, July 8, 1560.

This event was very shortly after succeeded by the death of the Queen Regent.

(To be concluded in our next.)

SKETCH OF THE LIFE OF DR JOHN HUNTER.

DR HUNTER was a man of such wonderful diligence, that he has often told his friends, that for thirty years, summer and winter, the sun never found him in bed. He used to say, "I never have any difficulties; a thing either can be done, or it cannot. If it can be done, I may do it as well as another, if I will take equal pains. If it cannot be done, I will not attempt to do it."

He made the completest collection in comparative anatomy that was ever assembled together. It was made with the greatest exertion of continued labour and accurate skill, and at a total defiance of expence. Government, it is to be hoped, will purchase it for the public, and deposit it where ready access may be had

with. It would ill become the generosity or even the policy of a great country, to refuse a few thousand pounds to make some amends to the relations of a man like Mr Hunter, whose exertions, without reward, without gratuity, and directed to an important object, absolutely rendered him a servant of the public, and who has a claim upon his country for remuneration; and thus England will, by merely discharging a debt due in justice, be in possession of a collection unrivalled in Europe; a collection no less interesting from its curiosity, than advantageous from its use; a collection by which the views of the philosopher may be enlarged, and that divine art, the art of alleviating the pains, and of curing the disease, increased.

cident to the human race, extended and improved.

To his own abilities alone was Mr Hunter indebted for the eminence which he acquired in his profession; for altho' his medical education, his situation as surgeon to St George's Hospital, and above all, his brother's recommendation, entitled him to notice, yet the increase of his private practice was at first but slow. The natural independence of his mind, led him rather to indulge in his own pursuits, than to cultivate the means of enlarging the sphere of his business; but the proofs which he afterwards gave of his own talents, commanded the attention of the public, and procured him a very liberal income.

In the first eleven years of his practice, from 1763 to 1774, his income never amounted to a thousand pounds a-year; in the year 1778 it exceeded that sum; for several years before his death it had increased to five, and at that period was above six thousand pounds.

In private practice he was liberal, scrupulously honest in saying what was really his opinion of the case, and ready upon all occasions to acknowledge his ignorance whenever there was any thing which he did not understand.

In conversation he spoke too freely, and sometimes harshly of his cotemporaries; but if he did not do justice to their undoubted merits, it arose not from envy, but from his thorough conviction that surgery was as yet in its infancy, and he himself a novice in his own art; and his anxiety to have it carried to perfection, made him think meanly and ill of every one whose exertions in that respect did not equal his own.

Public spirited to an extreme, he valued money no farther than as it enabled him to prosecute and extend his various, and nearly universal researches; and hurried on by the ambition of benefiting mankind at large, he paid too little attention to his own and his family's interests. But imprudence almost always goes hand in hand with genius; if it deserves a harsher name, let it be remembered, that his immediate relatives alone, and not the public, have a right to complain; for, viewed in a professional light, and as a man of science, his zeal for the improvement of surgery in particular, and for the advancement of knowledge in general, to both of which he himself materially contributed, entitles him at least to the gratitude, if not to the veneration of posterity.

ORIGINAL LETTERS OF KING JAMES I.

Copy of a Letter from his Majesty to the Lords, read at the Board, November 12, 1617, touching the Abatement of his Majesty's Household Charge.

LETTER I.

MY LORDS,

NO worldly thing is so precious as time. Ye know what task I gave you to work upon during my absence; and what time was limited unto you for the performance thereof. This same Chancellor of Scotland was wont to tell me twenty-four years ago, that my house could not be kept upon epigrams: long discourses and fair tales will never repair my estate. *Omnis virtus in actione consistit.* Remember that I told you, the shoe must be made for the foot; and let that be the square of all your proceedings in the business. Abate superfluities

in all things, and multitudes of unnecessary officers, wherever they may be placed; but for the household, wardrobe, and pensions, cut and carve as many as may agree with the possibility of my means. Exceed not your own rule of fifty thousand pounds for the household: if you can make it less, I will account it for good service: and that you may see I will not spare mine own person, I have sent with this bearer, a note of the superfluous charges concerning my mouth, having had the happy opportunities of this messenger, in an errand so nearly concerning his place. In this, I expect no answer in word, or writing, but only the real performance, for a beginning to relieve me out of my miseries. For now the ball is at your feet, and the world shall bear me witness, that I have put you fairly to it; and so praying God

to bleſs your labours, I bid you heartily farewell. Your own

JAMES R.

LETTER II.

MY LORDS,

I RECEIVED from you yeſternight the blunteſt letter that, I think, ever King received from his Council. Ye write that the Green Cloth will do nothing, and ye offer me no advice. Why are ye counſellors, if ye offer no counſel? An ordinary meſſenger might have brought me ſuch an answer. It is my pleaſure, that my charges be equally with my revenue; and it is juſt and neceſſary ſo to be. For this a project muſt be made, and one of the main branches thereof

is my houſe. This project is but to be offered unto you; and how it may be better laid than to agree with my honour and contentment, ye are to adviſe upon, and then have my conſent. If this cannot be performed without diminifhing the number of tables, diminifhed they muſt be; and if that cannot ſerve, two or three muſt be thruſt in one. If the Green Cloth will not make a project for this, ſome other muſt do it: if ye cannot find them out, I muſt only remember two things; the time muſt no more be loſt; and that there are twenty ways of abatement beſides the houſe, if they be well looked into: and ſo farewell.

JAMES R.

EXTRACTS FROM A MANUSCRIPT, CONTAINING DIRECTIONS FOR THE HOUSEHOLD OF HENRY VIII.

HIS highneſs' baker ſhall not put alum in the bread, or mix rye, oaten, or bean flour, with the ſame; and if detected, he ſhall be put in the ſtocks.

His highneſs' attendants are not to ſteal any locks or keys, tables, forms, cupboards, or other furniture, out of noblemen's or gentlemen's houſes, where he goes to viſit.

Maſter-cooks ſhall not employ ſuch ſcullions as go about naked, or lie all night on the ground before the kitchen-fire.

No dogs to be kept in the court, but only a few ſpaniels for the ladies.

Dinners to be at ten, and ſuppers at four.

The officers of his privy-chamber ſhall be loving together; no grudging or grumbling, nor talking of the king's paſſtime.

The king's barber is enjoined to be cleanly, not to frequent the company of miſguided women, for fear of danger to the king's royal perſon.

There ſhall be no romping with the maids on the ſtair-caſe, by which diſhes and other things are often broken.

Care ſhall be taken of the pewter ſpoons, and that the wooden ones uſed in the kitchen be not broken or ſtolen.

The pages ſhall not interrupt the kitchen-maids; and he that gets one of them with child, ſhall pay a fine of two marks to his highneſs, and have his allowance of beer withheld for a month.

The grooms ſhall not ſteal his highneſs' ſtraw for beds, ſufficient being allowed for them.

Coal only to be allowed to the King's, Queen's, and Lady Mary's chambers.

The brewers not to put any brimſtone in the ale.

Among the fiſhes for the table is mentioned the porpoife; if too big for a horſe-load, an extra allowance to the purveyor.

Twenty-four loaves a day allowed for his highneſs' grey-hounds!

Ordered—That all noblemen and gentlemen, at the end of the ſeſſions of the parliament, depart to their ſeveral counties, on pain of the royal diſpleaſure!

ON DOMESTIC FELICITY.

DOMESTIC felicity cannot be equalled in the whole round of enjoyments men are perpetually in purſuit of. It is the greateſt, becauſe the moſt rational;

the ſweeteſt, becauſe thoſe whom we love moſt are partakers of it: whether it be communicated to us in the converſation of the hoary and venerable grandſire, the endearments

endearments of the parent, or the reciprocal exchange of fraternal sentiments of heartfelt affection.

In vain is such satisfaction to be sought after when encircled with strangers or engaged in parties of pleasure from home. The playhouse cannot yield it; our walks will be solitary, and our business itself, if unrelished by domestic blest, will prove nothing but toilsome and disagreeable.

Hence does the aspiring soldier comfort himself, under the various hardships of his profession, with the reflection that one day there will be a period to his toil, when he shall retreat with honour from the more dangerous employment of war, to enjoy the peaceful moments of a domestic life. Neither poverty can taint its felicity when relished with content, nor affluence arrogate its situation when enjoyed with humility. The rigid looks of adversity are dared where innocence

resides; and prosperity, with her alluring promises of happiness despised, when her fickle nature is discovered by the sharp penetration of the cautious peasant.

How was Irus obliged to confess that domestic happiness exceeded every other pleasure in the world, but because he esteemed his poverty his greatest glory, and declared he never felt its weight because he kept it a secret? The troubles and cares of a public life are often found by experience to be the parents of many anxious hours, and to banish those peaceful moments from the breast of a prince which the meanest beggar can enjoy. The conduct of a people, and the management of an army, though to the outward spectator they promise the greatest pleasures, will never be blest with the innocent amusements of a quiet, serene, and tranquil life.

CURIOUS ARTICLES OF RECONCILIATION BETWEEN A MAN AND HIS WIFE, OCTOBER 9, 1629.

EXTRACTED FROM THE RECORDS OF THE PARISH OF FULHAM*.

IT was agreed between Joseph Caron and Margery his wife, in manner and form following:

“I, Joseph Caron, do willingly promise to my wife Margery, that upon condition that she will not hereafter make further inquiry into any thing that hath in time past occasioned jealousy on her part, I from this time forward will forbear the private company of any woman or maid whom she may suspect to be dishonestly inclined; and in particular, because of her former suspicions, how unjust soever, I do promise to estrange myself from Mrs Large and Mrs Colmer, and whomsoever else she hath formerly suspected: and that I will forbear striking her, and provoking speeches, and be as often with her at meals as I can conveniently, and in all things carry myself

as a loving husband ought to do to his wife: In witness whereof I have subscribed my name, the day and year above-mentioned.

JOSEPH CARON.

“I, Margery Caron, do willingly promise to my foresaid husband Joseph Caron, that upon condition that he perform faithfully what he hath promised, I will from this day forward forbear to enquire into any thing that hath in time past occasioned jealousy in me towards my husband; and in particular do acquit Mrs Colmer, by these presents, from any guilt of dishonesty with my husband, being now persuaded of his innocency therein, whatsoever I have formerly said to the contrary; and do promise for the time to come, the premises being duly performed on my husband's part, to carry myself towards him in all things as becometh a loving and faithful wife: In witness whereof I do subscribe my name the day and year above written.

MARGERY CARON.”

SINGULAR ACCOUNT OF A BLIND MAN STILL LIVING, IN THE PARISH OF HANWELL.

JOHN DIAMOND was born in the year 1731, at Boston in Lincolnshire, whence he removed a few years afterwards to Hanwell, where his father was

a parishioner. When only a month old he lost his eye-sight by the small-pox. His acquirements under the accumulated disadvantages of blindness and poverty, form the singular part of his story. Though unable to read himself, he has learned the art of teaching others, and actually makes it his profession. It should be premised, however, that, his scholars must previously know their letters, and have some idea of the method of combining them; for the rest, his memory supplies the defect of eye-sight. Perhaps some of my readers may recollect having seen, in several of the periodical publications, a calculation of the middle chapter, verse, &c. of the Bible, with an account of the most common words that occur, with many other particulars, the whole said to be the labour of three years. When they are told that it was the amusement of this blind man's leisure hours, they will

be more apt to admire the wonderful powers of his memory, than to blame him for mis-spending his time. These, however, are not the only calculations in which he has been employed. In the month of June 1790, he published an account of the solar eclipses for 1791 and 1793. He is sufficiently versed in the doctrine of the celestial aspects to profess the art of calculating nativities; and passes, no doubt, as a conjurer of a very superior class among the vulgar. He frequently walks alone to the distance of one or two miles, with the assistance of a stick. His brother, who kept a little stationer's shop in London, left him four pounds per annum to buy almanacks for sale; and I understand that he gets a trifle by purchasing some of the weekly publications from Pater-Noster-Row, and lending them to read."

REMARKABLE SPORTING CHARACTER.

NEAR the end of a lake which Mr Pennant describes, among the romantic scenes of Snowdon, lives a celebrated personage, whom he was disappointed in not finding at home. This was Margaret Uch Evan, of Penllyn, the last specimen of the strength and spirit of the British fair. This extraordinary female was the greatest hunter, shooter, and fisher of her time. She kept a dozen, at least, of dogs, terriers, greyhounds, and spaniels, all excellent in their kinds. She killed more foxes in one year than all the confederate hunters do in ten. She

rowed stoutly, and was queen of the lake. She fiddled excellently, and knew all our old music. Nor did she neglect the mechanic arts, for she was a good joiner. Notwithstanding she was seventy years of age, she was the best wrestler in the country, and few young men dared to try a fall with her. Some years ago, she had a maid of congenial qualities; but "Death, the mighty hunter," at last earthed that faithful companion. All the neighbouring bards paid their addresses to Margaret, and celebrated her praises in pure British verse.

ACCOUNT OF THE BREAD-FRUIT TREE.

THE bread-fruit, which in the warmer climates, feeds many hungry mouths, grows in great abundance in Ceylon, where this fruit supplies the place of bread for several months in the year.

There are two sorts of trees which produce bread-fruit, and both are found in a wild and uncultivated state.

The first sort bears fruit about the size of a child's head, and can only be propagated by the roots.

The latter sort of bread-fruit weighs from thirty to forty pounds, and con-

tains near three hundred kernels; and this kind can be propagated from seed.

The internal part of the fruit only is used for the food of the human race, and the rind is left for hogs; the internal esculent part tastes like a cabbage.

The trees will flourish for whole centuries, and bear their fruit, which ripens by degrees, not only upon its richest branches, but upon the stem itself, for the space of eight months, to the inestimable advantage of those islanders.

ACCOUNT OF THE CITY AND REPUBLIC OF SAN MARINO.

AT the distance of twelve miles from Rimini and the Hadriatic Sea, we beheld a cloud-capt mountain, steep, rugged, and inhospitable, yet to Britons, whose affection for their own happy island, cherished even the faintest image of congenial liberty, more attractive and more engaging than all the gay luxuriance of Tuscan plains. A black expansion of vapour, partly concealed from our view the territory of what the Greeks would have called a Nation, seldom visited by strangers, though assuredly most deserving of that honour. Liberty brightens and fertilizes the craggy rocks of St Marino; and instead of paradises inhabited by devils (for thus the recollection or supposition of better times indignantly characterises the countries through which we had just travelled), this little State, we were told, would exhibit rugged hills and savage precipices, cultivated and adorned by the stubborn industry of free-men, who labour with alacrity, because they reap with security. We panted at the thoughts of taking a nearer survey of this political wonder, and were impatient to leave Rimini; but the country adjacent to that city was deluged with rain; the rivers continued to overflow; horses could not safely clamber over rocks; and Rimini could not furnish us with mules. But they are delicate travellers whom such puny difficulties could restrain from visiting this illustrious mountain, where Liberty, herself a mountain goddess, has upwards of fourteen centuries fixed her rural throne. Careless of mules, or horses, or carriages, to which last the Republic of St Marino is at all times inaccessible, we adopted a mode of travelling which in a country where pomp is immoderately studied, because wealth is too indiscriminately prized, might possibly have excluded unknown wanderers from the proud mansions of Nobles and Princes, the palaces of Bishops, and the vineas of Cardinals; but which, we rightly conjectured, would recommend us as welcome guests to the citizens of St Marino, whose own manliness of character must approve the congenial hardihood of humble pedestrians.

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At the distance of five miles from Rimini, a small rivulet, decorated by a disproportionably large stone bridge, which at another season of the year would have exemplified the Spanish proverb of a bridge without water, separates the territories of St Marino from those of the Pope. Proceeding forward, we found the road extremely narrow, much worn by the rain, alternately rough and slippery, and always so bad, that we congratulated each other on rejecting the use of the miserable rips that were offered to us at Rimini. In the midst of a heavy shower we clambered to the Borgo, or suburbs of St Marino, situate on the side of the hill, and distant half a mile from the Città, on its summit. The former is destined for the habitation of peasants, artizans, and strangers; the honour of inhabiting the latter is reserved for the nobles, the citizens, and those who, in the language of antiquity, would be stiled the public guests of the Commonwealth. In the whole territory there is but one inn! and that of course in the Borgo; for lone houses are rare in all parts of the Continent; the British dominions alone, by their native strength and the excellence of their government, being happily exempted from the terror of banditti in time of peace, and marauders in time of war. We discovered the inn at St Marino, as is usual in Italy, by the crowd before the door. Having entered, we were civilly received by the landlord, seated by the fire side in company with several other strangers, and speedily presented with a bottle of sparkling white wine, the best we had tasted in Italy, and resembling champagne in the characteristic excellencies of that sprightly liquor.

We had not remained long in this Caravanera (for such is the proper name for the place of hospitality in which we were received), when the dress, manners, and conversation of our fellow travellers strongly excited our attention, and afforded scope for boundless speculation. They were the most savage looking men that I had ever beheld; covered with hick capottas, (great coats) of coarse dark brown

brown woollen, lined with black sheep's skin. Their hats, which they kept on their heads, were of an enormous size, swelling to the circumference of an ordinary umbrella. With their dress and appearance, their words and gestures, bore too faithful a correspondence. "*Shioppi*" and "*colellate*" (gun-shots and dagger-thrusts) were frequently in their mouths. As the wine went briskly round, the conversation became still more animated, and took a turn more decidedly terrible. They now talked of nothing but fierce encounters, hair-breadth escapes, and hideous lurking places. From their whole behaviour, there was reason to apprehend, that we had unwarily fallen into company with Rinaldo's party: but a few hints, that dropped from him who was most intoxicated, finally undeceived us, and discovered, to our satisfaction, that instead of a band of robbers, we had only met with a party of smugglers. Their maffy capottas and broad brimmed hats formed their defensive armour against Custom-house officers and Sibbri*; and the narratives which they heard or related with such ardour and delight, contained the acts of prowess by which they had repelled the bravery of the Romans, and the arts of stratagem by which they had deceived the cunning of the Tuscans. From the intermediate situation of St Marino between the dominions of Tuscany and those of the Pope, its territory is continually infested by visits from those unlicensed traffickers, who being enemies by trade to those who administer the laws and collect the revenues of their country, naturally degenerate into daring and disorderly ruffians, the terror of peaceful men, and both the disgrace and the bane of civilized society.

From the company of the smugglers we longed to separate, the more because they eagerly solicited our stay, promising to conduct us safely across the mountains, and to defend our persons and properties against robbers and assassins; but we thought it a piece of good fortune, that our most valuable property, as we shewed to them, consisted in our swords and pistols. Having called our St Marino

host, we paid him for his wine and his sausage (*prosciutti*); and were pleased to find, that contrary to our universal experience of Italian landlords, he was uncommonly thankful for a very moderate gratification; a singularity which, though it probably proceeded from his being little conversant with English and other opulent travellers, we treasured with delight, as a conspicuous proof of republican virtue, that had escaped pure and unfulfilled from the contagion of those worthless guests, with whom the nature of his trade condemned him often to associate.

About two o'clock in the afternoon, we left the Borgo to climb up to the Città, or city, carrying our swords in our right hands; a precaution which the company we had just left warranted in this modern republic, but which, as Thucydides informs us in his poem, would have exposed us to be branded with the appellation of barbarians in the republics of Antient Greece. Before we had reached the summit of the hill, the cloud had dispersed, the sun shone bright, we breathed a purer air, and the clear light which displayed the city and territory of St Marino, was heightened by contrast with the thick gloom which involved the circumjacent plains. Transported with the contemplation of a landscape which seemed to admirably to accord with the political state of the mountain, a bright gem of liberty amidst the darkness of Italian servitude, we clambered cheerfully over the precipices, never reflecting that as there was not any place of reception for strangers in the Città, we might possibly be exposed to the alternative of sleeping in the streets, or returning to the Caravansera, crowded with smugglers, whose intoxication might exasperate their natural ferocity. From all our past remarks, we had concluded that the vice of drunkenness was abominated even by the lowest classes of the Italians. We dreaded their fury and their knives in this unusual state of mind; but amidst all our terrors could not forbear philosophising on what we had seen, and conjecturing, from the tumultuous merriment and drunken debauchery of the smugglers, that the famed sobriety of the Italian nation is an artificial virtue arising

* Those who execute the orders of civil magistrates.

from situation and accident, not depending on temperament, or resulting from character. Drinking is the vice of men whose lives are chequered by vicissitudes of toil and ease, of danger and security. It is the vice of soldiers, mariners, and huntsmen; of those who exercise boisterous occupations, or pursue dangerous amusements; and if the modern Italians are less addicted to excess in wine than the Greeks and Romans in ancient, or the English and Germans in modern times, their temperance may fairly be ascribed to the indolent monotony of their little lives; which, being never exhausted by fatigue, can never be gladdened by repose; and being never agitated by the terrors of danger, can never be transported by the joys of deliverance.

From these airy speculations, by which we fancied that we stripped Italy of what some travellers had too hastily concluded to be the only virtue which she has left, we were awakened by the appearance of a venerable person, in a bag wig and sword, cautiously leading his *borrique* (ass) down the precipice. He returned our salute with an air of courtesy bespeaking such affability, that we quickly entered into conversation with him, and discovered, to our surprise and joy, that we were in company with a very respectable personage, and one whom Mr Addison has dignified with the appellation of the 'fourth man in the State.' The stipendiary physician of St Marino (for this was the person with whom we were conversing) told us, that we might be accommodated with good lodging in the Convent of Capuchins; and, as we were strangers, that he would return, shew us the house, and present us to Father Bonelli. We expressed our unwillingness to give him the trouble of again ascending the hill; but of this trouble the deeply-wrinkled mountaineer made light, and we yielded to his proposal with only apparent reluctance; since, to the indelicacy of introducing ourselves, we preferred the introduction of a man whom we had even casually met with on the road. To the Convent we were admitted by a *frate servente*, or lay friar, and conducted to the *Padre Maestro*, the Prior

Bonelli, a man sixty years old, and, as we were told by the Physician, descended from one of the noblest families in the commonwealth.

Having received and returned such compliments as are held indispensable in this ceremonious country, the Prior conducted us above stairs, and shewed us two clean and comfortable chambers, which he said we might command, while we deigned to honour the republic (such were his expressions) with the favour of our residence. As to our entertainment, he said we might, as best pleased us, either sup apart by ourselves, or in company with him and his monks. We told him, our happiness would be complete, were we permitted to enjoy the advantage of his company and conversation. My conversation! You shall soon enjoy better than mine; since within half an hour I shall have the honour of conducting you to the house of a charming young lady (so I must call her, though my own kinswoman), whose *conversations* assemble this evening. During this dialogue a servant arrived, bringing our portmanteau from Rimini, and thereby enabling us with more decency of appearance to pay our respects to the lady, in company with the Prior, her uncle. The Signora P— received us politely in an inner apartment, after we had passed through two outer rooms, in each of which there was a servant in waiting. Above a dozen gentlemen, well dressed and polite after the fashion of Italy, with six other ladies, formed this agreeable party. Coffee and forbettis being served, cards were introduced; and in quality of strangers, we had the honour of losing a few sequins at ombre with the mistress of the house. The other ladies present took up, each of them, two gentlemen; for ombre is the universal game, because in Italian assemblies the number of men commonly triples that of women; the latter, when unmarried, seldom going abroad; and when married, being ambitious of appearing to receive company every evening at home. During the intervals of play we endeavoured to turn the conversation on the history and present state of St Marino, but found this subject to be too

grave for the company. In this little State, as well as in other parts of Italy, the social amusements of life consisting chiefly in what are called *conversations*, have widely deviated from the *symposia* of the Greeks, and the *convivia* of the Romans. Instead of philosophical dialogues and epideiktic orations; and instead of those animated rehearsals of approved works of history and poetry, which formed the entertainment and delight of antiquity, the modern Italian *conversations* exhibit a very different scene; a scene in which play is the business; gallantry the amusement; and of which avarice, vanity, and mere sensual pleasure, form the sole connecting principle and chief ultimate end. Such insipid and such mercenary assemblies are sometimes enlivened by the jokes of the buffoon; the *Improvisatore* sometimes displays in them the powers of his memory rather than the elegance of his fancy; and every entertainment in Italy, whether gay or serious, is always seasoned with music; but chiefly that soft voluptuous music which was banished by Lycurgus, proscribed by Plato, and prohibited by other legislators, under severe penalties, as unfriendly to virtue and destructive of manhood. The great amusements of life are commonly nothing more than images of its necessary occupations; and where the latter, therefore, are different, so also must be the former. Is it because the occupations of the ancients were less softened than those of the moderns, that women are found to have acted, among different nations, such different parts in society? and that the contrast is so striking between the wife of a citizen of St Marino, surrounded with her card tables, her music, and her admirers, and the Roman Lucretia *nocte fera deditam lane inter lucubrantes ancillas*, (Tit. liv. i. 57.) or the more copious descriptions of female modesty and industry given by Ischomachus, in Xenophon's Treatise on Domestic Economy? In modern Italy this contrast of manners displays its greatest force. Though less beautiful and less accomplished than the English and French, the Italian women expect superior attention, and exact

greater assiduities. To be well with the ladies, is the highest ambition of the men. Upon this principle their manners are formed; by this their behaviour is regulated; and the art of conversation, in its utmost sprightliness and highest perfection, is reduced to that playful wantonness, which touching slightly on what is felt most sensibly, amuses with perpetual shadows of desired realities.

To the honour of St Marino, it must be observed, that neither the Prior Bonelli, nor two Counsellors who were present, took any considerable part in this too sportive conversation; and the gentlemen at the Signor P——'s were chiefly Romans and Florentines; men, we were told, whom sometimes misfortune and sometimes inclination, but more frequently extravagance and necessity, drive from their respective countries, and who, having relations or friends in St Marino, establish themselves in that cheap city, where they subsist on the wreck of their fortunes, and elude the pursuit of their creditors.

Next morning Bonelli having invited several of his fellow-citizens to drink chocolate, we learned from them, that the morality and piety which had long distinguished St Marino, daily suffered decline through the contagious influence of those intruders, whom good policy ought never to have admitted within the territory, but whom the indulgence of humanity could not be prevailed on to expel.

After breakfast, our good natured landlord kindly proposed a walk, that his English guests might view the city and adjacent country. The main street is well paved, but narrow and steep. The similarity of the houses indicates a happy mediocrity of fortune. There is a fine cistern of pure water; and we admired the coolness and dryness of the wine-cellar, ventilated by communications with caverns in the rock. To this circumstance, as much as to the quality of the soil and careful culture of the grape, the wine of St Marino is indebted for its peculiar excellence.

The whole territory of the republic extends about thirty miles in circum-

rence. It is of an irregular oval form, and its mean diameter may be estimated at six English miles. The soil, naturally craggy and barren, and hardly fit for goats, yet actually maintains (such are the attractions of liberty) upwards of seven thousand persons; and being everywhere adorned by mulberry-trees, vines, and olives, supplies the materials of an advantageous trade, particularly in silk, with Rome, Florence, and other cities of Italy.

In extent of territory, St Marino, inconsiderable as it seems, equals many republics that have performed mighty achievements and purchased immortal renown. The independent States of Theopie and Platæa were respectively less extensive; and the boundaries of the modern republic exceed those of Ægina and Megara; the former of which was distinguished by its commerce and its colonies in Egypt and the East; and the latter, as Lysias and Xenophon inform us, could bring into the field, besides proportional bodies of light troops, 3000 hardy pikemen, who, with the service of Mars united that of Ceres and of Bacchus; extracting from bleak hills and rugged mountains, rich harvests and teeming vintages.

The remembrance of our beloved republics of Greece, ennobled by the inestimable gifts of unrivalled genius, endeared to us St Marino even by its littleness. In this literary enthusiasm, we could willingly have traversed every inch of its diminutive territory: but politeness required that we should not subject Bonelli and his friends to such unnecessary fatigue; and the changeableness of the weather, a continual variation of sunshine and cloudiness, the solemnity of dark magnifying vapours, together with the velocity of drizzly or gleamy showers, produced such unusual accidents of light and shade in this mountain scene, as often suspended the motion of our limbs, and fixed our eyes in astonishment. From the highest top of St Marino we beheld the bright summit of another and far loftier mountain, towering above, and beyond, a dark cloud, which, by contrast, threw the conical top of the hill to such

a distance, that it seemed to rise from another world. The height of St Marino (we were told) had been accurately measured by Father Boscovich, and found to be nearly half a mile above the level of the neighbouring sea.

Almost immediately after returning from our walk, dinner was served at the Convent; for the politeness of Father Bonelli had prolonged his stay abroad far beyond his usual hour of repast. Speedily after dinner we were conducted by the good father to the *converzazione* of another lady, also his relation, where we had the honour of meeting the *Capitaneos* or Consuls, the *Commissares*, or Chief Judge, and several distinguished members of the Senate. Recommended only by our youth and curiosity, we spent the evening most agreeably with those respectable magistrates, who were as communicative in answering as inquisitive in asking questions. The company continually increasing, and Father Bonelli carefully addressing all new-comers by titles of their respective offices, we were surprised toward the close of the evening, at the usual hour of retirement, that we had not yet seen *Il Signor Dottore* and *Il Padagogo Pullico*, the physician and schoolmaster, whom Mr Addison represents as two of the most distinguished dignitaries in the commonwealth. A short acquaintance is sufficient to inspire confidence between congenial minds. We frankly testified our surprise to the father. He laughed heartily at our simplicity, and thought the joke too good not to be communicated to the company. When their vociferous mirth had subsided, an old gentleman, who had been repeatedly invested with the highest honours of his country, observed, that he well knew Mr Addison's account of St Marino, which had been translated more than once into the French and Italian languages. Remote and inconsiderable as they were, his ancestors were highly honoured by the notice of that illustrious traveller, who, he understood, was not only a classic author in English, but an author who had uniformly and most successfully employed his pen in the cause of Virtue and Liberty. Yet, as must often happen to travellers,

travellers, Mr Addison, he continued, has, in speaking of this republic, been deceived by first appearances. Neither our Schoolmaster nor Physician enjoy any pre-eminence in the State. They are maintained indeed by public salaries, as in several other cities of Italy; and there is nothing peculiar in their condition here, except that the Schoolmaster has more and the Physician less to do than in most other places, because our diseases are few, and our children are many. This folly having been received with approbation by the company, the veteran proceeded to explain the real distinction of ranks in St Marino, consisting in the *Nobili*, *Cittadini*, and *Stipendiate*, Nobles, Citizens, and Stipendiaries. The Nobles, he told us, exceeded not twenty families, of which several enjoyed estates without the territory, worth from three to eight hundred pounds sterling a-year: That, from respect to the Holy See, under whose protection the republic had long subsisted quietly and happily, many persons of distinction in the Pope's territories had been admitted *Cittadini Honorati*, Honorary Citizens of St Marino, particularly several illustrious houses of Rimini, and the forty noble families of Bologna. Even of the Venetian Nobles themselves, ancient as they certainly were, and invested as they still continued to be with the whole sovereignty of their country, many disdained not to be associated to the diminutive honours of St Marino, and to increase the number of its citizens; and that this aggregation of illustrious foreigners, far from being considered as dangerous to public liberty, was deemed essential, in so small a commonwealth, to national safety.

Left the conversation might take another turn, I drew from my pocket Mr Addison's account of St Marino, which, being exceedingly short, I begged leave to read, that his errors, if he had committed any, might be corrected, and the alterations noted which the country had undergone in the space of seventy years, from 1703 to 1773.

The proposal being obligingly accepted, I read in Mr Addison, 'They have at St Marino five churches, and reckon

above five thousand souls in their community.' Instead of which I was desir'd to say, 'They have in St Marino, ten parishes, ten churches, and reckon above seven thousand souls in their community.' Again, Mr Addison says, 'The Council of Sixty, notwithstanding its name, consists but of forty persons.' That was the case when this illustrious author visited the Republic; but the Council has, since that time, been augmented by twenty members, and the number now agrees with the name. These circumstances are important; for from them it appears, that while the neighbouring territory of Rome is impoverished and gloomed by the dominion of ecclesiastics, of which, in the words of Dr Robertson, 'to squeeze and to amass, not to meliorate, is the object;' and while the neighbouring cities of Tuscany are accused of shamefully abandoning their privileges and their wealth to the Grand Duke, who, parsimonious in the extreme, as to his own person and government, is thought solicitous of seconding by his heavy purse the wild projects of his brother the Emperor Joseph, the little republic of St Marino, on the contrary, has been increasing its populousness, confirming its strength, and extending the basis of its government. For these advantages it is indebted to its mountainous situation, virtuous manners, and total want of ambition; which last mentioned qualities, as ancient history teaches us, are far from being characteristic of republican government; though a republic that is without them, can neither subsist happily itself, nor allow happiness to its neighbours.

The laws of St Marino are contained in a thin folio, printed at Rimini, entitled "*Statuta Illustrissima Reipublice*;" and the whole history of this happy and truly illustrious, because virtuous and peaceable, community is comprised in the account of a war in which the Commonwealth assisted Pope Pius II. against Malatesta, Prince of Rimini; in the records of the purchase of two castles, with their dependent districts, in the years 1100 and 1170; and in the well authenticated narrative of the foundation of the State,

above

above fourteen hundred years ago by St Marino, a Dalmatian architect, who, having finished with much honour the repairs of Rimini, retired to this solitary mountain, practised the austerities of a hermit, wrought miracles, and, with the assistance of a few admirers, built a church and founded a city, which his reputation for sanctity speedily reared, extended, and filled with inhabitants. In the principal church, which, as well as that of the Franciscans, contains some good pictures, the statue of this saint and law-giver is erected near the high altar. He holds a mountain in his hand, and is crowned with three castles; emblems which, from what has been above said, appear fitly chosen for the arms of the republic.

To the inhabitants of this little State, the *Arengo*, the Council, the different offices of magistracy, innocent rural labours, and military exercises equally useful and innocent, supply a continual succession of manly engagements. Hopes and fears respecting the safety of their country awaken curiosity and excite enquiry. They read the gazettes of Europe with interest; they study history with improvement; in conversation their questions are pertinent and their answers satisfactory. Contrary to what has been observed by travellers of other Italians, the citizens of St Marino delight in literary conversation; and Mr Addison remarks, that he hardly met with an unlettered man in their republic. In speaking of Beccaria's book on Style, then recently published, one of the senators said, that it was a treatise on style in very bad style, abounding in false ornaments, and epigrammatic gallicism. Another observed, he wished that fashionable writer, who had been commented on by Voltaire, an author still more fashionable and more pernicious than himself, would confine himself to such harmless topics as rhetoric and style; for his book on Crimes and Punishments was calculated to do much serious mischief, at least to prevent much positive good; because, in that popular work, he had declaimed very persuasively against capital punishments, in a country long disgraced by capital

crimes, which were scarcely ever capitally punished.

The love of letters which distinguishes the people of St Marino makes them regret that they are seldom visited by literary travellers. Of our own countrymen belonging to this description, they mentioned, with much respect, Mr Addison and Il Signor Giovanni Symonds, now Professor of History in the University of Cambridge. We were proud of being classed with such men by the honest simplicity of these virtuous mountaineers, whom we left with regret, most heartily wishing to them the continuance of their liberties, which, to men of their character, and theirs only, are real and solid blessings.

For let it never be forgotten, that the inestimable gift of civil liberty may often be providentially withheld, because it cannot be safely bestowed, unless rational knowledge has been attained, and virtuous habits have been acquired. In the language of the wisest man of Pagan antiquity, a great length of time is requisite to the formation of any moderately good government; because that government is always the best, which is the best adapted to the genius and habits of its subjects. The institutions which suit the well balanced frame of mind of the mountaineers of St Marino, who, breathing a purer air, seem to have divested themselves of many of the grosser and more earthly affections, might ill accord with the softened tenants of the Capuan plains; since, according to the same penetrating searcher into the secrets of human nature, 'the inhabitants of the Fortunate Islands, if such islands really exist, must either be the most virtuous or the most wretched of men.' Aristotle hardly knew the inhabitants of the British Isles; but let us, who know ourselves and our good fortune, confide in the assurance, that this incomparable author would no longer entertain the above geographical doubt, were he to revive in the eighteenth century, and to visit the British dominions under the government of George III.

From Seward's Anecdotes of Illustrious Persons.

A PICTURESQUE VIEW OF THE BANKS OF THE RHINE.

THE road led us along the western bank of the Rhine among vineyards, corn, and thick trees, that allowed only transient catches of the water between their branches; but the gigantic form of Drakenfels was always seen, its superior features perhaps appearing more wild, from the partial concealment of its base, and assuming new attitudes as we passed away from it. Lowenberg, whose upper region only had been seen from Goodesberg, soon unfolded itself from behind Drakenfels, and displayed all its pomp of wood, sweeping from the spreading base in one uninterrupted line of grandeur to the spiry top, on which one high tower of the castle appears enthroned among the forests. This is the loftiest of the seven mountains; and its dark sides, where no rock is visible, form a fine contrast with the broken cliffs of Drakenfels. A multitude of spiry summits appeared beyond Lowenberg, seen and lost again, as the nearer rocks of the shore opened to the distance, or re-united. About a mile further, lies the pleasant island on which Adelaide raised her convent. As it was well endowed, it has been rebuilt, and is now a large and handsome quadrangle of white stone, surrounded with trees, and corn, and vineyards, and still allotted to the society which she established. An abrupt, but not lofty rock, on the western shore of the Rhine, called Roland's Eck, or Roland's Corner, is the site of her lover's castle, of which one arch, picturesquely shadowed with wood, is all that remains of this monument to faithful love. The road winds beneath it, and nearly overhangs the narrow channel that separates Adelaide's island from the shore. Concerning this rock there is an antient rhyme in the country, amounting to something like the following:—

Was not Roland the knight a strange silly wight,

For the love of a nun, to live on this height?

This shore of the Rhine may be said to be bounded, for many miles, by an immense wall of rock, through which the openings into the country behind are few; and these breaks shew only deep glens, seen and lost again so quickly, that

a woody mountain, or a castle, or a convent, were the only objects we could ascertain.

Sometimes, as we approached a rocky point, we seemed going to plunge into the expanse of water beyond; when, turning the sharp angle of the promontory, the road swept along an ample bay, where the rocks, receding, formed an amphitheatre, covered with *ilex* and dwarf wood, round a narrow, but cultivated level stripe: then, winding the furthest angle of this crescent, under huge cliffs, we saw the river beyond, shut in by the folding bases of more distant promontories, assume the form of a lake, amidst wild and romantic landscapes. Having doubled one of these capes, the prospect opened in long perspective, and the green waters of the Rhine appeared in all their majesty, flowing rapidly between ranges of marbled rocks, and a succession of woody steeps, and overlooked by a multitude of spiry summits, which distance had sweetly coloured with the blue and purple tints of air.

The retrospect of the river, too, was often enchanting, and the Seven Mountains long maintained their dignity in the scene, superior to many intervening heights; the dark summit of Lowenberg, in particular, appeared, for several leagues, overlooking the whole valley of the Rhine.

The eastern margin of the river sometimes exhibited as extensive a range of steep rocks as the western, and frequently the fitness of the salient angles on one side, to the recipient ones on the other, seemed to justify the speculation, that they had been divided by an earthquake, which let the river in between them. The general state of the eastern bank, though steep, is that of the thickest cultivation. The rock frequently peeps in rugged projections, through the thin soil, which is scattered over its declivity, and every where appears at top; but the sides are covered with vines so abundantly, that the labour of cultivating them, and of expressing the wine, supports a village at least at every half mile. The green rows are led up the steeps to an height, which

cannot

cannot be ascended without the help of steps cut in the rock: the soil itself is there supported by walls of loose stones, or it would fall either by its own weight, or with the first pressure of rain; and sometimes even this scanty mould appears to have been placed there by art, being in such small patches, that perhaps only twenty vines can be planted in each. But such excessive labour has been necessary only towards the summits, for, lower down, the soil is sufficiently deep to support the most luxuriant vegetation.

It might be supposed from so much produce and exertion, that this bank of the Rhine is the residence of an opulent, or, at least, a well-conditioned peasantry, and that the villages, of which seven or eight are frequently in sight at once, are as superior to the neighbouring towns by the state of their inhabitants, as they are by their picturesque situation. On the contrary, the inhabitants of the wine country are said to be amongst the poorest in Germany. The value of every hill is exactly watched by the landlords, so that the tenants are very seldom benefited by any improvement of its produce. If the rent is paid in money, it leaves only so much in the hands of the farmer as will enable him to live, and pay his workmen; while the attention of a great number of stewards is supposed to supply what might be expected from his attention, had he a common interest with his landlord in the welfare of the estate. But the rent is frequently paid in kind, amounting to a settled proportion of the produce; and this proportion is so fixed, that, though the farmer is immoderately distressed by a bad vintage, the best will not afford him any means of approaching to independence. In other countries it might be asked, "But though we can suppose the ingenuity of the landlord to be greater than that of the tenant at the commencement of a bargain, how happens it, that, since the result must be felt, the tenant will remain under his burthens, or can be succeeded by any other, on such terms?" Here, however, these questions are not applicable; they presume a choice of situations which the country does not afford. The severity of the agricultural

system continues itself by continuing the poverty upon which it acts; and those who would escape from it, find few manufactures and little trade to employ them, had they the capital and the education necessary for either. The choice of such persons is between the being a master of day labourers for their landlord, or a labourer under other masters.

Many of these estates belong immediately to princes, or chapters, whose stewards superintend the cultivation, and are themselves instead of the farmers, so that all other persons employed in such vineyards are ordinary servants. By one or other of these means it happens, that the bounteousness of nature to the country is very little felt by the body of the inhabitants. The payment of rents in kind is usual, wherever the vineyards are most celebrated; and at such places, there is this sure proof of the wretchedness of the inhabitants, that, in a month after the wine is made, you cannot obtain one bottle of the true produce, except by favour of the proprietors, or their stewards. How much is the delight of looking upon plenteousness lessened by the belief that it supplies the means of excess to a few, but denies those of competence to many!

Between this pass of cultivated steepes on one side of the river, and of romantic rocks on the other, the road continues for several miles. Being thus commanded on both sides, it must be one of the most difficult passages in Europe to an enemy, if resolutely defended. The Rhine, pent between these impenetrable boundaries, is considerably narrower here than in other parts of the valley, and so rapid, that a loaded vessel can seldom be drawn faster than at the rate of six English miles a day, against the stream. The passage down the river from Mentz to Cologne may be easily performed in two days; that from Cologne to Mentz requires a fortnight.

The view along this pass, though bounded, is various and changeful. Villages, vineyards and rocks alternately ornament the borders of the river, and every fifty yards enable the eye to double some massy projection that concealed the

fruitful bay behind. An object at the end of the pass is presented singly to the sight, as through an inverted telescope. The surface of the water, or the whole stillness of the scene, was very seldom interrupted by the passing of a boat; carriages were still fewer; and indeed, throughout Germany, you will not meet more than one in twenty miles. Travelling is considered by the natives, who know the fatigue of going in carriages nearly without springs, and stopping at inns where there is little of either accommodation or civility, as productive of no pleasure; and they have seldom curiosity or business enough to recompense for its inconveniences.

We passed through two or three small towns, whose ruined gates and walls told of their antiquity, and that they had once been held of some consequence in the defence of the valley. Their present desolation formed a melancholy contrast with the cheerful cultivation around them. These, however, with every village in our way, were decorated with green boughs, planted before the door of each cottage, for it was a day of festival. The little chapels at the road side, and the image, which, every now and then, appeared under a spreading tree, were adorned with wreaths of fresh flowers; and though one might smile at the emblems of superstition, it was impossible not to reverence the sentiment of pious affection, which had adjusted these simple ornaments.

About half way to Andernach, the western rocks suddenly recede from the river, and, rising to greater height, form a grand sweep round a plain cultivated with orchards, gardens, corn-fields, and vineyards. The valley here spreads to a breadth of nearly a mile and a half, and exhibits grandeur, beauty, and barren sublimity, united in a singular manner. The abrupt steep, that rise over this plain, are entirely covered with wood, except that here and there the ravage of a winter torrent appeared, which could sometimes be traced from the very summit of the acclivity to the base. Near the centre, this noble amphitheatre opens to a glen, that shews only wooded moun-

tains, point above point, in long perspective; such sylvan pomp we had seldom seen! But though the tustings of the nearer woods were beautifully luxuriant, there seemed to be few timber trees amongst them. The opposite shore exhibited only a range of rocks, variegated like marble, of which purple was the predominating tint, and uniformly disposed in vast oblique strata. But even here, little green patches of vines peeped among the cliffs, and were led up crevices where it seemed as if no human foot could rest. Along the base of this tremendous wall, and on the points above, villages, with each its tall grey steeple, were thickly strewn, thus mingling, in striking contrast, the cheerfulness of populous inhabitation with the horrors of untamed nature. A few monasteries, resembling castles in their extent, and known from such only by their spires, were distinguishable; and, in the widening perspective of the Rhine, an old castle itself, now and then, appeared on the summit of a mountain somewhat remote from the shore; an object rendered sweetly picturesque, as the sun's rays lighted up its towers and fortified terraces, while the shrubby steep below were in shade.

We saw this landscape under the happiest circumstances of season and weather: the woods and plants were in their midsummer bloom, and the mellow light of evening heightened the richness of their hues, and gave exquisite effect to one half of the amphitheatre we were passing, while the other half was in shadow. The air was scented by bean-blossoms, and by lime-trees then in flower, that bordered the road. If this plain had mingled pasture with its groves, it would have been truly Arcadian; but neither here, nor through the whole of this delightful valley, did we see a single pasture or meadow, except now and then in an island on the Rhine; deficiencies which are here supplied, to the lover of landscape, by the verdure of the woods and vines. In other parts of Germany they are more to be regretted, where, frequently, only corn and rock colour the land.

Fatigued at length by such prodigality

of beauty, we were glad to be shrouded awhile from the view of it, among close boughs, and to see only the wide rivulets, with their rustic bridges of faggots and earth, that, descending from among the mountains, frequently crossed our way; or the simple peasant-girl, leading her cows to feed on the narrow stripe of grass that margined the road. The little bells, that jingled at their necks, would not suffer them to stray beyond her hearing. If we had not long since dismissed our surprise at the scarcity and bad quality of cheese and butter in Germany, we should have done so now, on perceiving this scanty method of pasturing the cattle, which future observation convinced us was the frequent practice.

About sun-set we reached the little village of Namedy, seated near the foot of a rock, round which the Rhine makes a sudden sweep, and, contracted by the cold precipices of Hammerstein on the opposite shore, its green current passes with astonishing rapidity and sounding strength. These circumstances of scenery, with the tall masts of vessels lying below the shrubby bank on which the village stands, and seeming to heighten by

comparison the stupendous rocks that rose around them; the moving figures of boatmen and horses employed in towing a barge against the stream in the bay beyond; and a group of peasants on the high quay, in the fore-ground, watching their progress; the ancient castle of Hammerstein overlooking the whole—these were a combination of images that formed one of the most interesting pictures we had seen.

The valley again expanding, the walls and turrets of Andernach, with its Roman tower rising independently at the foot of a mountain, and the ruins of its castle above, appeared athwart the perspective of the river, terminating the pass; for there the rocky boundary opened to plains and remote mountains. The light vapour that rose from the water, and was tinged by the setting rays, spread a purple haze over the town and the cliffs, which, at this distance, appeared to impend over it; colouring extremely beautiful, contrasted as it was by the clearer and deeper tints of rocks, wood, and water nearer to the eye.

From Mrs Rudcliffe's Journey, &c.

AN ACCOUNT OF THE ERUPTION OF MOUNT VESUVIUS IN JUNE AND JULY 1794;

IN A LETTER FROM THE RIGHT HONOURABLE SIR WILLIAM HAMILTON, K. B. F. R. S. TO SIR JOSEPH BANKS, BART. P. R. S. AND READ AT THE ROYAL SOCIETY, JANUARY 15, 1795.

Naples, August 25, 1794.

SIR,

EVERY day produces some new publication relative to the late tremendous eruption of Mount Vesuvius*, so that the various phenomena that attended it will be found on record in either one or other of these publications, and are not in that danger of being passed over and forgotten,

* The late eruption of Mount Vesuvius was not only the most violent on record, excepting the eruptions in the years 79 and 1631, but was attended by many wonderful phenomena, of which this is an accurate and copious relation. As Sir William Hamilton has resided thirty years near the mountain, and has given so many judicious accounts of its operations in former eruptions, as to be emphatically entitled the Natural Historian of Vesuvius, this account, we doubt not, will be thought very interesting to our readers.

as they were formerly, when the study of natural history was either totally neglected, or treated of in a manner very unworthy of the great author of nature. I am sorry to say, that even so late as in the accounts of the earthquakes in Calabria, in 1783, printed at Naples, nature is taxed with being malevolent, and bent upon destruction. In a printed account of another great eruption of Mount Vesuvius in 1631, by Antonio Santorelli, doctor of medicine, and professor of natural philosophy in the university of Naples, and at the head of the fourth chapter of his book, are these words: 'Se questo incendio sia opera de' demonii?' Whether this eruption be the work of devils? The account of an eruption of Vesuvius in 1737, published at Naples by

Dr Serao, is of a very different cast, and does great honour to his memory. All great eruptions of volcanoes must naturally produce nearly the same phenomena, and in Serao's book almost all the phenomena we have been witnesses to during the late eruption of Vesuvius, are there admirably described, and well accounted for. The classical accounts of the eruption of Vesuvius, which destroyed the towns of *Herculaneum* and *Pompeii*, and many of the existing printed accounts of its great eruption in 1631, (although the latter are mixed with puerilities) might pass for an account of the late eruption by only changing the date, and omitting that circumstance of the retreat of the sea from the coast, which happened in both those great eruptions, and not in this; and I might content myself by referring to those accounts, and assuring you at the same time, that the late eruption, after those two, appears to have been the most violent recorded in history, and infinitely more alarming than either the eruption of 1767, or that of 1779, of both of which I had the honour of giving a particular account to the Royal Society. However, I think it my duty rather to hazard being guilty of repetition, than to neglect the giving you every satisfaction in my power, relative to the late formidable operation of nature.

You know, Sir, that with the kind assistance of the father Antonio Piaggi, of the order of the *Scoie Pie*, who has resided many years at *Refina*, on the very foot of Mount Vesuvius, and in the full view of it. I am in possession of an exact diary of that volcano, from the year 1779 to this day, and which is also accompanied with drawings. It is plain, from some remarks in that diary, previous to this eruption, that a great one was expected. and that we were apprehensive of the mischief that might probably attend the falling in of the crater, which had been much contracted within these two years past. by the great emission of scorix and ashes from time to time, and which had also increased the height of the volcano, and nearly filled up its crater. The frequent slight eruptions of lava for some

years past have issued from near the summit, and ran in small channels in different directions down the flanks of the mountain, and from running in covered channels, had often an appearance as if they came immediately out of the sides of Vesuvius; but such lavas had not sufficient force to reach the cultivated parts at the foot of the mountain. In the year 1779, the whole quantity of the lava in fusion having been at once thrown up with violence out of the crater of Vesuvius, and a great part of it falling, and cooling on its cone, added much to the solidity of the walls of this huge natural chimney, if I may be allowed so to call it, and has not of late years allowed of a sufficient discharge of lava to calm that fermentation, which, by the subterraneous noises heard at times, and by the explosions of scorix and ashes, was known to exist within the bowels of the volcano; so that the eruptions of late years, before this last, have, as I have said, been simply from the lava having boiled over the crater, the sides being sufficiently strong to confine it, and oblige it to rise and overflow. The mountain had been remarkably quiet for seven months before its late eruption, nor did the usual smoke issue from its crater, but at times it emitted small clouds of smoke, that floated in the air in the shape of little trees. It was remarked by the father Antonio di Petrizzi, a capuchin friar (who has printed an account of the late eruption) from his convent close to the unfortunate town of *Torre del Greco*, that for some days preceding this eruption a thick vapour was seen to surround the mountain, about a quarter of a mile beneath its crater, as it was remarked by him, and others at the same time, that both the sun and the moon had often an unusual reddish cast.

The water of the great fountain at *Torre del Greco* began to decrease some days before the eruption, so that the wheels of a corn mill, worked by that water, moved very slowly; it was necessary in all the other wells of the town and its neighbourhood to lengthen the ropes daily, in order to reach at the water; and some of the wells became quite dry. Although most of the inhabitants

bitants were sensible of this phenomenon, not one of them seems to have suspected the true cause of it. It has been well attested, that eight days before the eruption, a man and two boys, being in a vineyard above Torre del Greco (and precisely on the spot where one of the new mouths opened, from whence the principal current of lava that destroyed the town issued) were much alarmed by a sudden puff of smoke that came out of the earth close to them, and was attended with a slight explosion.

Had this circumstance, with that of the subterraneous noises heard at Resina for two days before the eruption (with the additional one of the decrease of water in the wells, as above-mentioned) been communicated at the time, it would have required no great foresight to have been certain that an eruption of the volcano was near at hand, and that its force was directed particularly toward that part of the mountain.

On the 12th of June, in the morning, there was a violent fall of rain, and soon after the inhabitants of Resina, situate directly over the ancient town of Herculaneum, were sensible of a rumbling subterraneous noise, which was not heard at Naples.

From the month of January to the month of May last, the atmosphere was generally calm, and we had continued dry weather. In the month of May we had a little rain, but the weather was unusually sultry. For some days preceding the eruption, the Duke della Torre, a learned and ingenious nobleman of this country, and who has published two letters upon the subject of the late eruption, observed by his electrometers that the atmosphere was charged in excess with the electric fluid, and continued so for several days during the eruption: there are many other curious observations in the Duke's account of the late eruption.

About eleven o'clock at night of the 12th of June, at Naples, we were all sensible of a violent shock of an earthquake; the undulatory motion was evidently from east to west, and appeared to me to have lasted near half a minute. The sky, which had been quite clear, was soon after co-

vered with black clouds. The inhabitants of the towns and villages, which are very numerous at the foot of Vesuvius, felt this earthquake still more sensibly, and say, that the shock at first was from the bottom upward, after which followed the undulation from east to west. This earthquake extended all over the Campagna Felice; and their Sicilian Majesties were pleased to tell me, that the royal palace at Caserta, which is fifteen miles from this city, and one of the most magnificent and solid buildings in Europe (the walls being eighteen feet thick) was shook in such a manner as to cause great alarm, and that all the chamber bells rang. It was likewise much felt at Beneventum, about thirty miles from Naples; and at Ariano in Puglia, which is at a much greater distance; both these towns have been often afflicted with earthquakes.

On Sunday, the 15th of June, soon after ten o'clock at night, another shock of an earthquake was felt at Naples, but did not appear to be quite so violent as that of the 12th, nor did it last so long; at the same moment a fountain of bright fire, attended with a very black smoke and a loud report, was seen to issue, and rise to a great height, from about the middle of the cone of Vesuvius; soon after another of the same kind broke out at some little distance lower down; then, as I suppose by the blowing up of a covered channel full of red hot lava, it had the appearance as if the lava had taken its course directly up the steep cone of the volcano. Fresh fountains succeeded one another hastily, and all in a direct line, tending for about a mile and a half down, toward the towns of Resina and Torre del Greco. I could count fifteen of them; but I believe there were others obscured by the smoke. It seems probable, that all these fountains of fire, from their being in such an exact line, proceeded from one and the same long fissure down the flanks of the mountain, and that the lava and other volcanic matter forced its way out of the widest parts of the crack, and formed there the little mountains and craters that will be described in their proper place. It is impossible

impossible that any description can give an idea of this fiery scene, or of the horrid noises that attended this great operation of nature. It was a mixture of the loudest thunder, with incessant reports, like those from a numerous heavy artillery, accompanied by a continued hollow murmur, like that of the roaring of the ocean during a violent storm; and added to these was another blowing noise, like that of the going up of a large flight of sky-rockets, and which brought to my mind also that noise which is produced by the action of the enormous bellows on the furnace of the Carron iron foundery in Scotland, and which it perfectly resembled. The frequent falling of the huge stones and scorix, which were thrown up to an incredible height from some of the new mouths, and one of which having been since measured by the Abbé Tata (who has published an account of this eruption) was ten feet high, and thirty-five in circumference, contributed undoubtedly to the concussion of the earth and air, which kept all the houses at Naples for several hours in a constant tremor, every door and window shaking and rattling incessantly, and the bells ringing. This was an awful moment! The sky, from a bright full moon and starlight, began to be obscured; the moon had presently the appearance of being in an eclipse, and soon after was totally lost in obscurity. The murmur of the prayers and lamentations of a numerous populace forming various processions, and parading in the streets, added likewise to the horror. As the lava did not appear to me to have yet a sufficient vent, and it was now evident that the earthquakes we had already felt had been occasioned by the air and fiery matter confined within the bowels of the mountain, and probably at no small depth (considering the extent of those earthquakes) I recommended to the company that was with me, who began to be much alarmed, rather to go and view the mountain at some greater distance, and in the open air, than to remain in the house, which was on the sea-side, and in the part of Naples that is nearest and most exposed to Vesuvius. We accordingly went to Posilipo, and

viewed the conflagration, now become still more considerable, from the sea-side under that mountain; but whether from the eruption having increased, or from the loud reports of the volcanic explosions being repeated by the mountain behind us, the noise was much louder, and more alarming than that we had heard in our first position, at least a mile nearer to Vesuvius. After some time, and which was about two o'clock in the morning of the 16th, having observed that the lavas ran in abundance freely, and with great velocity, having made a considerable progress toward Resina, the town which it first threatened, and that the fiery vapours which had been confined had now free vent, through many parts of a crack of more than a mile and a half in length, as was evident from the quantity of inflamed matter and black smoke, which continued to issue from the new mouths above-mentioned without any interruption, I concluded that at Naples all danger from earthquakes, which had been my greatest apprehension, was now totally removed, and we returned to our former station at St Lucia, at Naples.

All this time there was not the smallest appearance of fire or smoke from the crater on the summit of Vesuvius; but the black smoke and ashes issuing continually from so many new mouths, or craters, formed an enormous and dense body of clouds over the whole mountain, and which began to give signs of being replete with the electric fluid, by exhibiting flashes of that sort of zig-zag lightning, which in the volcanic language of this country is called *ferilli*, and which is the constant attendant on the most violent eruptions. From what I have read and seen, it appears to me, that the truest judgment that can be formed of the degree of force of the fermentation within the bowels of a volcano during its eruption, would be from observing the size, and the greater or less elevation of those piles of smoky clouds, which rise out of the craters, and form a gigantic mass over it, usually in the form of a pine-tree, and from the greater or less quantity of the *ferilli*, or volcanic electricity, with which those clouds appear to be charged.

During

During thirty years that I have resided at Naples, and in which space of time I have been witness to many eruptions of Vesuvius, of one sort or other, I never saw the gigantic cloud above-mentioned replete with the electric fire, except in the two great eruptions of 1767, that of 1779, and during this more formidable one. The electric fire, in the year 1779, that played constantly within the enormous black cloud over the crater of Vesuvius, and seldom quitted it, was exactly similar to that which is produced, on a very small scale, by the conductor of an electrical machine communicating with an insulated plate of glass, thinly spread over with metallic filings, &c. when the electric matter continues to play over it in zig-zag lines without quitting it. I was not sensible of any noise attending that operation in 1779; whereas the discharge of the electrical matter from the volcanic clouds during this eruption, and particularly the second and third days, caused explosions like those of the loudest thunder; and indeed the storms raised evidently by the sole power of the volcano, resembled in every respect all other thunder-storms: the lightning falling and destroying every thing in its course. The house of the Marquis of Berio at St Iorio, situate at the foot of Vesuvius, during one of these volcanic storms was struck with lightning, which having shattered many doors and windows, and damaged the furniture, left for some time a strong smell of sulphur in the rooms it passed through. Out of these gigantic and volcanic clouds, beside the lightning, both during this eruption and that of 1779, I have, with many others, seen balls of fire issue, and some of a considerable magnitude, which bursting in the air, produced nearly the same effect as that from the air-balloons in fireworks, the electric fire that came out having the appearance of the serpents with which those fire-work balloons are often filled. The day on which Naples was in the greatest danger from the volcanic clouds, two small balls of fire, joined together by a small link like a chain-shot, fell close to my casino, at Posilipo; they separated, and one fell in the vineyard above the

house, and the other in the sea, so close to it that I heard a splash in the water; but, as I was writing, I lost the sight of this phenomenon, which was seen by some of the company with me, and related to me as above. The Abbé Tata, in his printed account of this eruption, mentions an enormous ball of this kind which flew out of the crater of Vesuvius while he was standing on the edge of it, and which burst in the air at some distance from the mountain, soon after which he heard a noise like the fall of a number of stones, or of a heavy shower of hail.

During the eruption of the 15th at night, few of the inhabitants of Naples, from the dread of earthquakes, ventured to go to their beds. The common people were either employed in devout processions in the streets, or were sleeping on the quays and open places; the nobility and gentry, having caused their horses to be taken from their carriages, slept in them in the squares and open places, or on the high roads just out of the town. For several days, while the volcanic storms of thunder and lightning lasted, the inhabitants at the foot of the volcano, both on the sea side and the Somma side, were often sensible of a tremor in the earth, as well as of the concussions in the air, but at Naples only the earthquake of the 12th and 15th of June were distinctly and universally felt: this fair city could not certainly have resisted long, had not those earthquakes been fortunately of a short duration. Throughout this eruption, which continued in force about ten days, the fever of the mountain, as has been remarked in former eruptions, showed itself to be in some measure periodical, and generally was most violent at the break of day, at noon, and at midnight.

About four o'clock in the morning of the 16th, the crater of Vesuvius began to show signs of being open, by some black smoke issuing out of it; and at day-break another smoke, tinged with red, issuing from an opening near the crater, but on the other side of the mountain, and facing the town of Ottaviano, showed that a new mouth had opened there, and

from

from which, as we heard afterward, a considerable stream of lava issued, and ran with great velocity through a wood, which it burnt; and having run about three miles in a few hours, it stopped before it had arrived at the vineyards and cultivated lands. The crater, and all the conical part of Vesuvius, was soon involved in clouds and darkness, and so it remained for several days; but above these clouds, although of a great height, we could often discern fresh columns of smoke from the crater, rising furiously still higher, until the whole mass remained in the usual form of a pine-tree; and in that gigantic mass of heavy clouds the serilli, or volcanic lightning, was frequently visible, even in the day time. About five o'clock in the morning of the 16th, we could plainly perceive, that the lava which had first broke out from the several new mouths on the south side of the mountain, had reached the sea, and was running into it, having overwhelmed, burnt, and destroyed the greatest part of Torre del Greco, the principal stream of lava having taken its course through the very centre of the town. We observed from Naples, that when the lava was in the vineyards in its way to the town, there issued often, and in different parts of it, a bright pale flame, and very different from the deep red of the lava; this was occasioned by the burning of the trees that supported the vines. Soon after the beginning of this eruption, ashes fell thick at the foot of the mountain, all the way from Portici to the Torre del Greco; and what is remarkable, although there were not at that time any clouds in the air, except those of smoke from the mountain, the ashes were wet, and accompanied with large drops of water, which, as I have been well assured, were to the taste very salt; the road, which is paved, was as wet as if there had been a heavy shower of rain. Those ashes were black and coarse, like the sand of the sea-shore, whereas those that fell there, and at Naples some days after, were of a light-gray colour, and as fine as Spanish snuff, or powdered bark. They contained many saline particles; as I observed, when I went to the town of

Torre del Greco on the 17th of June, that those ashes that lay on the ground, exposed to the burning sun, had a coat of the whitest powder on their surface, which to the taste was extremely salt and pungent. In the printed account of the late eruption by Emanuel Scotti, doctor of physic and professor of philosophy in the university of Naples, he supposes (which appears to be highly probable) that the water which accompanied the fall of the ashes at the beginning of the eruption, was produced by the mixture of the inflammable and dephlogisticated air, according to experiments made by Dr Priestly and Monsieur Lavoisier.

By the time that the lava had reached the sea, between five and six o'clock in the morning of the 16th, Vesuvius was so completely involved in darkness, that we could no more discern the violent operation of nature that was going on there, and so it remained for several days; but the dreadful noise we heard at times, and the red tinge on the clouds over the top of the mountain, were evident signs of the activity of the fire underneath. The lava ran but slowly at Torre del Greco after it had reached the sea; and on the 17th of June in the morning, when I went in my boat to visit that unfortunate town, its course was stopped, excepting that at times a little rivulet of liquid fire issued from under the smoking scorix into the sea, and caused a hissing noise, and a white vapour smoke; at other times, a quantity of large scorix were pushed off the surface of the body of the lava into the sea, discovering that it was red hot under that surface; and even to this day the centre of the thickest part of the lava that covers the town retains its red heat. The breadth of the lava that ran into the sea, and has formed a new promontory there, after having destroyed the greatest part of the town of Torre del Greco, having been exactly measured by the Duke della Torre, is of English feet 1204. Its height above the sea is twelve feet, and as many feet under water; so that its whole height is twenty four feet; it extends into the sea 626 feet. I observed that the sea water was boiling as in a cauldron, where it washed

the foot of this new formed promontory; and although I was at least a hundred yards from it, observing that the sea smoked near my boat, I put my hand into the water, which was literally scalded; and by this time my boatmen observed that the pitch from the bottom of the boat was melting fast, and floating on the surface of the sea, and that the boat began to leak; we therefore retired hastily from this spot, and landed at some distance from the hot lava. The town of Torre del Greco contained about 18,000 inhabitants, all of which (except about fifteen, who from either age or infirmity could not be moved, and were overwhelmed by the lava in their houses) escaped either to Castel-a-mare, which was the ancient Stabiae, or to Naples; but the rapid progress of the lava was such, after it had altered its course from Refina, which town it first threatened, and had joined a fresh lava that issued from one of the new mouths in a vineyard, about a mile from the town, that it ran like a torrent over the town of Torre del Greco, allowing the unfortunate inhabitants scarcely time to save their lives; their goods and effects were totally abandoned, and indeed several of the inhabitants, whose houses had been

surrounded with lava while they remained in them, escaped from them and saved their lives the following day, by coming out of the tops of their houses, and walking over the scoriae on the surface of the red hot lava. Five or six old nuns were taken out of a convent in this manner, on the 16th of June, and carried over the hot lava, as I was informed by the friar who assisted them; and who told me that their stupidity was such, as not to have been the least alarmed, or sensible of their danger: he found one of upward of ninety years of age actually warming herself at a point of red hot lava, which touched the window of her cell, and which she said was very comfortable; and though now apprized of their danger, they were still very unwilling to leave the convent, in which they had been shut up almost from their infancy, their ideas being as limited as the space they inhabited. Having desired them to pack up whatever they had that was most valuable, they all loaded themselves with biscuits and sweetmeats, and it was but by accident that the friar discovered that they had left a sum of money behind them, which he recovered for them; and these nuns are now in a convent at Naples.

(*To be Continued.*)

OBSERVATIONS ON THE CONVERSION OF ANIMAL MUSCLE INTO A SUBSTANCE MUCH RESEMBLING SPERMACEI.

IT has been generally supposed that animal muscle, having lost its living principle, and being exposed to the action either of air or water, undergoes that kind of decomposition which is known by the name of the putrefactive fermentation:—but from the experiments related by Mr G. S. Gibbes, in part 2d of the London Philosophical Transactions for 1794, it would appear, that this species of fermentation is not necessary to produce the fatty matter. Mr Gibbes was led to direct his attention to this subject by having seen some of the matter, resembling spermaceti, which was found in the *Cimetiere des Innocens* at Paris. Apprehending that a similar substance might be found in certain situations, he examined the receptacle at Oxford,

in which the bodies are deposited after the Anatomical Professor has finished lecturing on them. This is a hole about thirteen or fourteen feet deep, through which, for the purpose of removing all offensive smell, a stream of water is made to pass. From this place he procured at least 12lb weight of a substance, equal in every respect to spermaceti. In order to determine what time was necessary for procuring this change, he confined a piece of the leanest part of a rump of beef in a box full of holes, and placed it in a river, where the box floated. On examining it, from time to time, it was found to become whiter and whiter; and, at the end of a month, it was changed in appearance to a mass of fatty matter. Mr G. is of opinion that it is sooner

converted in running water than when the water is perfectly at rest.

This substance was purified by pouring on it nitrous acid, which immediately produced the desired effect. Its smell was waxy. Its yellow colour was changed by submitting it to the action of the oxygenated muriatic acid; and it was at length obtained quite white and pure. The same change was produced in a much shorter time by pouring nitrous

acid on a piece of lean mutton, which after three days was separated from it; and the remaining substance was found to be exactly the same with that which had been before obtained from the water. On the whole, it appears that the putrefactive fermentation is not necessary; but, on the contrary, that it takes away a considerable part of the flesh, which might serve for the formation of a greater mass of the waxy substance.

CHARACTERISTICAL TRAITS AND INCIDENTS.

FROM ANDREW'S HISTORY OF ENGLAND.

IT appears from Rymer's *Fœdera*, that Henry V, in 1417, authorised 'John Morstede, to press as many surgeons as he thought necessary for the French expedition, together with persons to make their instruments.' It is also true, and appears in the same book of records, that with the army which won the day at Agincourt, there had landed only one surgeon, the same John Morstede, who indeed did engage to find fifteen more for the army. three of which, however, were to act as archers!!! With such a professional scarcity, what must have been the state of the wounded on the day of battle?

The year 1474, shines in the records of chirurgery as the epoch of a most important discovery, that of lithotomy. A Parisian archer, much tortured by the stone, and condemned to death for a capital offence, offered to submit to the experiment. It succeeded; and his example tempted others to venture the operation. It does not however appear that during the fifteenth century, the knowledge of this great secret was extended beyond France.—*Monstrelet Villaret*.

The same date is also remarkable in the annals of literature for the introduction of printing into England by William Caxton. He was born in the 'Wealde,' of Kent, and served as an apprentice to Robert Large, an eminent mercer of London. He travelled abroad as an agent in the trading line during thirty years, and had the honour in being trust-

ed, in concert with Mr R. Whetchill, to form a treaty of commerce, &c. between Edward IV, and the Duke of Burgundy, whose wife, the Lady Margaret of York, was Caxton's patroness. He was also befriended by the Earl of Worcester and Earl Rivers. He translated and continued, under the title of 'Fruetus Temporum,' a Chronicle of England, and wrote many other works. In 1491, he died and was buried at Cambden, Gloucestershire. At the close of an inscription, to Caxton's honour, are the following lines:

'Modre of merci, shyld him from th' orribel
synd,
And bring him lyffe eternal, that never had
ynd.'

In the reign of Edward IV, the first regular poet-laureat of England appears. His name was John Kay, and although he has left us none of his poetical compositions, he has given to posterity a translation of the siege of Rhodes from the Latin; this he dedicates to the king, and styles himself 'hys humble Poet Laureate.'

One sentiment, which appears in a commission granted by Henry VII. in 1486, to his almoner, whom he sent to Naples, concerning a commercial treaty, deserves general approbation. 'The earth being the common parent of us all, what can be more desirable and praise-worthy than, by means of commerce, to communicate her various productions to all her children?'—*Rym. Fœd.*

AN INTERESTING ACCOUNT OF THE COUNTESS DE ST BALMONT, AN EXTRAORDINARY FRENCH LADY, IN THE LAST CENTURY.

IT was in the year 1638, says Abbé Arnauld, in his very amusing memoirs, that I had the honour to become acquainted with that amazon of our times Madame de St Balmont, whose life was a prodigy of courage and of virtue, uniting in her person all the valour of a determined soldier, and all the modesty of a truly Christian woman. She was of a very good family of Lorraine, and was born with a disposition worthy of her birth. The beauty of her face corresponded to that of her mind, but her shape by no means agreed with it, being small and rather clumsy. Providence, who had destined her for a life more laborious than that which females in general lead, had formed her more robust and more able to bear bodily fatigue. It had inspired her with so great a contempt for beauty, that when she had the small pox she was as pleased to be marked with it as other women are afflicted on a similar occasion, and said, that it would enable her to be more like a man. She was married to the Count de St Balmont, who was not inferior to her either in birth or in merit. They lived together very happily till the troubles that arose in Lorraine obliged them to separate. The Count was constantly employed by the Duke his sovereign in a manner suitable to his rank and disposition, except when he once gave him the command of a poor feeble fortress, in which he had the assurance to resist the arms of Louis XIV, for several days together, at the risk of being treated with the extremest severity of military law, which denounces the most infamous and degrading punishment against all those officers who hold out without any prospect of success. M. de St Balmont went indeed farther, and added insolence to rashness; for at every shot of cannon that was fired at the fortress, he appeared at the windows, attended by some fiddlers, who played by his side. This madness (for one cannot call it by a more gentle name) had nearly cost him very dear; for when he was taken prisoner it was agitated in the coun-

cil of war, composed of the officers whom he had treated with this insolence, whether he should not be hung up immediately; but regard was paid to his birth, and perhaps to his courage, however indiscreet. Madame de St Balmont remained upon his estates to take care of them. Hitherto she had only exerted her soldier-like disposition in hunting and shooting (which is a kind of war) but very soon an opportunity presented itself of realizing it, and it was this: an officer in our cavalry had taken up his quarters upon one of her husband's estates, and was living there at discretion. Madame de St Balmont sent him a very civil letter of complaint on his ill behaviour, which he treated with great contempt. Piqued at this, she was resolved that he should give her satisfaction, and merely consulting her resentment, she wrote to him a note signed, Le Chevalier de St Balmont. In this note she observed to him that the ungentlemanlike manner in which he had behaved to his sister-in-law, obliged him to resent it, and that he would give him with his sword that satisfaction which his letter had refused. The officer accepted the challenge, and repaired to the place appointed. Madame de St Balmont met him, dressed in men's clothes. They immediately drew their swords, and our heroine had the advantage of him; when, after having disarmed him, she said, with a very gracious smile, you thought, Sir, I make no doubt, that you were fighting with Le Chevalier de St Balmont; it is, however, Madame de St Balmont of that name who returns you your sword, and begs you in future to pay more regard to the requests of the ladies. She then left him, covered with shame and confusion; and, as the story goes, he immediately absented himself, and no one ever saw him afterward. But be that as it may, this incident serving merely to inflame the courage of the fair challenger, she did not rest satisfied with merely preserving her estates by repelling force by force, but she afforded protection to

many of the gentlemen in her neighbourhood, who made no scruple to take refuge in her village, and to put themselves under her orders when she took the field, which she always did with success, her designs being executed with a prudence equal to her courage. I have often, says the Abbé, been in company with this extraordinary personage at the house of Madame de Feuquieres, wife to the celebrated Marshal of that name, at Verdun; and it was quite ridiculous to see how embarrassed she appeared in her female dress, and (after she had quitted it in the town) with what ease and spirit she got on horseback, and attended the ladies that were of her party, and whom she had left in her carriage, in their little excursions into the country.

The manner of living, however, of Madame de St Balmont, so far removed from that of her sex, and which in all other females who have attempted it, has ever been found united with libertinism of manners, was in her accompanied with nothing that bore the least resemblance to it. When she was at home in time of peace, her whole day was employed in the offices of religion; in prayers, in reading the bible and books of devotion, in visiting the poor of her parish, whom she was ever assisting with the most active zeal of charity. This manner of living procured her the admiration and esteem of persons of all descriptions in her neighbourhood, and insured her a degree of respect that could not have been greater toward a queen.

AFFECTING INCIDENTS IN THE REVOLUTIONARY PRISONS OF FRANCE.

WHEN Charlotte de Corday, who assassinated the infamous Marat, was brought before the revolutionary tribunal, she acknowledged the deed, and justified it by asserting that it was a duty she owed her country and mankind, to rid the world of a monster whose sanguinary doctrines were framed to involve the country in anarchy and civil war; and asserted her right to put Marat to death as a convict already condemned by the public opinion. She trusted that her example would inspire the people with that energy which had been at all times the distinguished characteristic of republicans; and which she destined to be that devotedness to our country which renders life of little comparative estimation.

Her deportment during the trial was modest and dignified. There was so engaging a softness in her countenance, that it was difficult to conceive how she could have armed herself with sufficient intrepidity to execute the deed. Her answers to the interrogatories of the court were full of point and energy. She sometimes surprised the audience by her wit, and excited their admiration by her eloquence. Her face sometimes beamed with sublimity, and was sometimes covered with smiles. At the close of her trial she took three letters from her bosom, and present-

ed them to the judges, and requested they might be forwarded to the persons to whom they were addressed. Two were written to Barbaroux, in which, with great ease and spirit, she relates her adventures from her leaving Caen to the morning of her trial. The other was an affectionate and solemn adieu to her father. She retired while the jury deliberated on their verdict; and when she again entered the tribunal there was a majestic solemnity in her demeanour which perfectly became her situation. She heard her sentence with attention and composure; and after conversing for a few minutes with her counsel, and a friend of mine who had sat near her during the trial, and whom she requested to discharge some trifling debts she had incurred at the prison, she left the court with the same serenity, and prepared herself for the last scene.

She had concluded her letter to her father with this verse of Corneille,

‘C’est le crime qui fait la honte, et non pas l’échafaud.’

and it is difficult to conceive the kind of heroism which she displayed in the way to execution. The women who were

• Guilt, not the scaffold, constitutes disgrace.

called furies of the guillotine, and who had assembled to insult her on leaving the prison, were awed into silence by her demeanour, while some of the spectators uncovered their heads before her, and others gave loud tokens of applause. There was such an air of chastened exultation thrown over her countenance, that the inspired sentiments of love rather than sensations of pity*. She ascended the scaffold with undaunted firmness, and, knowing that she had only to die, was resolved to die with dignity. She had learned from her jailor the mode of punishment, but was not instructed in the detail; and when the executioner attempted to tie her feet to the plank, she resisted, from an apprehension that he had been ordered to insult her; but on his explaining himself she submitted with a smile. When he took off her handkerchief, the moment before she bent under the fatal stroke, she blushed deeply; and her head, which was held up to the multitude the moment after, exhibited this last impression of offended modesty.

WHEN Madame de Roland, one of the most accomplished women in France, and wife of Roland, the virtuous minister of the interior department, was judged to death by the revolutionary tribunal,

* She excited in this interesting situation a very strong and singular passion in a young man of the name of Adam Lux, a commissary from Mayence. He accidentally crossed the street as she was passing in her way to execution, and became instantly enamoured, not of her only, but, what was more extraordinary, of the guillotine. He published, a few days after, a pamphlet, in which he proposed raising a statue to her honour, and inscribing on the pedestal 'Greater than Brutus,' and invoked her shade wandering through Elysium with those glorious personages who had devoted themselves for their country. He was sent to the prison of the Force, where a friend of mine often saw him, and where he talked of nothing to him but of Charlotte Corday and the guillotine; which, since she had perished, appeared to him transformed into an altar, on which he would consider it as a privilege to be sacrificed, and was only solicitous to receive the stroke of death from the identical instrument by which she had suffered. A few weeks after his imprisonment he was executed as a counter-revolutionist.

after hearing her sentence, she said, 'Vous me jugez digne de partager le sort des grands hommes que vous avez assassinés. Je tâcherai de porter à l'échafaud le courage qu'ils y ont montré.' ('You think me worthy, then, of sharing the fate of those great men whom you have assassinated. I will endeavour to go to the scaffold with the courage which they displayed.')

On the day of her trial she dressed herself in white: her long dark hair flowed loosely to her waist, and her figure would have softened any hearts less ferocious than those of her judges. On her way to the scaffold she was not only composed, but sometimes assumed an air of gaiety, in order to encourage a person who was condemned to die at the same time, but who was not armed with the same fortitude.

When more than one person is led at the same time to execution, since they can suffer only in succession, those who are reserved to the last are condemned to feel multiplied deaths at the sound of the falling instrument, and the sight of the bloody scaffold. To be the first victim was therefore considered as a privilege, and had been allowed to Madame Roland as a woman. But when she observed the dismay of her companion, she said to him, 'Allez le premier: que je vous épargne au moins la douleur de voir couler mon sang.' ('Go first: let me at least spare you the pain of seeing my blood shed.')

She then turned to the executioner, and begged that this sad indulgence might be granted to her fellow-sufferer. The executioner told her that he had received orders that she should perish first. 'But you cannot, I am sure,' said she with a smile, 'refuse the last request of a lady.' The executioner complied with her demand. When she mounted the scaffold, and was tied to the fatal plank, she lifted up her eyes to the statue of Liberty, near which the guillotine was placed, and exclaimed, 'Ah Liberté, comme on t'a jouée!—Ah Liberty! how hast thou been sported with!' The next moment she perished. But her name will be recorded in the annals of history, as one of those illustrious women

women whose superior attainments seem fitted to exalt her sex in the scale of being.

She had predicted that her husband would not survive her loss, and her prediction was fulfilled. Roland, who had concealed himself till this period, no sooner heard the fate of his wife, whose influence over his mind had often been a subject of reproach among his enemies, than, feeling that life was no longer worth possessing, he put an end to his

existence. His body was found in a wood near the high road between Paris and Rouen: the papers which were in his pocket-book were sent to the committee of general safety, and have never seen the light. His unhappy daughter found an asylum with an old friend of her proscribed parents, who had the courage to receive her at a period when it was imminently dangerous to afford her protection.

(*To be continued.*)

AGRICULTURE.

Extract of a Letter from Sir John Sinclair, Bart. to the Members of the Board of Agriculture.

(AS many particulars in this patriotic Address, are of immediate concern to the farmer, we have given it as early room as we possibly could.)

Gentlemen,

THE crop of this year, so far as my information reaches, is likely to prove abundant. At the same time, it cannot be too much nor too generally inculcated, that it is necessary, 1. To make the most of the crop we have; and, 2. To make every exertion for securing an abundant supply next year. Indeed I am inclined to think, that this country ought never to rest until it has provided at least three months consumption in store, so as never again to be reduced to the necessity of purchasing, at an exorbitant price, the stale and perhaps unwholesome refuse of foreign countries, or of running the risk of those distresses which it had so much reason to apprehend, and in some measure experienced, during the last summer.

I. A number of particulars ought to be attended to, in order to make the most of the present crop.

1. The utmost attention ought to be paid to the threshing of it completely. This is effectually done by threshing mills, when made on a proper construction; but that is not always the case; nor are they yet very common. Every farmer, however, ought thoroughly to examine his straw; and, if there is any appearance of slovenliness in the threshing, ought to thresh it over again. If two additional bushels could be procured, from the straw of every five, or even ten quarters, it would be an object of some consequence, when collected over the whole kingdom.

2. Attention to the destruction of ver-

min is another point that ought not to be neglected. It is hardly to be credited, the quantity of grain consumed over the whole island, by the noxious animals that prey upon grain. By adopting some general measures for extirpating them, wherever they prevail much, very considerable quantities might be saved.

3. The idea of manufacturing the whole wheat produced this crop into flour, the coarsest of the bran alone excepted, ought not to be given up this year. Though the crop is abundant, yet there is no surplus of last year's produce; and no friend to the peace of the country would wish to gratify his taste, or a prejudice for fine bread, with the least chance of this country being again placed in the same distressing state which it experienced last summer.

4. I consider it indeed of such consequence to have a surplus, that I should recommend the mixing of potatoes and barley-meal with flour in the composition of bread, or of biscuit, where it can possibly be adopted.* Perhaps potatoes are best

* In a letter from a very intelligent gentleman in Wales, there is the following paragraph: "I have found such advantage from the use of biscuit, in preference to the common household bread, that my mind is impressed with the belief, that it ought to be much more generally used, than it is at present. Wheat-flour in biscuit, will bear mixture with the flour of barley, oats, beans, pulse, &c. one lb. of which certainly goes as far as two of household bread. My family, and many others, now eat it, and are better fed with it than any other we can get. I am of opinion, there would be great propriety and saving by using it in the land-service, as in the naval. The cost would be less, the supply more certain, less waste, and better bread than can be expected from bakers ovens, following camps and armies."

used

fed by themselves, but where persons prefer food in the shape of bread, they may be gratified with mixing one third potatoes, with two thirds of flour or barley-meal.—The mixture of potatoes and barley-meal, in that proportion, makes an excellent and wholesome species of bread.

5. The using other articles instead of our, cannot be too strongly inculcated. Potatoes ought to be collected in every parish, and sold at a reasonable rate to the poor, and every means ought to be taken, to induce the people to consume bread made of barley or oat-meal alone, where they are not strongly prejudiced against that sort of food. The consumption of meat and fish also, instead of bread, ought to be recommended; and any assistance given to the poor ought to be principally confined to those articles.

Lastly, Diminishing the quantity of seed sown, is an excellent mode of saving the present crop. This may be effected in various ways. By drilling, where the soil admits of it; by dibbling, an excellent practice, for which Norfolk and Suffolk are so justly celebrated*; by transplanting, which, it is said, might be adopted with great advantage, and at any rate seems to be entitled to investigation and experiment.

II. Every exertion ought to be made to secure an abundant supply of wheat next year.

1. For the purpose of effecting so desirable an object, it is essentially necessary, that none but the best seed should be made use of. In some parts of the kingdom, particularly in Yorkshire, the mill-dew has been much complained of. Any seed infected with that disorder ought to be avoided as much as possible, and untaunted seed, at any expence, ought to be procured. It is essentially necessary also,

* The following is a statement of the saving, if the dibbling of wheat were practised over the whole kingdom, as calculated by a Norfolk correspondent.—It is supposed, that there are 64,000 acres, under that grain in that county: and that, by the practice of dibbling, one bushel of seed per acre, might be saved; or 8000 quarters in that county alone. Suppose that Norfolk sows about one fortieth part of the wheat grown in the island; hence there would be a total saving of 320,000 quarters. It is to be observed at the same time, that dibbling is best adapted for ley pastures, broken up for wheat; on which there can be no doubt of its superiority over every other kind of sowing.

during such a season, *to be particularly attentive, thoroughly to wash the grain, previous to any steep being made use of.* If the seed be tainted and not washed, the merely steeping, and then incrusting it with lime, may preserve instead of destroying the infection; but upon washing the seed thoroughly, until the water made use of is not in the least discoloured, all risk of taint is effectually prevented.

A steep recommended by an Italian author, to the attention of the Board of Agriculture, as not only increasing the vegetable faculties of wheat, but also as being particularly efficacious against the smut, and preventing the depredations of insects, is annexed†.

2. But the great object is, to make every exertion, in order that as much wheat as possible should be sown in the course of this autumn. This is a point which cannot be too generally inculcated. In it, all those who wish well to the peace, or the prosperity of this kingdom, must feel themselves deeply interested. Every individual in the country must derive the utmost satisfaction, from the certainty of having a supply; and let the crop be ever so abundant, there is no risk, in these unsettled times on the Continent, of the price falling so low, that either at domestic or foreign markets, the husbandman will not be amply rewarded for his trouble. Above all, this is an object of the utmost consequence to those who are concerned in the government of the country, and the revenues of the state. It is only from the *superfluous wealth of the inhabitants, after providing themselves with*

† *Steep for about 24 bushels of wheat.*—Fill a copper with 5 pails of water, in which infuse the following ingredients. Of nitre, 3 pounds; alum, 1 pound; vitriol, 6 ounces; verdigrise, 3 ounces; ashes of wood, peat, or coal, well sifted, 6 pounds. Boil the water for little more than an hour. Then remove it from the fire, and pour it into a large tub, in which 16 pails of water had been previously put, and in which half a bushel of quick-lime had been dissolved. The whole, when cold, constitutes the steep in which about 2 bushels and a half of wheat may be plunged at a time, and left for 6 hours, stirring it about with a wooden shovel, and skimming off what rises to the surface. The operation to be continued, whilst there is steep enough to sink that quantity of wheat. The grain should be previously well washed, and also dried, or incrusting with lime before sowing. In the common steeps used in Great Britain, the addition of a small quantity of nitre would be of service.

substance,

subsistence, that the income of the state arises. The higher therefore the articles of provision are, the less will the people be able to pay taxes; and, if the price rises beyond what their industry can supply, the less industrious they are likely to become. This, therefore, is a common cause, and peculiarly interesting to those who have it in their power to be of service upon this occasion, either by their recommendation or example.

I thought it my duty to trouble you with these few hints. I have only to regret, that they have not been improved upon, by a discussion at the Board, which would have rendered them infinitely better intitled to public attention.

I have the honour to be, &c.

JOHN SINCLAIR.

Edinburgh, Sept. 11. 1795.

STATE PAPERS.

THE IMPERIAL DECREE of Ratification concerning the opening of Negotiations for a Peace between the Empire and France.

THIS important Decree first states the different points set forth in the Advice given by the Empire of the 3d of July, and then continues to observe as follows: "His Imperial Majesty, above all, returns his warmest acknowledgments to the Electors, Princes, and States, for the grateful sentiments they have expressed towards his Majesty for his sincere and zealous endeavours to promote the welfare of the Empire. As Chief of the Germanic Body, he feels peculiar satisfaction to find, that in the second section of the Advice of the Empire, it has been declared to be the constant wish and firm resolution of all its Members to obtain a general peace for the Empire, in an unimpaired and unalterable junction of all the States of the Empire with its Supreme Chief, as soon as possible, in a solid and constitutional manner. It is moreover declared, that the full restitution of its territory, and security of the Germanic Constitution, shall form the basis of a treaty of peace, according to the fundamental principles laid down in the advice of the Empire of the 22d December last year, and approved of by his Majesty, with respect to the attainment of a reasonable, just, and honourable peace. This desire and resolution (for according to the fundamental laws of the German Constitution, in all matters concerning a peace or war of the Empire, its Supreme Chief can neither be separated from its Members, nor the latter from the former) is the true and praiseworthy expression of constitutional, generous, and patriotic sentiments: and the Constitution of Germany may still subsist for a long series of years, if the Electors, Princes, and States, sensible of their duty, and animated by patriotism and public

spirit, remain faithful to the sentiments thus solemnly declared. His Majesty having frequently proved, and but very lately declared in the Court Decree of the 10th of May, his inviolable attachment to the German Constitution, and his ardent zeal for the preservation of all its parts, rights, and members, it would be in open contradiction with his own declarations and actions, if he did not readily and fully approve and ratify the aforesaid second section, which so perfectly agrees with his paternal sentiments and duties, as Chief of the Empire.

"His Imperial Majesty farther declares, that he is ready to take upon himself the required first introduction of pacificatory negotiations, which, as far as it relates to the place where the Congress is to be held, has been entirely left to his Imperial Majesty's own judgment and discretion. In order as much as possible to accelerate the conclusion of a peace to the Empire, pursuant to the wish of the Diet, his Imperial Majesty, in his quality as Chief of the Germanic Body, has for this purpose already taken the necessary steps, of the result of which he will not fail in due time to inform the Diet, as well as the place where the negotiations for peace are to be carried on. The question, Whether, without any prejudice to the future negotiations of peace, it will be possible to obtain an armistice, can hardly be decided, before the said negotiations are actually set on foot; and in pursuance of the Imperial Decree concerning the Advice of the Empire of the 22d of December, a probable prospect opens to obtain a reasonable, just, and honourable peace; whence, and indeed in every possible case there arises the cruel necessity, that the Electors, Princes, and States, conformably to their duty and own declarations, do not neglect, but persist in their united

and constitutional means of defence, until Germany has obtained the blessings of a general peace for the Empire. Meanwhile, the Diet may rest assured, that if his Imperial Majesty should be able, on behalf of suffering humanity, to obtain from the present Rulers of France, who seem to have adopted more moderate sentiments, a modification or temporary pause of hostile requisitions and devastations, he will not fail to make, for that purpose, the necessary proposals.

"As to the rest, his Imperial Majesty is of opinion, that hitherto no political relations exist, which urge the necessity of accepting a mediator, although clothed with all the necessary requisites in point of skill, prudence, sincerity, and impartiality; nor does his Majesty see the necessity of accepting the mediation of a third person. If the German Empire, the first in point of rank, and mighty and powerful in its Chiefs and its Members, is with true German spirit united for a grand and momentous purpose, there is no doubt but it possesses sufficient authority and power to obtain a reasonable, just, and honourable peace. But as the Diet, according to the plurality of votes, finds a peculiar satisfaction in seeing his Majesty the King of Prussia co-operate for that purpose, his Imperial Majesty,—provided, however, that it does not tend to the prejudice either of the immediate negotiations for peace between the Supreme Chief of the Empire, the deputed States, and the Deputies of France, or of the constitutional proceedings in all other respects, readily complies with the States of the Empire, and under this proviso consents that his Prussian Majesty, according to his own repeated voluntary offers, may on his part employ his good offices with France to obtain, on the basis agreed and determined upon, a peace for the Empire, which restores its integrity and secures its constitution.

"Lastly, his Majesty repeats once more the declaration set forth in the Imperial Court Decree of the 10th of May, and which cannot be too often repeated, viz. that the political importance of Germany rests on the close and happy union between the Supreme Chief of the Empire and the Electors, Princes, and States; and its welfare depends on the inviolability of its fundamental laws. These ought to guide the Chief as well as the Members. His Majesty, who, not only in virtue of his imperial office, but also by a solemn com-

pass between him and the Electors, is charged with the administration of justice, is therefore obliged, by open and lawful means, to protect the Constitution against all unconstitutional proceedings; lest the like precedents might in future times be supposed to contain a tacit abrogation of laws which are of the greatest importance for the safety and welfare of the German Empire."

PROCLAMATION of his Majesty, as Elector of Hanover.

GEORGE III. by the Grace of God, &c. &c. Whereas the *depots* of different bodies of Emigrants, and other free corps, formerly stationed in the field with our army, were provisorily quartered in our German territories, till such time as they could be removed elsewhere; but whereas a continuance of their stay produces disorder, and becomes grievous and burdensome to some of our subjects; and whereas we have also long ago caused to be declared our acquiescence in the treaty of peace concluded April 5. of the present year, at Basle, between his Prussian Majesty and France: We do therefore will and command by these presents, that each and all Emigrants, and other foreign corps, be embarked without delay, and removed from our German territories, and that, in future, such corps be in no shape permitted again therein to remain; on which account we give this information to all our subjects, that they may act accordingly, and we command our officers, &c. throughout our German territories, not to grant to any such corps or detachments of men, from the moment of the impending embarkation, any residence or quarters, and still less to suffer, that the least depots, detachments, or posts of the embarked corps do remain behind any where, nor to let any transports of recruits, belonging to them, march into or pass through the said territories, but immediately to stop, send off, and suppress all such transports, detachments or corps, to conduct them beyond the frontiers of our territories, or to deliver them to the next garrison, to be transported further, and to require, if there should be need, the assistance of the military for that purpose; all which things ought to be most punctually attended to, as all such officers as may be guilty of neglect shall be responsible for the same.

Hanover, Sept. 29, 1795.

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REVIEW

REVIEW OF NEW BOOKS.

Travels, chiefly on Foot, through several Parts of England in 1782. Described in Letters to a Friend. By Cha. P. Moritz, a Literary Gentleman of Berlin. Translated from the German, by a Lady. 8vo. 3s. 6d. *Robinsons.*

THIS author writes with an apparent sincerity; he derives no assistance from books; what he records he saw; and when he describes, the original was before him. The following is our author's account of the two houses of Parliament, which we give as a specimen of his manner:

"I had almost forgotten to tell you that I have already been to the Parliament House: and yet this is of most importance. For had I seen nothing else in England but this, I should have thought my journey thither amply rewarded.

"As little as I have hitherto troubled myself with politics, because indeed, with us, it is but little worth our while, I was however desirous to be present at a meeting of Parliament, a wish that was soon amply gratified.

"One afternoon about three o'clock, at which hour, or thereabouts, the House most commonly meets, I enquired for Westminster Hall, and was very politely directed by an Englishman. These directions are always given with the utmost kindness. You may ask whom you please, if you can only make yourself tolerably well understood; and by thus asking every now and then, you may with the greatest ease find your way throughout all London.

"Westminster Hall is an enormous Gothic building, whose vaulted roof is supported, not by pillars, but instead of these there are on each side, large unnatural heads of angels, carved in wood, which seem to support the roof.

"When you have passed through this long Hall, you ascend a few steps at the end, and are led through a dark passage into the House of Commons, which below has a large double door, and above there is a small stair case, by which you go to the gallery, the place allotted for strangers.

"The first time I went up this small stair-case, and had reached the rails, I saw a very genteel man in black standing there. I accosted him, without any introduction, and I asked him whether I might be allowed to go into the gallery.

He told me that I must be introduced by a Member, or else I could not get admission there. Now as I had not the honour to be acquainted with a Member, I was under the mortifying necessity of retreating and again going down stairs; as I did much chagrined. And now, as I was suddenly marching back, I heard something said about a bottle of wine, which seemed to be addressed to me. I could not conceive what it could mean, till I got home, when my obliging landlady told me I should have given the well-dressed man half-a-crown or a couple of shillings for a bottle of wine. Happy in this information, I went again the next day, when the same man who before had sent me away, after I had given him only two shillings, very politely opened the door for me, and himself recommended me to a good seat in the gallery.

"And thus I now, for the first time, saw the whole of the British Nation assembled in its Representatives, in rather a mean looking building, that not a little resembles a chapel. The Speaker, an elderly man, with an enormous wig, with two knotted kind of tresses or curls behind, in a black cloak, his hat on his head, sat opposite to me on a lofty chair, which was not unlike a small pulpit, save only that in the front of this there was no reading-desk. Before the Speaker's chair stands a table which looks like an altar, and at this there sit two men called Clerks, dressed in black, with black cloaks. On the table, by the side of the great parchment acts, lies an huge gilt sceptre, which is always taken away and placed in a conservatory under the table as soon as ever the Speaker quits the Chair; which he does as often as the House resolves itself into a Committee. A Committee means nothing more than that the House puts itself into a situation freely to discuss and debate any point of difficulty and moment, and while it lasts the Speaker partly lays aside his power as a Legislator. As soon as this is over, some one tells the Speaker that he may now again be seated, and immediately on the Speaker's being again in the Chair, the sceptre is also replaced on the table before him.

"All round on the sides of the house under the gallery are benches for the Members, covered with green cloth. Always one above the other, like our choir in churches, in order that he who is speak-

ng may see over those who sit before him. The seats in the gallery are on the same plan. The Members of Parliament keep their hats on, but the spectators in the gallery are uncovered.

"The Members of the House of Commons have nothing particular in their dress; they even come into the House in their great-coats, and with boots and purs. It is not at all uncommon to see a Member lying stretched out on one of the benches while others are debating. Some crack nuts, others eat oranges, or whatever else is in season. There is no end to their going in and out; and as often as any one wishes to go out, he places himself before the Speaker, and makes him bow; as if like a school boy he asked his tutor's permission.

"Those who speak seem to deliver themselves with but little, perhaps not always with even a decorous gravity. All that is necessary is to stand up in your place, take off your hat, turn to the speaker (to whom all the speeches are addressed), to hold your hat and stick in one hand, and with the other hand to make any such motions as you fancy necessary to accompany your speech.

"If it happens that a Member rises who is but a bad speaker, or if what he says is generally deemed not sufficiently interesting, so much noise is made, and such bursts of laughter are raised, that the Member who is speaking can scarcely distinguish his own words. This must needs be a distressing situation; and it seems then to be particularly laughable, when the Speaker in his Chair, like a tutor in a school, again and again endeavours to restore order, which he does by calling out, *order, to order!* apparently often without much attention being paid to it.

"On the contrary, when a favourite Member, and one who speaks well and to the purpose, rises, the most perfect silence reigns; and his friends and admirers, one after another, make their approbation known by calling out *bear him!* which is often repeated by the whole house at once; and in this way so much noise is often made, that the speaker is frequently interrupted by this same emphatic *bear him!* Notwithstanding which, this calling out is always regarded as a great encouragement; and I have often observed, that one who began with some diffidence, and even somewhat inauspiciously, has in the end been so animated, that he has spoken with a torrent of eloquence.

"As all speeches are directed to the

Speaker, all the Members always preface their speeches with *Sir*; and he, on being thus addressed, generally moves his hat a little, but immediately puts it on again. This *Sir* is often introduced in the course of their speeches, and serves to connect what is said: it seems also to stand the speaker in some stead, when any one's memory fails him, or he is otherwise at a loss for matter. For while he is saying *Sir*, and has thus obtained a little pause, he recollects what is to follow. Yet I have sometimes seen some Members draw a kind of memorandum out of their pockets, like a candidate who is at a loss in his sermon: this is the only instance in which a Member of the British Parliament seems to read his speeches.

"The first day that I was at the House of Commons, an English gentleman who sat next to me in the gallery, very obligingly pointed out to me the principal Members; such as Fox, Burke, Rigby, &c. all of whom I heard speak. The debate happened to be, Whether, besides being made a Peer, any other specific reward should be bestowed by the Nation on their gallant Admiral Rodney; In the course of the debate, I remember, Mr Fox was very sharply reprimanded by young Lord Fielding for having, when Minister, opposed the election of Admiral Hood as a Member for Westminster.

"Fox was sitting to the right of the Speaker, not far from the table on which the gilt sceptre lay. He now took his place so near it that he could reach it with his hand; and, thus placed, he gave it many a violent and hearty thump, either to aid or to shew the energy with which he spoke. If the charge was vehement, his defence was no less so. He justified himself against Lord Fielding by maintaining that he had not opposed this election in the character of a Minister, but as an individual or private person; and that, as such, he had freely and honestly given his vote for another, namely, for Sir Cecil Wray; adding, that the King, when he appointed him Secretary of State, had entered into no agreement with him by which he lost his vote as an individual: to such a requisition he never would have submitted. It is impossible for me to describe with what fire and persuasive eloquence he spoke, and how the Speaker in the Chair incessantly nodded approbation from beneath his solemn wig; and innumerable voices incessantly called out *bear him! bear him!* and when there was the least sign that he intended to leave off speaking,

speaking, they no less vociferously exclaimed *go on!* and so he continued to speak in this manner for nearly two hours. Mr Rigby in reply made a short but humorous speech, in which he mentioned, of how little consequence the title of Lord and Lady was without money to support it, and finished with the Latin proverb, "*infelix paupertas—quia ridiculos miseros facit.*"—after having first very judiciously observed, that previous enquiry should be made whether Admiral Rodney had made any rich prizes or captures; because, if that should be the case, he would not stand in need of further reward in money. I have since been almost every day at the Parliament House, and prefer the entertainment I there meet with to most other amusements.

"Fox is still much beloved by the people, notwithstanding that they are (and certainly with good reason) displeased at his being the cause of Admiral Rodney's recall; though even I have heard him again and again almost extravagant in his encomiums on this noble Admiral. This same celebrated Charles Fox is a short, fat, and gross man, with a swarthy complexion, and dark; and in general he is badly dressed. There certainly is something Jewish in his looks: but upon the whole he is not an ill-made nor an ill-looking man; and there are many strong marks of sagacity and fire in his eyes. I have frequently heard the people here say, that this same Mr Fox is as cunning as a fox. Burke is a well-made, tall, upright man, but looks elderly and broken. Rigby is excessively corpulent, and has a jolly rubicund face.

"The little less than downright open abuse, and the many really rude things which the Members said to each other, struck me much. For example: when one has finished, another rises, and immediately taxes with absurdity all that *the Right Honourable Gentleman* (for with this title the Members of the House of Commons always honour each other) had just advanced: It would indeed be contrary to the rules of the House flatly to tell each other that what they have spoken is *false*, or even *foolish*: instead of this, they turn themselves as usual to the Speaker, and so, while their address is directed to him, they fancy they violate neither the rules of Parliament, nor those of good breeding and decorum, whilst they utter the most cutting personal sarcasms against the Member or the measure they oppose.

"It is quite laughable to see, as one

sometimes does, one Member speaking and another accompanying the speech with his action. This I remarked more than once in a worthy old citizen, who was fearful of speaking himself, but when his neighbour spoke he accompanied every energetic sentence with a suitable gesticulation, by which means his whole body was sometimes in motion.

"It often happens that the jet, or principal point in the debate, is lost in these personal contests and bickerings between each other. When they last so long as to become quite tedious and tiresome, and likely to do harm rather than good, the House takes upon itself to express its disapprobation; and then there arises a general cry of, *the question! the question!* This must sometimes be frequently repeated, as the contending Members are both anxious to have the last word. At length, however, the question is put and the votes taken; when the Speaker says, "Those who are for the question are to say *aye*, and those who are against it *no*." You then hear a confused cry of *aye* and *no*: but at length the Speaker says, "I think there are more *ayes* than *noes*; more *noes* than *ayes*. The *ayes* have it; or the *noes* have it;" as the case may be. But all the spectators must then retire from the gallery; for then, and not till then, the voting really commences. And now the Members call aloud to the Gallery, *withdraw! withdraw!* On this the strangers withdraw, and are shut up in a small room, at the foot of the stairs, till the voting is over, when they are again permitted to take their places in the gallery. Here I could not help wondering at the impatience even of polished Englishmen: it is astonishing with what violence and even rudeness they push and jostle one another as soon as the room door is again opened; eager to gain the first and best seats in the gallery. In this manner we, the strangers, have sometimes been sent away two or three times in the course of one day, or rather evening; afterwards again permitted to return. Among these spectators are people of all ranks, and even not unfrequently ladies. Two shorthand writers have sat sometimes not far distant from me, who (though it is rather by stealth) endeavour to take down the words of the speaker; and thus all that is very remarkable in what is said in Parliament may generally be read *in print* the next day. The shorthand writers whom I noticed are supposed to be employed and paid by the Editors of the different newspapers.

newspapers. There are, it seems, some few persons who are constant attendants on the Parliament, and so they pay the door-keeper beforehand a guinea for a whole session. I have now and then seen some of the Members bring their sons, whilst quite little boys, and carry them to their seats along with themselves.

"A proposal was once made to erect a gallery in the House of Peers also, for the accommodation of spectators: but this never was carried into effect. There appears to be much more politeness and more courteous behaviour in the Members of the Upper House. But he who wishes to observe mankind, and to contemplate the leading traits of the different characters most strongly marked, will do well to attend frequently the Lower rather than the other House."

Memoirs of Planetes; or a Sketch of the Laws and Manners of Makar. By Phileleutherus Devonienfis. 8vo. 3s. 6d. boards. *Johnson.*

WE give the following extract, as it affords no indistinct glimpse of the political and religious inclination of the author:

"NEVER was a country more populous, or so richly clothed; not a spot of ground was to be seen uncultivated. The first fifteen miles were almost one continued garden of olives, vines, and corn, interspersed with innumerable farms and villages. Contentment smiled upon every face we met, and beggary and poverty were unseen. Good God! exclaimed I, how is all this possible? I surely am dreaming, and this is Paradise. You may well be surprised, returned Othono, this was not so formerly. My father, who died about ten years ago, used frequently to tell me, that all this country which we have now passed was, when he was a young man, in the possession of five or six petty Schums, (these answer to our great Lords) and its chief inhabitants were, the poor half-starved families of hard-working labourers, and about a dozen rich overgrown farmers. A great part of the land lay either desolate or only half tilled, or was laid out into extensive parks, beautiful indeed to the eye, but useful only to the few; it is now, as you see, divided into thousands of small freeholds, and supports millions. As we proceeded, my attention was arrested by some inclosures that I perceived at a little distance from the road, which from several spots of earth newly turned up, and a few upright stones

scattered here and there, I imagined to be burying grounds. True, said Othono, they are the burying-grounds belonging to Euthus-town, so called from my worthy friend, where we shall soon arrive; and the few upright stones that you see, are the remains of the old superstitious practice of monuments, which some people cannot yet forsake. The Makarians think it unwholesome to bury their dead in towns amongst the living, and therefore carry the bodies to a distance. Your having mentioned superstition, Othono, brings to my remembrance a question that I have for a long time been desirous of asking you. Pray, what is the religion that chiefly prevails among the Makarians? Every kind of religion, Planetes, being admissible, you may readily suppose that various opinions are held among us. Some men for instance believe in the existence of two Gods, others in that of three Gods and a Goddess, and there are some who believe in two Gods and a half; but all these opinions are in their wane, and the prevalent belief is that there exists only one Supreme, whose nature is totally unknown to men, and from whom are supposed to be derived the primary laws which direct and regulate the universe. It is believed that prayers, sacrifices, offerings, and supplications, are of no avail, and that the only road to happiness is, to practise justice and benevolence to our fellow-creatures. And have you, said I, no priests nor bishops? No! thank truth! replied Othono, nor creeds, nor collects. The Makarians are too wise to hamper their intellectual faculties by such clogs. Why surely, you must perceive, Planetes, that religion, like all other things, has hitherto been perpetually varying; and to what cause can you attribute such variation, but to synods, and state politics? where the interference of these is annihilated, religion will soon find its proper station. But priests and bishops are not the only beings whose political existence is destroyed. That arch-enemy of freedom, and friend of usurpation and aristocracy, the political Schum of evil, Oonnanoo, finding no support in a government founded on the rights of man, has abdicated his throne for ever.

"As the discourse now began to grow unpleasant, I was not a little rejoiced that Euthus-town appeared in view. It was market-day when we entered; and if I was pleased with the cleanliness and regularity with which every thing was conducted, I was quite charmed with the honesty

honestly and integrity of the people. No one demanded either more or less for his goods than their just value, nor was a man to be found that would receive two-pence for a dozen of yams when they were worth only one penny. Surely, said I, things are not always thus; you must undoubtedly, Othono, have some examples of dishonesty and injustice. Dishonestly and injustice, Planetes, are looked upon as wonders, and I do not suppose that there are ten instances to be found in the whole nation of vicious or depraved persons. We have prisons, it is true, but they are empty. Among a people that are taught from their infancy to love and practise truth, where do you think dishonesty can rest herself? If any man were so unprincipled as to commit an act of injustice, he would meet with a monitor in every person he saw; and if he were not altogether dead to sense or shame, he must either instantly reform or quit the country. Just heaven! said I, and is human nature capable of such perfection? Capable! Planetes, abolish unjust and oppressive laws, leave mankind to themselves and virtue, and the work is half done."

A Treatise, showing the intimate Connection that subsists between Agriculture and Chemistry. Addressed to the Cultivators of the Soil, to the Proprietors of Fens and Mosses in Great Britain and Ireland; and to the Proprietors of West India Estates. By the Earl of Dundonald. 4to. 1l. 1s. boards. Edwards.

THE subjects of this truly ingenious patriotic work are, earths, air, water, heat, saline substances, animalized matter contained in vegetables, vegetables analysed by fire and by putrefaction, oxygenation, inert vegetable matter or peat, fossil coal, charcoal, sulphurous schist, lime, chalk or uncalcined calcareous matter, alkaline salts, magnesia considered as a manure, iron, vitriolic—nitrous—marine—and phosphoric acid, insects, saline substances with earthy bases, saline substances composed of alkalies and acids, stable-dung and composts, draining, fallowing, paring and burning, method of analysing or ascertaining the presence of different earths or substances in the different soils, argillaceous—calcareous—chalky—and sandy soils, peat mosses, fens, and barren lands, drainage of the fens, West India islands, benefit to their culture from a due attention to the oxygenation of vegetable matter, and the subsequent solution of it by alkalies and other

saline bodies, cultivation of forest with a view to the production of other more valuable crops, &c.

The following are interesting extracts from this valuable work:

"OXYGENATION. By the combination of pure air with inflammable substances, particular acids are formed, with the peculiar bases of those acids contained in inflammable substances. The acids, as they are formed, combine either with the calcareous matter of the vegetables, or with other calcareous matter in the soil, forming salts, which for the most part are very insoluble.

"The process of putrefaction is always accompanied by that of oxygenation: but oxygenation may be, and is to a great extent, independent of putrefaction.

"To this process of oxygenation, the continuance of vegetable matter on the surface of the earth is principally to be ascribed; as in the case of peat mosses, fens, and morasses, as well as in moist soils, but more especially in such as have long been under cultivation. The indestructible state of vegetable matters, under these circumstances, and their constant accretion, may be referred to the insoluble compounds, produced by the action of pure air on these inflammable substances.

"The insolubility, to a certain degree, of this system, adopted by nature, is undoubtedly to be preferred to one more completely soluble; for it is evident, that if putrefaction, or oxygenation, had possessed the power of rendering all the vegetable matter, by a speedy process, soluble in water, two pernicious consequences must have followed: the rains would have washed down such extracts, and soluble matters, as fast as formed, into the rivers and springs, contaminating the waters, and rendering them unfit for the existence of fishes, or for the use of terrestrial animals. The sea, in process of time, would thereby receive all the vegetable and animal produce of the dry land, and the earth would ultimately become barren, consisting alone of the simple earths, without any admixture of vegetable matter; consequently there could be no accumulation of this substance on the surface, as is the case to an immense degree at present. As such there cannot be a doubt, but that the present incomplete process of putrefaction, oxygenation, or solution of organic bodies, has been established by the Great Creator of all things for wise and benevolent purposes; especially when it shall be understood, that

that the apparent imperfections of this (to a certain degree) insoluble system are, as they respect agriculture and vegetation, to be remedied, when necessary, by the ingenuity and industry of man.

"A frequent exposure of fresh surfaces to the action of the air, as in the case of fallowing, will, by promoting oxygenation, increase the insolubility of vegetable matters contained in the soil."

"FALLOWING. It has been frequently noticed in the preceding pages, that alkaline salts act more powerfully on some kind of peat and inert vegetable matters than others, particularly on those which become oxygenated by being exposed to the action of air. This points out, that the practice of fallowing ground containing much vegetable matter, by repeatedly exposing fresh surfaces to the action of the air, occasions the peat, or vegetable matter, to be more easily dissolved, or acted upon by alkaline salts; but when no such application is made, the insolubility of the vegetable matter is by fallowing increased, which, to certain grounds, may prove, instead of a benefit, a real injury.

"The putrefaction or solution of vegetable substances is more readily promoted by a close or stagnated state of the air, than by a constant supply and addition of oxygen or pure air, as happens to vegetable substances when subjected to the operation of fallowing.

"Clover, saint foin, cabbages, turnips, leguminous crops, hemp, and those plants which overshadow the ground, and cause a stagnation of air, prevent thereby the excessive exhalation of moisture, and promote the putrefaction or decomposition of vegetable matters contained in the soil: such crops will therefore prove more economical and beneficial to subsequent crops, than the present system of fallowing.

"By fallowing, not only one year's rent and labour are lost, but likewise the vegetable matter contained in the soil is thereby rendered less fit to promote the growth of subsequent crops. Fallowing should be practised but sparingly; its principal use is in altering the mechanical arrangement of the soil, either by pulverising it or making it more compact, (both of which effects, according to circumstances, are thereby produced,) and in destroying roots, seed, weeds, or insects. These objects being attained, recourse should never be had to the same operation, unless it becomes requisite from the failure of crops, or other incidental causes, which are best provided against by substituting the culture of drill crops instead of a fallow."

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Be not in trifles scrupulously nice.

It fetters down the soul to cares minute,

And oft retards some more belov'd pursuit:

It sacrifices joys of noblest kind,

To sordid things, beneath a well-taught mind,

That knows her mortal partner, sprung from
earth,

Should ne'er make her forget her higher birth.

One rule, meanwhile, to heed, Oh, do not fail!

O'er filly modes let cleanliness prevail.

What do I see! that once attractive mouth,

Whose radiant smiles erst charm'd each won-
d'ring youth,

Is now alas! by pungent dust disgrac'd,

Vile snuff its loveliness has quite defac'd.

The roseate tints are vanish'd; brown succeeds,

Of deepest hue, and beauty captive leads,

Besmear'd, inflam'd, disarm'd of all her power,

I scarce can recognise the wither'd flower.

ON HEARING A BLACKBIRD SING
EARLY IN MARCH.

WELCOME sweet harbinger of Spring!

Thou softest warbler of the grove!

Thou bid'st the dreary woodlands ring

With strains of music, joy and love.

Thou scarce a swelling bud is seen

To deck the hedge-row, shrub or tree;

Thou Nature boasts no vivid green,

Yet is gay Spring announc'd by thee.

When, rising from th' unblossom'd spray,

Thy footy fav'rite meets thine eye,

How quick thou wing'st thy liquid way,

Regardless of the stormy sky!

True love, and well-try'd faith, can bear,

Unmov'd, the chilling wintry blast,

Sing o'er the scanty hard-earn'd fare,

Nor e'er regret the sunshine past.

LINES

SACKED TO THE MEMORY OF

JOHN, EARL OF BUFE, K. G.

Osb. Mar. 1792.

Interdum Vulgus rectum videt; est ubi peccat.

HOR.

FAIRWELL, illustrious and much injur'd
Pier!

The requiem of the Just attend thy Bier!

* Given as a specimen of "Poems on Several
Occasions," by Mrs Darwall, lately published.

VOL. LVII.

With too much worth and virtuous pride
endued,No care was thine to court the *Multitude*;That restless herd that, like the troubled Sea,
Still fluctuates in contrariety.

Thus ARISTIDES, an illustrious name,

(The glory of his country and the shame)

Stern in his virtues, was pursued with hate,

By headstrong faction and a blinded state.

Yet in *these* days when tongues tumultuous
rail,

And evil thoughts and evil deeds prevail,

Oh! let at least *one* honest Muse be found

That dares the eulogy of truth refund!

Unmade for power, unlikely long to rule,

Train'd rigidly in virtuous Honour's school,

Patrician sentiment and letter'd sense,

Forbade thee stoop to meanness or pretence.

Yet did the *spite* that banish'd thee from state,

Reveal a soul more exquisitely great,

Since *science* crown'd the evening of thy days,And *piety* diffus'd her softest rays;Whilst *patience* want of gratitude supplied,And *conscience* gave what *ignorance* denied;Enough for thee that such as *think* approv'd,The just rever'd thee, and thy SOVEREIGN
lov'd. B. WALLER, April 1792.A BURLESQUE DESCRIPTION OF A
YOUNG MAN'S CONCERT.

A Description of the Young Man himself.—

An Account of the Supper.—A Cat intro-

duced with Tears in her Eyes for the Lots

of her Meal.—The Departure of some old

Maids, and Conclusion of the Evening's

Diversions.

THEN since my Henry bids me trace

The manners of a Fiddler's race,

Fain would I now the muse employ

To sing of wild extatic joy,

Such joy as Poets feign to lie

In Hebe's cheek or Chloe's eye.

No, d—n the Muse, I'll scorn the lay;

And tell the story my own way.

Within a street, no matter where,

There dwelt a Fiddler debonaire;

Spruce he was, and sometimes dress'd

In all the pride of outward vest.

But Nature fram'd him on the smallest plan,

A little Fiddler and a little Man.

Now, pen, direct thy course on high

To express nocturnal revelry;

Tell how, though Time was on the wing,
some fiddlers met to play and sing.

Had I been Time, and passing there,

Floating soft through ambient air,

These Fiddlers made so curs'd a noise

With dashing hand, and creaking voice,

4 U

'Twould

'Twould so have frightened me, that I
Had dropt to black eternity,
And left the world to jumble as it might,
Drawing the curtain of eternal night.

These Fiddlers met, and sang and play'd,
And still they sang, and still they stay'd:
Thus staying, it was surely proper
The household one should give a supper.
A supper then was introduc'd,
Not such to which a Poet's us'd.
Ah luckless Bard! who's doom'd to dine
But once a day upon cold chine,
And make a small and measur'd slice
At once for every meal suffice,
Nor knows the pleasures of a sumptuous feast,
Like theirs imported from the distant East.

But soft! ye Cats that boast nine lives,
If ye detest the name of Wives,
On one for once your pardon bend,
Who never willing would offend,
'Though he, poor bard, through inattention
Your Lares may forget to mention,
Or you dislike the Poet's plan,
Go scratch the muse, but spare the man—
When those old maids, your kind protectors,
Who grac'd the concert with their lectures,
And sweetly warbling o'er again
Renew'd the pleasures of the strain,
Extol'd the Fiddlers for their shakes and
graces,
Kiss'd the young Orpheus, and then took their
places.

Oh Horace, had I but thy lyre
To kindle some poetic fire,
Could I in number soft as thine
But sing of sweet Albanian wine,
Or with such Epicurean zest
Describe the raptures of a feast,
How would I now in verses shew
The supper of this Fiddling crew;
Depict antique Dian's plac'd,
And thus with young Apollon's grac'd,
Whose 16 Pæans swelling to the skies
Astound the Gods, and heavenly ears surprise.

The first grand course, for courses then
Were much in vogue, so says my pen,
Was neither lamprey nor John Dory,
Such things they'd scorn to set before ye,
But sweetly little favour'd sprats,
Were round the table plac'd on mats;
And as a garnish for the fishes,
Were lemons slic'd around the dishes:
Yet lest that any one their goût
Dislike, for sprats are strong, 'tis true,
A dish of water cresses bore
A strong resemblance to the Fiddlers store;
The cress, which Antients say was wont
t' inspire

A sacred flame unmix'd with mad desire.
The second course, oh muse, be thine
The task to sing in gentle rhyme.

Say, if thy numbers ever flow
Estrang'd from where the v'lets grow,
If unsequester'd in the vale
Thou e'er could'st tell the artless tale,
Or uninspir'd by Delia's charms
Canst wake the breast to soft alarms,
Forget thy pleasing native plains,
And try for once the courtly strains,
Such strains as, swell'd with solemn pride,
Gay playful nature throws aside,
Rejects as numbers only fit
To urge the metaphor of wit,
And aim to move the stern Belinda's heart,
That knows no pleasure but results from art.

Ye Muses Nine, in chorus sing,
And to your aid the Graces bring;
When as you strike the festive strain,
Let Cupids wanton in your train,
For love and harmony should join
In bonds as strict as love and wine.
Come, Muses, all awake the lay,
And the next course in verse display:
Tell how the liver sweetly fate
Upon the flow'r-enamell'd plate,
And happily stuck with parsley sprig
Shew'd like Apollo's laurel twig,
Dispatch'd from Heaven or Britain's *Hew*
To grace some Fiddler's happy brow.
But lo! Melpomene appears,
The lovely maid of languid tears;
She comes in poor Grimalkin's shape to say,
'Tis gone, 'tis gone, my dinner of to-day.

Now say, Thalia, hither bend
Thy course, for Muses will contend;
Come thou and end the rich repast
Whilst midnight's shadowy curtains last
Come with thy hand in sportive play,
Drive Maids, Cats, Fiddlers, all away;
For here I am, ah cursed doom!
Writing in midnight's horrid gloom,
Compell'd with weary'd hand to finish
What without thee will ne'er diminish.

Bid Cynthia hide her pallid face,
For lanthorns could her fires disgrace;
Tell her that light which she perceiv'd,
At whose resplendency she griev'd,
Was lanthorns borne by Kates and Bettys
To usher home these time-worn Lettys;
That music which the spheres were glad in,
Was nothing but old Dolly's patten;
And what the Gods for Phæbus took,
Was nothing but an Old Maid's cloak.
Then to the tell-tale world descry
How thou mad'st these Fiddlers fly,
Some trembling with uxorious fear,
And some to murky dungeons drear,
There doom'd with tearful melancholy
To penance for their midnight folly.

Now to the little Fiddler bear
Th' excrescence of the Muse's care;

Tell him in pity to his years
 She fram'd the lay to calm his fears,
 Left time o'er this had made a blot,
 And Billy's fate had been forgot.
 At length thy course, Thalia, bend
 To Henry as a much-lov'd friend.
 There carry mirth and jollity,
 Youthful pleasures, sportive glee,
 And in his breast thy station take,
 Which Lizzy presses for her Henry's sake;
 So shall a bumper of Champaigne be thine,
 Each midnight offer'd at thy sacred shrine.
Trevor Park. T. S.

ENEAS' DREAM*.

Hector appears to Enas in a Dream, and informs him of the Destruction of Troy.

TWAS at the hour when first oblivious rest
 To care-sick mortals comes, and, gift of Gods
 Of all their gifts, most welcome, steals unfeilt,
 When, as I slept, before my eyes behold,
 Hector, all woe-begone, appear'd to come
 In present light, and pour down copious tears:
 As dragg'd, ere while, fast by the chariot
 wheels,
 Sordid with bloody dust; his big-swoln feet
 With thongs transpierc'd. Ah me! what
 seem'd he then?
 How from that Hector chang'd who late re-
 turn'd
 Clad in the glorious spoils of Peleus' son,
 Or fresh from hurling on the barks of Greece
 His Phrygian fires. Now squalid was his
 beard,
 His locks black-knotted, and those gashes, too,
 Were seen, which round his parent country
 walls
 In fights of yore he numberless had borne.
 Melting in tears I seem'd t'acost the shade
 Spontaneous, and these mournful words drew
 forth.
 O Light of Dardany! O stablest hope
 Of Ilium's son's! say what so vast delays
 Have held thee thus? O Hector! from what
 shores
 Long look'st for art thou come? Thee how
 at last,
 After such piteous deaths of these thine own,
 After such hard varieties of woe
 Borne by our town and soldiers, do we now
 Thus bow'd o'er wearied down, once more
 behold!
 O say, what cause, with soul indignity
 Hath thus desil'd that countenance serene,
 Or whence these wounds do I discern? He
 mute:
 Nor me thus vain enquiring aught regards,
 But heavily from forth his inmost breast
 A groan deep drawing, Fly, alas, he cries,
 Fly, Goddess born, and snatch thee from these
 flames.

* As a specimen of Beresford's translation
 of the *Eneid* of Virgil, lately published.

The foe now holds the walls—Troy plunges
 down—
 Down headlong from her lofty top. Enough
 To Priam, to our country now is giv'n.
 Might Ilium have been sav'd by any hand,
 In this right hand had that salvation lain.
 To thee her sacred reliëts and to thee
 Her household deities Troy now commends.
 Take these, companions of thy fates to come,
 And with them seek those walls that, at the
 last,
 Wide seas first wander'd, thou shalt rear su-
 blime.

He said; and in his hands the fillers pure,
 And potent Vesta, and the eternal fire,
 Forth from the hallow'd sanctuary bears.

FOR THE SCOTS MAGAZINE.

ODE TO FANCY.

SAY, what is Fancy! 'tis a sprite,
 An aerial phantom, sprung from light;
 Its subtle essence quick pervades
 Heav'n, earth, and hell's remotest shades.
 Its varying pow'r unbounded range,
 Swift as Aurora's vivid change:
 The light'ning's hoists, the meteor's gleam,
 Transports us on from dream to dream.
 Light as a Sylph aloft it springs,
 And in the rainbow dips its wings;
 Then wildly shakes its dewy plumes,
 And ev'ry varying scene illumines.
 Now like a Gnome it quick descends,
 With Erebus and midnight blends;
 And deep beneath Cocytus wave,
 In gloomy pleasure loves to lave:
 Then darts through night its dazzling ray,
 And mingles with the blaze of day;
 The devious course of comets runs,
 And roams unhurt 'midst burning funs.
 No law it owns, unshackled, free,
 Celestial spark of Liberty.

P.

TO THE FIRE.

A SONNET.

MY friendly fire, thou blazest clear and bright,
 Nor smoke nor ashes soil thy grateful flame;
 Thy temperate splendour cheers the gloom of
 night,
 Thy genial heat enlivens the chill'd flame.
 I love to muse me o'er the evening hearth,
 I love to pause in meditation's sway;
 And, whilst each object gives reflection birth,
 Mark thy brisk rise, and see thy slow decay:
 And I would wish, like thee, to shine serene;
 Like thee, within mine influence, all to cheer;
 And wish at last in life's declining scene,
 As I had beam'd as bright, to fade as clear:
 So might my children ponder o'er my shrine,
 And o'er my ashes muse, as I will muse o'er
 thine.

*Poems by Messrs Lovell & Southey,
 lately published.*

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MONTHLY

MONTHLY REGISTER.

FRANCE.

NATIONAL CONVENTION.

Sept. 16. Thibaudeau proposed the following decree: "That there shall be six ministers, viz. A minister of justice; a minister of the interior; a minister of finances; a minister of war; a minister of the marine; and a minister for foreign affairs."—After some debate, the decree proposed by Thibaudeau was adopted.

17. Rear Admiral Vanstabel stated, that the seamen belonging to the fleet he commands in the North Sea, had accepted the constitution.—Applauses.

19. Mabeau announced that the National representative, Le Tellier, on mission at Chartres, had killed himself, during a revolt in that commune, on the first complementary day, (Sept. 17.): on this occasion the revolvers had shouted, "Vive le Roi!" He was asked to arrest the agents of supplies: to this he consented. He was now asked to distribute the pound of bread at three sous: this he granted also, as well as several other requests. The populace obliged him to be present at the proclamation of these mandates, and he had the pain to hear the exclamation of "Vive le Roi." He addressed the following letter to the government committees:

Chartres, 1st Complementary day.

"It was not through cowardice that I issued a mandate I cannot excuse: I have been desirous to spare the spilling of much blood, by shedding my own only. I have retracted the mandate, and die contented with my conduct."

20. The following letter was received by the committee of public safety, from the representative Gillet, with the army on the Rhine, dated head quarters at Sigebourg, Sept. 14th:—"All the divisions of the army of Sambre and the Meuse, to the number of about 100,000 men, have accepted the constitution, which the Convention has just presented to the French. On the very field of battle, where it had just subdued the soldiers of Kings, the left wing swore to live and die under the republican government. I inclose to you a great number of proces verbal. Since the crossing of the Rhine the army has continued its march upwards, following the course of that river. They crossed the Sieg this day, and are proceeding towards the Lhan. The enemy fly before us; they dare not risk a general action. The

commander in chief, Jourdan, gives me the following account of the events of yesterday:—"In my letter of yesterday, I advised you of the attack we made on the enemy's rear-guard. The success was complete. After a cannonade and an engagement, which lasted for several hours, our cavalry decided the affair by a vigorous charge on that of the enemy, and on their artillery.—A thirteen pounder and a howitzer fell into our hands. The slaughter of the Austrians was very great, and we made several prisoners. General Lefebvre, who is engaged in pursuing the enemy, has not yet collected the details. The enemy's rear-guard would have suffered much more, and the whole of their artillery would, unquestionably, have fallen into our hands, if the infantry could have come up in time; but the soldiers were extremely fatigued with a march of nearly seven leagues, in an excessive hot day. (Signed) JOURDAN."

22. A deputation of Polish refugees demanded the intervention of the French government, in order to prevent the division of Poland. The president addressed the Poles, in a short complimentary speech, and invited them to the honours of the sitting.

Letourneur de la Manche announced, that the right wing of the Sambre and Meuse had effected the passage of the Rhine at Neuwstadt. This passage was effected without costing one drop of blood.

23. Gomaire Juris presented himself in the name of the committee of decrees, to give an account of the scrutiny which had been made into the process-verbal, (the proceedings of the primary assemblies,) which had been transmitted to the committee, from nearly the whole of France.—"After five years of fluctuation, (said the reporter,) the people of France has accepted the constitution. You were of opinion, that those who founded the republic would be the most interested in its defence, and your decrees have accordingly been accepted by a majority of the French. The following is the result which I am charged to offer to you:—'In 6337 primary assemblies, there were 958,326 votes. Of these 914,833 have accepted the constitution, and 41,893 have voted against it. Of 250,338 voters, 157,758 have accepted the decrees, and 95,373 have rejected them. The votes of the armies are not included."

The

The Assembly then passed the following decree:—"The majority of the French nation has accepted the constitution, which is become the fundamental law of the state. So are also the decrees of the 5th and 13th Fructidor, and the electors are bound to conform to the same."

24. Merlin of Douai, in the name of the committee of public safety, presented a report on the conquered territories, more particularly on Belgium and the territory of Liege. He stated how unworthy it would be of the French people, to abandon a nation, to which they had promised liberty, to the resentment of its old rulers. He thought the republic interested in this case in fulfilling the engagements she had contracted. "It is of importance to us," said he, "not to allow Austria to approach our frontiers, and to withdraw from them, as far as possible, those governments that will still for a long time be our secret enemies. It is of importance to us to multiply our resources of commerce and navigation, and not to separate ourselves from Holland, where England will unceasingly multiply her intrigues and plots, to recover there her old despotism. It is important to us that the Belgians and people of Liege shall be no further free but as they shall become French, to defeat the stratagems of the malevolent, who, as was the case at the commencement of the revolution, may try to detach from France the northern departments and Pas-de-Calais. And, finally, it is important to us to encrease still the pledge of our assignats, by that immense quantity of ecclesiastical and emigrant property, which we shall find in those countries, as soon as their union with France shall be pronounced, and which amount, at least, to the value of two-thirds of our assignats. These considerations alike apply to the other countries subdued by our victorious arms. It would be as dastardly as imprudent to surrender them once again to our enemies." He proposed decrees to the above purpose; but the question of adjournment being moved by a member, was carried: this being a subject of so delicate a nature, that the dignity of the Convention was interested that it should not receive a precipitate discussion.

Letourneur announced, that the army of the Rhine and Moselle, unwilling to leave to the army of the Sambre and Meuse, the sole glory of having chased the enemy beyond the Rhine, had also passed that river before Mannheim. This

superb city had capitulated on the 10th of September. This expedition had not cost one man, or a grain of powder. He then read the articles of capitulation, signed by Pichgrue on the one part, and the Governor of the place, with the Ministers of the Elector Palatine, on the other. (The 1st and 6th articles were;—*represent, as these clearly manifest what are the dispositions of the Elector of Palatine towards the German confederacy.*)—"Article 1st, The city and fortress of Mannheim shall be at the disposition of the French, with all its ammunition, magazines, and artillery. These shall be restored to the Elector Palatine in the same condition, when a peace is concluded.—Article 6th, The Palatine countries shall be considered as neutral, and of course not liable to any contributions or requisitions."

Delauny of Angers, presented a report on the troubles which had taken place in Paris, since passing the decree of the 5th Fructidor. "Since the 1st Vendemiaire, (said the speaker,) the day when you proclaimed, in the name of the French people, their acceptance of the constitution, and the decrees of the 5th and 13th Fructidore, the intriguers have been in agitation, and endeavour to set all in flames. Their principal theatre of turbulence is the Palace of Equality; there the acceptance of the decrees, on the re-election of the two-thirds, is continually the object of their conversation. Men, sent there by the enemies of the public cause, preach openly disobedience to the laws. Numerous groups form themselves, and the orators, hired by foreign enemies, vomit abuses against the National representation, accuse your committee of decrees of fraud, neglect, and prevarication. According to them, the reports which have been presented to you, are nothing but calculations of the Convention; and the majority of the votes were not for the decrees of the 5th and 13th Fructidor."

A deputation from the primary assembly of the Halle de Ble was admitted to the bar. "We demand," said the speaker, "that the result of the ballots, upon the acceptance of the constitution, and the decrees, should be printed, and communicated to all the primary assemblies of the republic. It would have been more consistent with the dignity and the glory of the Assembly, as well as more conducive to the public tranquillity, if the Convention, by their own impulse, had published the state of the votes on the constitution and decree, with the names of

of the voters, in alphabetical order, and addressed them to each primary assembly; but this has not been done. According to the report of your committee, of 270,000 voters upon the decrees, 167,000 have accepted them, and 95,000 rejected them. Two thousand primary assemblies have not voted at all on the decrees. Your committee is of opinion, that their silence may be explained in favour of them. But is it really true, that there are 95,000 opposers of the decrees? Besides, this calculation offers us a result of 182,000 voters, which proves an error of 7,000, into which the committee have fallen; besides, the commune of Paris has 75,000 voters, who almost unanimously have rejected the decrees; and how will you, after this, persuade us, that in the whole republic there were only 95,000 opposers of the decrees? This requires an elucidation, which we solicit in the name of your dignity and of the general interest. We pray, therefore, 1st, That you should order, that without delay the state of the votes, with the names of the voters, in alphabetical order, may be printed, and addressed to every primary assembly of the republic. 2d, That you would delay the proclamation of the will of the people, until the ratifications of every primary assembly shall have been received with regard to what concerns that assembly: the delay to be allowed shall be a decade at least."

Baudin (president)—"It was the duty of the National representation to wait, with respect, for the will of the sovereign, on the constitution and decrees, to publish the result of the votes of the primary assemblies; but now that this will is known, it is their duty to make it respected."—Applauses.

The evening sitting was occupied in hearing reports of some disturbances that had taken place through the day. The Convention, after hearing an address directed to the Parisians, warning them against the arts of intriguers, read by Lesage, on a motion by Lareveillere Lepaux, which had for its object the personal safety of the representatives, passed the following decree:—"That it holds the citizens of Paris responsible for the safety of the national representatives, and that should any violence be attempted against their persons, the legislative body, and the executive directory would remove to Chalons-sur-Marne. It commands the republican battalions to prepare to march to the defence of the national representation, as

directed by the law of the 1st Germinal of the 3d year of the republic."—Applauded and adopted.

26. Letourneur—The army is arrived upon the Lahn. The enemy occupied an excellent position between Diefbourg and Nassau. We have driven them from it. General Poncet ordered his troops at the same time to assault Dietz, and our troops entered it, sword in hand. Two battalions of our Chasseurs, charged by the Hussars of Saxe, compelled them to retreat.

The division of Championne is arrived before Limbourg, and the attack commenced. The Fauxbourgs were carried, but the town resisted. The enemy kept up a most tremendous fire upon our troops; but on the morrow they did not judge it prudent to await us. They abandoned the town in the morning.

General Lefevre has taken a large convoy of cloathing, on the route from Versat to Frankfort, upon the confluence of the Lahn. We have captured a number of boats, ten thousand rations of bread, and six thousand rations of forage.

Mariette, in the name of the united committees—"The republican constitution is accepted by the immense majority of the people.—You cannot suffer the smallest attack upon it.—You are informed, that the primary assemblies of Paris, and others, post up their deliberations, notify their orders to the constituted authorities, dispatch their commissioners, and do other acts foreign to the subject of their convocation. You are bound to enlighten the citizens, and repress the efforts of the factions. The committees order me to propose to you the plan of the following decree:—"From the publication of the present decree, the president and secretaries of the primary assemblies, who shall put to the vote, or sign any resolutions foreign to the object of their convocation, are declared guilty of an attack upon the external safety of the republic, and are liable to be so pursued to punishment. They who proclaim without any of the said resolutions, are declared guilty of the same offence, as those who carry them into execution."—Many of the primary assemblies expressed their indignation on the occasion, and some of them considered the proclamation as a calumny upon the people, as contrary to truth, and, consequently, as not binding upon any one.

28. Genissieux brought in a bill for regulating the external forms of worship. In this bill it was laid down as a principle, that

that liberty of worship was secured by the constitution; that every man was free to choose what kind of worship he pleased, or to reject all kinds; but that those who should interrupt their fellow citizens in the exercise of this right ought to be punished, as well as those ministers who use such external forms as are forbidden by the law. It enacts, that religious worship is subject to the superintendence of the constituted authorities; that the law acknowledges no minister of religion; and that those who shall insult the objects of any kind of worship whatever, shall be punished by a fine, for the first offence, and by imprisonment, for every subsequent violation of this law.

29. Letourneur announced new successes obtained by the army of the Alps. The Piedmontese having made an attempt to carry the post of Borghetto, have been beaten off, with the loss of 500 killed, and 400 made prisoners.

The Convention decreed, that the army of Italy had never ceased to deserve well of the republic.

The same deputy afterwards informed the Assembly, that the army of the Sambre and Meuse continued to march from victory to victory; that the Austrians had entirely abandoned the right banks of the Rhine; that Mentz is completely surrounded; that the enemy have abandoned Cassel, and, after a severe cannonade, retreated into Mentz; that our troops are at the gates of Wisbaden, and have taken, since the passage of the Rhine was effected, 371 pieces of ordnance, 3340 cwt. of powder, &c. &c.

30. Merlin of Douai once more read the project of the committees, concerning the incorporation of Belgium, and most of the other conquered countries, with the French republic.

Armand strongly opposed this project. He alledged the already too extended territory of the republic; the difference of manners and habits between the French and Belgians; the wish of the latter, which went against that incorporation; their love of independence, and their attachment to religious and political principles, which widely differ from ours.

Eschasseriaux supported the project of the committees. The intended incorporation of Belgium with the French republic would, in his opinion, extinguish the fibres of the wars with Austria. Besides, the alliance with Holland would not be of the least value, unless Belgium were incorporated with France. The Conven-

tion decreed "The incorporation of Belgium and other conquered countries with France."

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

AMERICA.

To the treaty of commerce, which hath been lately concluded between America and Great Britain, objections were made by some of the people of Boston, New England, and a memorial presented by them to the president of the United States. To which his Excellency returned the following answer:

To the Select Men of the town of Boston.

"Gentlemen,

"In every act of my administration I have sought the happiness of my fellow citizens. My system for the attainment of this object has uniformly been to overlook all personal, local, and partial considerations, to contemplate the United States as one great whole, to consider that sudden impressions, when erroneous, would yield to candid reflections, and to consult only the substantial and permanent interest of our country.

"Nor have I departed from this line of conduct on the occasion which has produced the resolutions contained in your letter of the 13th July.

"Without a predilection for my own judgment, I have weighed with attention every argument which has at any time been brought into view. But the constitution is the guide which I can never abandon. It has assigned to the President the power of making treaties, with the advice and consent of the Senate. It has doubtless supposed that these two branches of government would combine without passion, and with the best of information, those facts and principles upon which the success of our foreign relations will always depend; that they ought not to substitute for their own conviction the opinions of others, or to seek truth thro' any channel but that of a temperate and well-informed investigation.

"Under this persuasion I have resolved on the manner of executing the duty before me. To the high responsibility attached to it I freely submit, and you, Gentlemen, are at liberty to make these sentiments known as the grounds of my procedure.—While I feel the most lively gratitude for the many instances of approbation from my country, I can no other-wise deserve it than by obeying the dic-

tates

tates of my conscience. With due respect,
I am, Gentlemen, your obedient,

GEORGE WASHINGTON."

United States, July 28.

The merchants and traders of Philadelphia, sensible of the reciprocal benefits of the treaty to both countries, presented an address on the same subject, which, with the President's answer, we here subjoin.

To the President of the United States.

The Address of the Subscribers, Merchants and Traders of the City of Philadelphia,

Respectfully sheweth,

That confiding in the wisdom, integrity, and patriotism, of the Constituted Authorities, we have forborne to offer our opinions on the merits of the treaty pending between Great Britain and the United States; though as merchants and traders, our interests are more immediately concerned, than those of any other class of men amongst us; as well on account of the indemnity therein stipulated for past losses, as for the security, we apprehend it will give to the immense property, employed by the merchants of the United States, in their foreign commerce.

But seeing that other citizens have expressed their opinions upon this important subject, and fearing lest our silence should be construed into an acquiescence in those opinions, we deem it our duty, explicitly and publicly to avow our approbation of the conduct of the Senate of the United States; believing that a different conduct, respecting the treaty, would have subjected us to the imminent hazard of war, with all its concomitant evils; and more especially, as provision is made for the establishment of public and private credit—a continuance of peace—with all the advantages under which our commerce flourishes, and the farther improvement of our country, now progressing in a degree elsewhere without example.

These are advantages and blessings, which, in our opinions, greatly outweigh all the objections to the treaty generally; and as further negotiations are recommended, for obtaining a less limited intercourse with the British West India islands, we hope that it will be rendered still more beneficial to this country.

Such being our sentiments, we submit them freely; and in confidence, that as they have not been hastily formed, so they will not be less deserving of consideration.

[A very long list of signatures follows.]

The President's Answer.

Gentlemen,

I receive with great sensibility your address on the subject of the treaty lately negotiated between the United States and Great Britain; expressing your confidence in the Constituted Authorities, and the concurrence of your opinions with their determinations on this highly important subject.—Such sentiments, deliberately formed, and proceeding from men whose interests are more immediately concerned than those of any other classes of my fellow-citizens, cannot fail to strengthen that just confidence in the rectitude of public measures, which is essential to the general welfare. G. WASHINGTON.

At New-York, there was a most violent storm of wind on the 2d of August, which very much injured the crops of corn and tobacco; and on the 14th they had another, which, for violence, has not had its equal in the memory of man; it is imagined that one half of the corn and tobacco is totally destroyed, and the damage otherwise is immense.

WEST INDIES.

The accounts from the West India Islands evince the necessity of speedy reinforcements being sent out to that quarter. From the depredations of the insurgents, the island of Grenada hath suffered severely; to add to its misfortune, the yellow fever hath commenced its ravages. At St Vincent's the enemy hath been continually receiving new supplies of troops to recruit their losses. Their attempts have been hitherto both frustrated and defeated, by the boldness and military conduct of the regulars, and militia, on the island. Their grand camp was stormed and taken, August 12; and out of 600 men, 400 were killed or taken prisoners, among the latter was their General. On the 19th of that month, all was tranquil in the island.

A descent had long been threatened from Guadaloupe on our possessions at Martinico.

CORSICA.

The reports about the present troubles existing in Corsica, are so contradictory and suspicious that we cannot take upon us to lay them before our readers. It is even said, that Paoli, who lyeth under the strongest obligation of attachment and gratitude to this country, is at the head of the malecontents, thinking that his influence and power have been too much superseded and abridged, since the establishment

blishment of the new constitution. The Viceroy, Sir Gilbert Elliot, hath issued a proclamation, in temperate and firm language, admonishing the Corsicans of their duty, and warning them against being misled by evil and designing men.

These troubles, however, by the President's address, and the conciliating manners of the Viceroy, have been put an end to. The election of the Municipalities has been accomplished without any confusion. The men, who have been elected, are friends to order and attached to the government. General Paoli has published an address, in which he signifies his wish to spend the remainder of his life in tranquillity, under the benign government of his Majesty, and in the most earnest manner conjures his countrymen to banish from their minds jealousy and discontent.

GENEVA.

The distractions and sanguinary proscriptions, which, for some time, have prevailed at Geneva, are reported to have entirely ceased, and such changes have taken place, as are said to augur the return of halcyon days to that celebrated republic. But amidst the convulsions which agitate the great empires around them, their peace and safety, though circulated amongst their mountains, must be pronounced as at best but precarious. The following are the articles of the Concordat agreed upon among the different parties in Geneva, as well as the resolution taken by the Syndics and Council on this subject:—"Art. I. Respect to the Law, obedience to the Magistrate, engage both parties united, to maintain the Government at the risk of their lives, with dispatch, and entire readiness, as often as necessity shall require it, to suppress every act of insubordination or violence; to cause the legitimate authority to be respected, and the free and impartial administration of Justice and the Laws.—Art. II. A full and entire abrogation of all the sentences pronounced by the revolutionary tribunals, and the sincere and loyal abjuration of all public and personal vengeance, passed against any individual whatever.—Art. III. A sincere and mutual return, and inviolable attachment of both parties thus united in the three fundamental principles, already consecrated by our primitive laws, and the present Constitution; namely Political Equality, Removal from Public Offices, and the separation of Powers.—Art. IV. The Citizens

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who have hitherto expressed a dislike to the revolution of 1792, declare, "That with respect to the new Legislation, now in a state of formation, they will confine themselves in demanding, that a more moderate application should be made, with respect to the removal from office, and the separation of the powers, than that which exists at present, as also the re-establishment of the forms of our ancient Government, which are not incompatible with the three fundamental principles announced above.—Art. V. The Assembly decreed, that this address shall be printed, made public, and sent to the Syndics and Administrative Council desiring, that in their wisdom, they will incessantly consider of the means adapted to the public interest, and of solemnly consecrating the reciprocal engagements contained therein. (Signed)

L. A. CONSTANTINE BLANC."

Geneva, August 31.

The following is an extract from the Registers of the Administrative Council, Monday, August 31:—"The paper sent this day to the Syndics and Council, and approved by 5031 citizens, being read, which has for its title, 'Extract of the deliberations of a great number of Citizens, united in the local of the Circle of the Ecu Geneva,' addressed to all the Genevese:—The Syndics and Council, filled with the warmest love for their country, the safety of which is committed to them, desire with ardour the happiness of all her children, feel the highest satisfaction in seeing, by that step, the regeneration of concord and peace. They dissemble not in saying, that in the course of their arduous administration, their labours would be ineffectual as long as the public mind remained divided, and that each day saw Geneva verging to its ruin. The reunion of will and public opinion caused the morning of prosperity to shine upon it."

HOLLAND.

The committees of Friesland have notified to the States General, that the said representatives absolutely refuse to acknowledge the central assembly of the clubs at the Hague, and request the States General, that the representatives of Holland, in the name of their High Mightinesses, may exert themselves to procure a speedy dissolution of this assembly.

The committee of public safety have published an address to the nation, congratulating them on a revolution which

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hath

hath overturned Stadholderian tyranny, established their liberty and independence, without costing one drop of blood. It praises, in the most extravagant terms, the generosity and the courage of the French nation; exhorts them to cultivate with France, that union which alone can guarantee unto them their independence; and concludes with denouncing vengeance against the perfidy and insolence of the English nation.

It hath, in all the public prints, been strongly asserted, that the discontent, throughout the Provinces, with the new order of things is very general, and that a counter-revolution might soon be expected. That real injuries, aggravated by all the insolence of triumph, have been committed against many individuals, by the ruling party, is not to be questioned, and that murmurs and complaints have thereby been justly provoked; but no circumstances have occurred since the French invasion, of such a magnitude, as to justify the belief of the existence of a counter-revolutionary principle; the withdrawing of the French forces is almost a certain criterion, that it does not exist, and the report of the committee, appointed to examine into the letter written by the Stadholder to the Governor of Surinam, doth evince that a systematic opposition to the old, and a determined resolution to support the new government that doth exist in that country. This spirit hath also pervaded their foreign possessions. When a force, under the command of Admiral Elphinstone, detached from England, to seize on their settlement at the Cape, arrived there, they had declared themselves republicans, and would submit to no foreign powers. Dispatches received in London, end of October, from that quarter, announced, that the Dutch forces, under the command of Colonel Gordon, had encamped between False and Table Bay, in so formidable a position, as to compel the British commander to wait for reinforcements, before venturing to make an attack.

GERMANY.

The success of the Austrians in the neighbourhood of Heidelberg, 24th September, operated as a temporary check to the impetuous career of the French armies, and an encouragement to the Austrian garrisons, in the surrounding fortresses, to hold out. The garrison of Ehrenbriessen began to make a vigorous defence, and by frequent sorties, to har-

ass the enemy, in the construction of their works. But the defence and the attack of the important garrison of Mentz formed the great object, to the respective Generals of the contending armies. About the beginning of October it was completely blockaded by the French army, and General Clairfayt had received very considerable reinforcements, to enable him to attempt its relief; but General neglected no measure necessary for this purpose; notwithstanding the loss his numbers sustained, by the withdrawing of their contingents, by many of the Princes of the Empire as the Convention both intended and expected. The passage of their armies into the German territories, hath introduced distraction and dissension among the members of the confederacy. To save their dominions from pillage, the states bordering on the Rhine, have abandoned the general principle of defence, and have negotiated a peace, or supplicated for leave to observe a neutrality, which the Austrian General hath sometimes refused to acknowledge, and declared, that he will consider it in the light of direct hostility. The following was the situation of affairs in that quarter, 9th October: "The Elector of Saxony has sent orders to his troops, forming the contingent of the army of the Empire, stationed at Babenhäuser, in Suabia, to retreat to the frontiers of Saxony. In consequence of these orders, the Saxon auxiliaries are already on their march through Aschaffenburg.

The army of the Empire is now augmented by all its contingents, excepting the few which are left behind, to defend the fortresses of Mentz and Ehrenbriessen. This dereliction of all the principal States of Germany obliges the Emperor to fight alone the unequal combat. The contingents of Saxony, Brandenburg, the Palatinate, and Bavaria, formed the principal force of what was called the army of the Empire, which now may be said to be no more in existence.

The clandestine treaty of the Elector Palatine with France, has already been attended with this bad consequence, that the Circles of Suabia and Franconia, where the Austrian army is stationed, likewise demand to be neutral. The inhabitants of those circles are so ill-disposed, that they hide their provisions under ground. On this account, the Austrian army sends off all its effects and magazines through Bamberg to Bohemia, whither it will retreat, as soon as it will be found that the

farther assistance can be obtained from the German Princes to relieve Mentz, and to drive the French from Mannheim again. Although the Elector Palatine has notified his neutrality to the Diet, yet Field Marshal Clairfayt does not seem disposed to acknowledge it.—Mannheim, and such other places in the Palatinate as receive the enemy under the cloak of neutrality, will be treated in a hostile manner by the Austrians.

At Heidelberg, the capital of the Palatinate, the Palatine Staff Officers talked of surrendering the place on condition of its neutrality; but Field Marshal Clairfayt no sooner heard of it, than he gave orders to disarm all the Palatine troops at Heidelberg, and forbade all correspondence, respecting the war, to the inhabitants of the unconquered part of the Palatinate, under pain of death.

For some time after the French had forced the passage of the Rhine, a general consternation seems to have seized the Austrian armies, which gave way in every quarter. Later accounts state that they have begun again to rally, and not only to repel, but to attack their fierce invaders. On the 24th of September a severe action took place between Mannheim and Heidelberg, in which the French left several hundreds dead in the field, lost part of their artillery, and were driven back under the cannon of Mannheim, to which place the Austrians are threatening to lay siege.

One great object of the French, at present, is to get possession of the formidable fortress of Mentz. The most vigorous measures have been adopted by the commander for its defence; to co-operate with whom General Clairfayt is making every exertion, for which purpose he hath received a formidable reinforcement from the army of General Wurmer: his endeavours are opposed by the military talents and the numbers which act under the French General, Pichegru, 180,000 having now crossed the Rhine. The future operations of these armies must be very considerably influenced by the separate treaties of peace entered into betwixt France and some of the German princes. Hesse Cassel hath agreed upon terms which the Convention hath ratified: it hath therefore withdrawn its contingent. If this is followed by other princes, which will probably soon happen, as is intimated in an Imperial Decree, dated Vienna September 18, and presented to the Diet of Ratisbon on the 25th, complaining of this

as tending to unhinge the Germanic constitution, it is easy to foresee the necessity of a retreat for the Imperial troops, whose operations will be limited to the defence of the hereditary dominions of the house of Austria. In this decree the Emperor requests the immediate advice of the States how to act, and what measures are to be adopted to preserve the Germanic fundamental constitution, and to maintain the dignity and unity of the Germanic political body.

Suspensions of treachery and of cowardice are entertained against the Austrians, who were stationed to defend the passage of the Rhine, against the French armies; the ease with which this important step was taken, and the little loss that was sustained, seem to confirm them. The Austrians every where retreated before them, apprehensive of being cut off, leaving quantities of baggage and artillery in their flight. Their route, on leaving the Rhine, seemed directed for Frankfurt.

A decree hath also been published at Hanover, in the name of the King of Great Britain, commanding the immediate departure of all French emigrants, their stay being productive of disorders and oppression, declaring full acquiescence in the treaty of peace concluded between Prussia and France, and forbidding the forming of any such corps, in future, in that part of his dominions. See *State Papers*, p. 653.

PARIS.

This city hath again become the scene of tumult and of bloodshed. From the 6th to the 7th October, the barriers were kept shut, and the most anxious suspense took place, concerning the issue of the contest, between the Convention and the sections who resisted their decrees. The following is a summary detail of what took place for some days, before the final shutting of the barriers:—"The convulsions which, for some time prevailed in the city of Paris, evidently predicted an explosion; which is now dreadfully realized; that devoted capital was a prey to all the horrors of civil war. The Convention was impelled to decree strong measures against those of the primary assemblies, who continued their deliberations after having named their electors. The Convention, at the same time, to strengthen their authority, liberated from prison, and put arms into the hands of many persons who had been confined, as advocates for the system of Terror. The

proclamation which had annulled the proceedings of the primary assemblies, after their electors had been chosen, was ordered to be made on the 3d instant. The mob interrupted the proclamation, with hisses and outcries of "Down with the two-thirds." The sections, however, gave way, and the Members retired before the armed force sent against them by the Convention arrived at the places of their respective sittings. Their submission being intimated by the committees, the Convention, which had declared itself in permanence, adjourned to two o'clock on Sunday morning, the 4th instant. Though tranquillity was apparently thus restored, the fermentation in the public mind had by no means subsided. Through the whole of Sunday, the leaders of the sections were employed in collecting and arranging a military force, to be opposed to that of the Convention. The committees, in consequence, had recourse again to the military, who poured in great numbers into Paris, from the adjacent camps. The terrorists, to the number of 2000 or 3000, were also armed, and took their station in the Thuilleries. The Convention was surrounded with cannon and bayonets. The street Vivienne, Filles St Thomas, St Augustin, du Mail, Petit Champs, &c. were filled with armed men, and nothing was to be seen but advanced posts. This formidable array continued increasing, through the whole of Sunday. At nine o'clock at night, the section Lepelletier gave the first signal of hostilities, by beating the *generale*. That section instantly flew to arms, and was followed by two others. The committee of public safety immediately sent troops to attack the "rebel" sections, as they were termed. The Conventional force was commanded by General Menou, accompanied by two representatives of the people—between these and the sections in arms a parley took place, in which the latter declared, that they had taken up arms merely for the purpose of self-defence. This assertion satisfied the General, and the citizens retired. Scarcely, however, had the former disappeared, when the sections secured and fortified some strong posts, and made every preparation for a formidable resistance. The military returned, and a contest ensued, in which numbers perished on both sides. A party of the military, stationed on the Pont-Neuf, were attacked with so much spirit by the armed citizens, that they were compelled to retreat. In other parts the troops were

more successful, and several of the people fell. The firing of cannon against the revolted sections commenced on the morning of the 5th, and was not ended at half past nine at night, to which time only the last accounts descend. The roaring of cannon and musquetry was then heard in several parts of the city; terror and dismay were expressed in every countenance. Little doubt, however, was entertained but that the Convention would be ultimately victorious, as none of the military had joined the discontented sections, and the people of the suburbs St Antoine and St Marbeau had, in this instance, adhered to the ruling powers. The section Lepelletier was induced, it was understood, to maintain their desperate resistance, from a hope, not likely to be realized, that the other sections, who had promised their aid, would come to their relief, in the night of the 5th.

Sept. 11. The acceptance and rejection of the new constitution, by the primary assemblies of France, which had been made public, stood as follows:—Of 926 primary assemblies, 877 had accepted the constitution, 49 had rejected it; 754 had accepted the decrees, which were rejected by 172. To obtain this majority in their favour, the Convention are accused of having employed both artifice and threatening, at Nantes and Lyons, where the tide run strongest against them. Compulsory means are said to have been used, with the most industrious vigilance; they wished to prevent all communication amongst the departments, and with Paris. The post-masters being forbid to hire horses to any person who did not bear their commission. At Paris, the sections, though surrounded with an army, continued to conduct their measures with tranquillity and to preserve their firmness in rejecting the decrees.

When the decrees for the re-election of the two thirds was proclaimed at Paris (which was performed with great pomp), evident marks of displeasure appeared amongst the people.

On the 16th of September, six sail of the line and three frigates, sailed from Toulon, on a secret expedition, under the command of Citizen Richery, who pledges himself to the Convention for its success.

On the Italian coast the squadron, under the command of Admiral Hotham, hath captured several French vessels (*See London Gazette*), the British fleet being triumphant in that quarter.

A correspondence hath been carried on between Baron de Hardenberg, the Prussian Minister of State, and M. Barthelemi, the French ambassador. According to which, the Baron de Hardenberg notified to the French ambassador, on the 24th July, the conclusum of the Diet, with regard to a pacification; and in consequence thereof, proposed an armistice, and the sending of a plenipotentiary to the Congress of peace at Frankfort, &c. &c. But the ambassador declined this proposal, in the name of the committee of public welfare, alledging, that an armistice was more prejudicial than advantageous to a conclusion of peace; that meanwhile his nation was inclined to peace, provided the German Empire would profit of the mediation of the King of Prussia, and commence the negotiations instantly.

The discontent which, for some time, hath prevailed in Sardinia, against their rulers, and which hath threatened the government of that island with danger, continues to encrease. They have even proceeded to open rebellion, by throwing into prison some of the chief persons under government. The popular clamour is in favour of the French; and it will require the immediate adoption of measures equally vigorous and wise, by the Court of Naples, to retain Sardinia in their possession.

In the Madrid Gazette of the 8th, it appears, that the peace with France was at length announced by authority in that kingdom: the article, expressing that, for the celebration of the peace concluded with France, announced in the court of Madrid on Saturday, the 5th of September, his Majesty had commanded the performance of *te deum*, and that a gala should be held at court for three days, with illuminations in the evening.

The Madrid Gazette of the 11th, contains an article signifying, that as it is the wish of his Majesty to manifest his royal benevolence, in consequence of the peace concluded with France, several promotions were to be made, and some honorary titles conferred.

The Duke of Alcudia, in consideration of his signal services, most important for the benefit of the kingdom, is distinguished by the title of *Principe de la Paz*—Prince or Head of the Peace.

The expedition of the emigrants under Monsieur Count d'Artois, after several delays from contrary winds, at last did take place. A strong convoy of men of war, with a large fleet of transports, sailed from England, under the command of Rea

Admiral Harvey; they soon reached the French coast, when the fleet encountered a good deal of squally weather in Quiberon bay. On the 24th of September Monsieur sailed from the bay of Quiberon, and arrived on the 25th in the bay of Bourgneuf, and on the 26th, detached a cartel ship to summon the Isle of Noirmoutier. The Governor of that island demanded, and obtained 24 hours to give a definitive answer, during which time he came himself on board the frigate, and afterwards asked another delay, which it was not thought proper to grant. Whilst the necessary preparations were making to form a vigorous attack against the island, dispatches were received from Charette, who proposed to begin the operations with an attack on Bourgneuf, because he was able to support this attack by land, and to facilitate the landing of the emigrants at this point. During the time granted to the Governor of Noirmoutier for returning a decisive answer to the summons, a gulf of wind drove one of our frigates against a rock, but she received no considerable damage. After a severe, but ineffectual cannonade, the enterprise here was abandoned. Another small isle, called the Isle of Dieu, was taken possession of, to be a temporary depot for troops and stores. October 2, Monsieur landed upon it, and was received with all the honours of royalty. It was with difficulty he was persuaded from risking his person on shore on the Continent, and from going with a few attendants to join Charette, in his camp at Belleville.

The King of Sweden, in a proclamation which praises the freedom of the press, complains of the licentious abuse thereof in a Swedish publication entitled "The Extra Post," which under the pretence of enlightening the people, disseminates principles of jacobinism, subversive of order and of religion: He therefore ordains that the Extra Post shall no longer be published.

GAZETTE INTELLIGENCE.

Admiralty-Office, Oct. 3.

Extract of a letter from Admiral Hotham to Evan Nepean, Esq; dated Britannia, Leghorn Road, Sept. 1.

SIR, Herewith I have the pleasure to inclose to you, for their Lordships information, a letter that I received this evening, by express, from Capt. Nelson, of his Majesty's ship the *Agamemnon*. His officer-like conduct upon this, and indeed upon

upon every occasion where his services are called forth, reflects upon him the highest credit. I am, Sir, &c.

W. HOTHAM.

Copy of a letter from Captain H. Nelson, to Admiral Hotham, dated Agamemnon, Vado Bay, Aug. 27.

SIR, Having received information from General de Vins, that a convoy of provisions and ammunition was arrived at Alafio, a place in the possession of the French army, I yesterday proceeded, with the *Inconstant*, *Meleager*, *Southampton*, *Tartar*, *Ariadne*, and *Speedy*, to that place; where, within an hour, we took the vessels named in the inclosed list; there was but a very feeble opposition from some of the enemy's cavalry, who fired on our boats when boarding the vessels near the shore, but I have the pleasure to say, no man was killed or wounded. The enemy had two thousand horse and foot soldiers in the town, which prevented my landing and destroying their magazines of provisions and ammunition.

I sent Capt. Freemantle of the *Inconstant*, with the *Tartar*, to Languella, a town on the west side of the bay of Alafio, where he executed my orders in a most officer-like manner; and I am indebted to every Captain and Officer in the Squadron for their activity, but most particularly so to Lieut. George Andrew, First Lieutenant of the *Agamemnon*, who, by his spirited and officer-like conduct, saved the French corvette from going on shore. I have the honour to be, &c.

HORATIO NELSON.

List of the Vessels taken.

La *Resolue* 10 guns, 4 swivels, 87 men; La *Republique* gun boat, 6 guns, 49 men; La *Constitution* galley, 1 brass gun, 4 swivels, 30 men; La *Vigilance* galley, 1 brass gun, 4 swivels, 29 men; A brig in ballast, burden 100 tons; A bark, name unknown, burden 70 tons, laden with powder and shells; La *Guiletta* brig, burden 100 tons, laden with wine; A bark name unknown, laden with powder, drove on shore; and a bark, laden with provisions, burnt.

Admiralty-Office, Oct. 6.

Extract of a letter from Vice-Admiral Kingmill to Evan Nepean, Esq; dated on board *L'Engageante*, in Cork harbour, Sept. 21.

His Majesty's ship *Seahorse* is just returned from her cruize. Captain Payton informs me, that on the 29th of August

the Squadron fell in with two ships and a brig. The *Seahorse* took one ship, which proved to be a Dutch East India ship, called the *Cromhout*; the *Diana* took the other ship, a South Whaler, laden with oil and coffee, called the *Herfilder*; and that the *Unicorn* parted in chase of the *Comet* brig of war.

Copy of a letter from Captain Williams to Vice-Admiral Kingmill, dated *Unicorn*, at sea, Sept. 5.

SIR, I beg leave to inform you, that on the 28th ult. when cruising in company with his Majesty's ships *Diana* and *Seahorse*, in lat. 61 deg. 18 min. long. 4 deg. 17 min. the signal was made by Capt. Faulknor, for his Majesty's ship *Unicorn*, under my command, to part company and chase, N. N. E. after a brig that had outlaid and separated from two ships, which the Squadron were then in pursuit of. After a chase of thirteen hours, I was so fortunate as to come up with her, and, when she had discharged her guns and struck her colours, to take possession of her. She proves to be the *Comet*, a Dutch sloop of war, mounting 18 nine-pounders, commanded by Myndert Clavis, Captain-Lieutenant, from the Cape of Good Hope, bound to the Texel. The *Comet* is a remarkably fine vessel, only four years old, sails extremely well, and is in every respect well calculated for his Majesty's service.

I have the honour to be, &c.

THO. WILLIAMS.

Admiralty Office, Oct. 20.

His Majesty's ship *Fortitude*, Oct. 11, 1795, Cape Finisterre, by account, bearing east about 16 or 17 leagues.

SIR, Be pleased to acquaint my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, I left Gibraltar Bay the 24th of September, taking the first spirit of an easterly wind, after my letter written their Lordships of the 21st of the same month, when the wind was westerly.

In coming through the Gut in the night, his Majesty's ships *Argo* and *Juno*, with some of the ships, parted company, and, I conclude, by steering more to the northward than myself, with the other men of war and body of the convoy, it being near dusk in the evening before many got out of Gibraltar Bay, though the *Fortitude* was under weigh with the much greater part by ten A. M.; but, on the whole, their separation has turned out a most fortunate circumstance; for on the 25th inst. I discovered nine sail of the enemy's ships.

fix of the line, two of which I judged to be of 80 guns, and three large frigates, who directly gave chase to his Majesty's ships under my command and convoy, under a press of sail. I made every possible disposition for the better security of the convoy by divers signals, and which, had many of them been punctually obeyed, a much greater number would have escaped. I then formed the line, with the Bedford, Censeur, and Fortitude, determined, if possible, to give them battle, and save as many of the convoy as I possibly could. Just as the ships under my command had formed, the Censeur rolled away her fore top-mast; by which, having only a frigate's main-mast, she was rendered useless. The van line-of-battle ships of the enemy then but long gun-shot off, and the rest coming fast up, I judged it proper, with which the general opinion of my officers coincided, with that of Captain Montgomery of the Bedford, to bear up, keeping very near together for our mutual support, and cutting down every part of the stern for the chase guns. I ordered the Lutine frigate directly to take the Censeur in tow, but, from the very heavy fire from the enemy's van ship, it could not be effected. Capt. Gore, who commanded her, though in the disabled state his ship was in, not half manned (and but very little powder), made the most gallant defence; but, being overpowered at last, I had the mortification to see him strike his colours about half past two o'clock. The Bedford and Fortitude kept up their mutual fire from their stern chaces from all the decks: and about one hour afterwards the enemy hauled their wind on different tacks, to fire on the convoy as they came up with them. The three frigates from the first employed themselves on that service. When I first made the enemy's force to be of such magnitude as to leave no hopes of saving the convoy, I dispersed them by signal, and I believe many escaped; at least fifteen sail I am sure did.

Had the enemy come to close action with the Bedford and myself, I am well assured every effort would have been used by Capt. Montgomery, his officers, and ship's company, and more fully so from the handsome support he gave me while the firing continued, for his Majesty's service and our mutual support.

My officers and ship's company behaved with that coolness that generally attends British seamen in such cases, and I am sure would have fought the ship to the last mo-

ment, had the enemy come up. I am, &c.
T. TAYLOR.

Admiralty-Office, Oct. 24.

Extract of a letter from Commodore Sir John Borlase Warren, K. B. to Evan Nepean, Esq; dated La Pomone, Road of Isle Dieu, Oct. 17.

I beg you will inform their Lordships, that the Aquilon frigate arrived, on the 14th instant, from Sir James Saumarez, with dispatches, and put to sea again the same day: At eleven A. M. on the 15th, she returned, and informed me there were two ships of Admiral Harvey's Squadron in chase of the enemy. I immediately gave orders for the Concorde to weigh, and doing so with La Pomone, leaving five sail of transports in the charge of Lieutenant Bowling, of the Swinger gun-vesel, and having cleared the south of the island, I discovered the enemy, with the Orion and Thalia in chase; and soon after perceived two other sail, which proved to be the Melampus and Latona; the Aquilon, who was the headmost, being within gun shot of the enemy, they doubled the Balcine Bank, and proceeded up the Pertuis D'Antioche to Rochfort, from which it was not possible to cut them off. I hauled to the wind directly, and discovered two other sail in the N. W. steering in for the land; the whole Squadron chased, and on our nearer approach found them to be a line of battle ship and a corvette brig; I endeavoured to cut them off from the land, and after several shot had been fired the corvette brought to, and proved to be L'Evielle, of 13 guns, and 100 men: Had been out 60 days, in company with La Forte, of 50 guns; Le Neriade, 36 guns; Tartouf, 36 guns, and a lugger: They have, according to their report, taken 12 sail of West Indianmen, the two recaptures, Kent of London, and Albion, by this ship and the Orion, were of the number of their prizes.

The Gazette of Saturday October 17th, contains an order signed by the King in Council, stating, "That information having been received that a malignant and epidemic fever, in the nature of a plague, now prevails in the city of New York, and in the town of Norfolk in Virginia, in the United States of America, his Majesty, by the advice of his Privy Council, with a view to prevent the infection from being brought into this kingdom, deems it expedient to order, that all ships, persons, goods, and merchandises, that are now arrived, or shall hereafter arrive, in any of the ports of this kingdom, or the isles of

Guernsey

Guernsey, Jersey, &c. from the said ports of New York and Norfolk in Virginia, shall perform quarantine for 14 days, according to the laws in that case provided."

(*End of the Gazettees.*)

LONDON.

Public curiosity hath been considerably excited by the arrival of the two persons from France, charged with a commission from the National Convention; one of them, Monf. Monneron, is a member of that body. A general opinion prevailed that their object was to offer terms of peace, and that it would soon be brought about. At no period since the commencement of the contest was it ever so unlikely. The rapid success of their armies on the Rhine; the decree annexing Belgium to the territories of the republic; their present internal disorder and convulsions; the strenuous exertions of Britain, in the cause of the emigrants; and, above all, the equipment of a formidable armament, prepared to secure to Britain the West India possessions; all proclaim, with undoubted certainty, that our ministry will not listen to any terms of peace with France, unless founded on concessions which they are in no disposition to make. Monf. Monneron hath been permitted to come to Canterbury, where, on the part of our government, he hath been met by a Mr Marsh, between whom some agreements have taken place about an exchange of prisoners in both the Indies, and this seems now to have been the sole object of the mission.

A new regulation has been made throughout the whole army, that instead of the additional allowance of bread-money, each soldier is to receive 8d per day clear.

Horse racing, according to accounts from different places, formerly celebrated for sport, is woefully on the decline—It is a common thing to read in the reports under the different days—"No race—*far avant of horses!*"

The Dutch have again resorted to a stratagem they practised very successfully last war. Having captured two large fishing smacks belonging to Harwich, they have fitted them out as privateers at Flushing, for the purpose of cruising in the North sea, to capture the smacks, which may, by their appearance, suppose them engaged in fishing. One has a lute stern, the other a square one.

The extended and increasing commerce between the ports of British India and

those of Pegue, have properly determined the Supreme Government to send an embassy to the Court of Ava, for the explanation and adjustment of certain points that have long had an unfavourable operation on our trade with that country. There is every reason to believe, that the object of this mission, which is principally to establish our commercial intercourse with the rich and fertile country of Pegue, on a broad and liberal foundation, will be fully attained; and that, in its consequences, it will enlarge the channel of successful adventure, and lay open additional sources of wealth to the British merchants in that quarter of the globe. Captain Symes, of his Majesty's 76th regiment, a gentleman of literary attainments, and who has already directed his researches to the country he is now to visit, is appointed envoy to the Court of Ava.

Among the victims to the tyranny of Robespierre was the celebrated Baron Trenck. This man's fate was singular enough, if any thing can be reckoned singular in this age of wonders. After surviving the cruel treatment of half the despots in Europe, he was put to death in a land of pure freedom!!!

It is stated, that the Marquis de la Fayette is to be included in the exchange of the deputies against the Princess Royal of France.

The massacre of the prisoners, taken in the peninsula of Quiberon, July 21st, had not ceased Sept. 15th. The reports of the musquets with which the sentences, pronounced by the military commissions, were executed, were distinctly heard on board the English Squadron. By a refinement of cruelty, these executions took place on the very spots where the prisoners were taken, in order that the emigrants who were on board the ships in the Bay, might witness the fate of their gallant comrades.

The French, even amidst their horrors, still contrive to mix a share of their national pleasantry. They lately put on board some barges, near Coblenz, a number of stuffed figures, clothed in the national uniform. As these new warriors floated down the stream, they were saluted by a tremendous fire from the fortrefs of Ehrenbreitstein, and all the redoubts in its environs. The boats, however, still floated down the stream, and the troops on board faced the storm of bombs and balls with intrepid calmness. The alarm of the Austrians increased, and their

their troops were drawn up in battle array, until, with equal surprise and shame, they discerned the quality of their stoical opponents! This joke cost the people of Coblenz rather dear; the Austrians, in the first impulse of their indignation, having destroyed several of their houses by a shower of bombs.

The Marquis de Cafas is arrived here, as successor to Marquis del Campo who hath been so long ambassador from Spain to this Court.

A twelvemonth back, the Duke of Aludia caused Count d'Aranda to be exiled, because he proposed to the Cabinet of Madrid negotiations of peace with France; and now the self-same Aludia is principled for concluding it in a manner so disgraceful.

Russia shipping.—The year's shipping to August 10, 1795.—English, 357; Americans, 40; Russians, 35; Danes, 56; Swedes, 13; Prussians, 13; Lubeck, 16; Rochelers, 23; Portuguese, 3; Oldenburgh, 3; Bremen, 2; Hamburgh, 4; Imperial, 3; Dantzic, 4; Holland, 2; Spain, 1. The arrivals 594; the exports 441. Two Americans went away empty.

At a meeting of the Common Council, held at Guildhall, by the Lord Mayor, October 8th, Sir Watkin Lewis proposed, and Mr Dixon seconded a motion, "That he thanks of this Court be given to the Rt Hon. Lord Bridport, and the officers and sailors, for the glorious and important victory obtained by his Majesty's fleet, under his Lordship's command, over the French fleet upon the coast of France, on the 22d of June last;" which was unanimously agreed to. Another motion was made, "That the freedom of the city be presented to his Lordship in a gold box, of 100 guineas value, as a testimony of the grateful sense the Court entertains of that signal victory;" which was also unanimously agreed to, and the Lord Mayor was desired to provide the same.

Oct. 10. This being the anniversary of Mr C. J. Fox's election, the company assembled in the Shakespeare Tavern, were so numerous, that by half past three o'clock scarcely a place was to be had. Mr Fox came rather before four, and at five dinner was on the table.

The Duke of York has expressed his strongest censure of the conduct of those Colonels and commanders of new corps, who over-stepped the limits of their instructions, by promising to their men that they should not be drafted, from which

such unpleasant consequences have ensued.

15. A general meeting was held this day at the East India House. Mr Alderman Lushington made his motion for approving of the conduct of Mr Hastings; which, after a few words from Mr Jackson, Mr Twynning, and Mr Grant, was carried. Mr Lushington then moved the second resolutions, which, if agreed to, he asserted, would afford the minister, if he had any doubts, a sufficient apology for going to Parliament. He defended the acts of Mr Hastings, and urged the necessity of strong measures, in a country where an act of Parliament was not to be obtained in twenty-four hours! it should not be forgotten, that he had increased the revenues one million and a half per annum. He resisted the opinion of Mr Bencroft, and insisted, that the magnitude of the sum made no difference in the principle; the learned gentleman seemed afraid to look the principle fairly in the face; and the opinions of the King's law officers only tended to increase the puzzle. He then alluded to various instances of indemnification for public acts, and particularly to that of Mr Verelst, who was reimbursed 10,000*l.* by the Company. Mr Randle Jackson moved to amend the second resolution, by leaving out all the words after "that," in order to substitute the following!—"That it is the opinion of this court, that the said law expences may become a charge upon the revenues in India, and be paid with the consent of the Commissioners for the affairs of India. That the chairman and deputy chairman be requested to wait on the Right Honourable the Commissioners for the affairs of India, and to express the earnest wish and request of this Court, that they will be pleased to concur in the payment of of the law expences of Mr Hastings, and in granting an annuity to him, agreeable to the resolution of this Court." After some conversation, Mr Alderman Lushington withdrew his motion in favour of Mr Jackson's amendment.

All the British officers lately released from prison in France, report that the Convention have been making the most vigorous marine exertions; ships are building in every port of the kingdom, and in such places as timber can conveniently be had, the frames of the vessels are there formed, and conveyed by canals and land-carriage to the sea. At Le Mons in particular, which is near three hundred miles from the coast, the frames of two ships of

74 guns, and one frigate, were building in August last.

The public were in great alarm by the arrival of the *Justina*, one of the Mediterranean convoy, on the 16th October, with the news that a French squadron of six sail of the line, and three large frigates, had fallen in with the British fleet, consisting of upwards of ninety sail, off Cape St Vincent, on the 7th inst. under the escort of the *Fortitude*, *Bedford*, and *Censeur* men of war, one frigate and a sloop. That before getting out of sight, she saw the *Censeur* strike to the enemy, whom she left engaged with the men of war. Several of the convoy were then captured, and from the enemy's superiority, it was to be dreaded, that the whole would fall into their hands. By the good conduct and bravery of the British ships under the command of Captain Taylor of the *Fortitude*, none of the men of war were lost, but the *Censeur*, an old French ship, badly manned; and an opportunity was given to a great part of the convoy to make their escape. We are concerned, however, to add, that upwards of forty were taken by the enemy, whose ships had come from Toulon to watch the sailing of this fleet, under the command of Citizen Richery, a very able officer of the ancient royal navy of France. For particulars, *Vide Lond. Gaz. p. 674.*

A squadron of strong French frigates hath also captured 18 ships, belonging to the lately arrived Jamaica fleet, and carried them to France. It is supposed M. Richery proceeded with his prizes to Cadiz.

Thomas Paine intends shortly to set out for America, and pass the remainder of his days on the estate voted to him by Congress, in New Jersey,

BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

29. This day his Majesty opened the sessions of Parliament with the following most gracious speech:—

My Lords and Gentlemen,

"It is a great satisfaction to me to reflect, that, notwithstanding many events unfavourable to the common cause, the prospect resulting from the general situation of affairs has, in many important respects, been materially improved in the course of the present year.

"In Italy, the threatened invasion of the French has been prevented; and they have been driven back from a considerable part of the line of coast which they had occupied:—There is also reason to hope, that the recent operations of the Austrian army have checked the progress which they had made on the side of Germany,

and frustrated the offensive projects which they were pursuing in that quarter.

"The successes which have attended their military operations in other parts of the campaign, and the advantages which they have derived from the conclusion of separate treaties with some of the powers who were engaged in the war, are far from compensating the evils which they experience from its continuance. The destruction of their commerce, the diminution of their maritime power, and the unparalleled embarrassment and distress of their internal situation, have produced the impression which was naturally to be expected; and a general sense appears to prevail throughout France, that the only relief from the increasing pressure of these difficulties must arise from the restoration of peace, and the establishment of some settled system of government.

"The distraction and anarchy which have so long prevailed in that country have led to a crisis, of which it is yet impossible to foresee the issue; but which must, in all human probability, produce consequences highly important to the interests of Europe.—Should this crisis terminate in any order of things, compatible with the tranquillity of other countries, and affording a reasonable expectation of security and permanence, in any treaty which might be concluded, the appearance of a disposition to negotiate for general peace, on just and suitable terms, will not fail to be met, on my part, with an earnest desire to give it the fullest and speediest effect. But I am persuaded you will agree with me, that nothing is so likely to ensure and accelerate this desirable end, as to shew that we are prepared for either alternative, and are determined to prosecute the war with the utmost energy and vigour, until we have the means of concluding, in conjunction with our allies, such a peace as the justice of our cause, and the situation of the enemy, may entitle us to expect.

"With this view I am continuing to make the greatest exertions for maintaining and improving our naval superiority, and for carrying on active and vigorous operations in the West Indies, in order to secure and extend the advantages which we have gained in that quarter, and which are so nearly connected with our commercial resources and maritime strength.

"I rely with full confidence on the continuance of your firm and zealous support, on the uniform bravery of my fleets and armies, and on the fortitude, perseverance,

and

and public spirit of all ranks of my people.

"The acts of hostility committed by the United Provinces, under the influence and controul of France, have obliged me to treat them as in a state of war with this country.

"The fleet which I have employed in the North Seas, has received the most cordial and active assistance from the naval force furnished by the Empress of Russia, and as been enabled effectually to check the operations of the enemy in that quarter.

"I have concluded engagements of defensive alliance with the two Imperial Courts; and the ratifications of the treaty of commerce with the United States of America, which I announced to you last year, have now been exchanged. I have directed copies of these treaties to be laid before you.

"*Gentlemen of the House of Commons,*

"It is a matter of deep concern to me, that the exigencies of the public service will require farther additions to the heavy burdens which have been unavoidably imposed upon my people. I trust that their pressure will, in some degree, be alleviated by the flourishing state of our commerce and manufactures; and that our expences, though necessarily great in their amount, will, under the actual circumstances of the war, admit of considerable diminution, in comparison with those of the present year.

"*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

"I have observed for some time past, with the greatest uneasiness, the very high price of grain; and that anxiety is increased by the apprehension that the produce of the wheat harvest, in the present year, may not have been such as effectually to relieve my people from the difficulties with which they have had to contend.

"The spirit of order and submission to the laws which, with very few exceptions, is manifested itself under this severe pressure, will, I am sure, be felt by you as an additional incentive to apply yourselves with the utmost diligence to the consideration of such measures as may tend to alleviate the present distress, and to prevent, as far as possible, the renewal of similar embarrassments in future. Nothing has been omitted, on my part, that appeared likely to contribute to this end, and you may be assured of my hearty concurrence in whatever regulations the wisdom of parliament may adopt upon a subject so peculiarly interesting to my people, whose welfare will ever be the object nearest my heart."

(*The debate upon his Majesty's speech delayed for want of room.*)

EDINBURGH.

Oct. 1. The presbytery of Edinburgh have sustained the bond presented by the Managers of the Chapel of Ease in Canon-gate.

A steading of ground near the south end of Hutchelton-street, Glasgow, was sold lately for an annual rent of 107l. sterling, being nearly 7l. the square yard.

The following ships of war, under the command of Admiral Pringle, arrived in Leith Roads, from the North Seas, viz. *Asia*, 64 guns, Rear-Admiral Pringle; *Defiance*, 74 guns, Sir George Home; *Edgar*, 74 guns, Sir Charles Knowles; *Prince de S. Cobourg* cutter, Lieutenant Yates; and *Phoenix* cutter.

5. This day the first Justice of Peace Court, for determining causes not exceeding 3l. 6s. 8d. agreeable to a late act of Parliament, was held here. There appeared 134 pursuers, and 184 defenders. The Court met at eleven forenoon, and all the business was discussed by three o'clock afternoon. The debts decreed for were betwixt 300l. and 400l.

6. This day the following Gentlemen were chosen Magistrates for the ensuing year, viz.

Lord Provost—The Right Hon. Sir JAMES STIRLING, Bart.

Bailies—DAVID MILNE, Esq; JAMES EYRE, Esq; DAVID HUNTER, Esq; GEORGE SPANKIE, Esq;

Dean of Guild—NEIL M'VICAR, Esq;

Treasurer—PATRICK CRICHTON, Esq;

Old Provost—JAMES DICKSON, Esq;

Old Bailies—James Carfrae, Esq; Walter Lothian, Esq; William Dalrymple, Esq; Walter Wood, Esq;

Old Dean of Guild—John Gloag, Esq;

Old Treasurer and College Treasurer—James Jackson, Esq;

Merchant Counsellors—Messrs William Hunter, Charles Phin, Thomas Smith.

Trades Counsellors—Robert Burns, James Denholm.

Council Deacons—Thomas Hay, Convener, William Robertson, William Kennedy, Thomas Chalmers, Thomas Malcolm, Alexander Nisbet.

Extraordinary Council Deacons—Archibald Stewart, Francis Braidwood, John Clark, William Fraser, John Orr, Alexander Greig, Thomas Miller, John Oughterslowy.

Walter Lothian, Esq; Admiral of Leith.

William Dalrymple, Esq; Baron Bailie of Canon-gate and Calton.

Walter Wood, Esq; Baron Bailie of Portsburgh. Charles Phin, Esq; Captain of Orange Colours.

Three fire cocks have within these few

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days

days been fitted up in this city, viz. one on the North Bridge, one in Hunter's Square, and one in the Grafsmarket. In cases of fire, these will be found of the greatest service, being so constructed, that without the aid of any engine, they will throw a plentiful supply of water over the highest houses in their vicinity, which can be conducted by a pipe, and directed with great exactness.

The three regiments of foot, and park of artillery at Musselburgh, were reviewed by his Excellency the Commander in Chief. They made a fine appearance, and went through their evolutions greatly to the satisfaction of the General, the officers, and the numerous company who were present.

The mutinous disposition which unfortunately had for some days prevailed on board the *Defiance* of 74 guns in Leith Roads, has entirely subsided. The men have returned to a due sense of their misconduct, by delivering up for trial those who were the most forward in instigating them to pursue such dangerous measures; while, on the other hand, the officers have promised every indulgence to the men, compatible with the good of the service; and a redress of those grievances (if found to exist) of which they principally complained. A party of the Hopetoun fencibles were sent on board the fleet; and thirteen of the ringleaders are in custody. This mutinous disposition, which came to a considerable height, was owing, we believe, chiefly, if not solely, to a restraint laid by the Captain on the liberty of the sailors going on shore. Many had taken the advantage of this, and deserted; it became therefore absolutely necessary, to hinder them from leaving the ship.

22. This day the Reverend Mr Dickson, Bothkennar, was received as minister of the New Chapel of Canongate, agreeable to the appointment of presbytery. The Rev. Sir Harry Moncrieff preached and presided on the occasion.

26. A gentleman of this city rode to Glasgow on Monday last in six hours and a half, and on the next day he left that place on foot, at a quarter past nine in the morning, and arrived at the Cross of Edinburgh precisely at twelve minutes past ten in the evening. He halted two hours upon the road for refreshment, consequently walked 44 miles in 11 hours, being at the rate of four miles an hour. We do not mention this as a matter of wonder or astonishment, but, considering the situation of the roads, and the very boisterous

weather on Tuesday, both wind and rain, the walk was certainly a great one, for a person bordering on threecore, in boots and a heavy big coat.

The amount of the imports into the Clyde by the Jamaica fleet, is—Sugar 1514 hhd's, 70 tierces, 37 barrels; rum, 404 puncheons, 17 hhd's, 1 cask; pimento, 21 bags, 4 casks; coffee, 2 bags, 28 casks; mahogany, 63 planks; cotton, 163 bags; logwood, 56 tons; fustick, 17 tons.

The whole of the Jamaica fleet that belonged to Clyde, are safe arrived, except the *Elisabeth*, Ross, which put into Havannah, with the loss of her foremast. There are only about ten of the English Jamaica ships now missing, some of which, it is hoped, will be re-captured.

A large, rare, and beautiful fish, called the Opah, weighing about 50lbs. was left by the tide at Cramond. It was transmitted to Mr Weir, to be preserved.

Extract of a Letter from Dumfries, Oct. 24. 1795.

SIR, As a specimen of those amiable ties of affection and gratitude which ought to subsist, through life, between the teachers of youth and their pupils, I beg leave to present you with a speech, lately delivered at Dumfries by Dr Chapman, now Master of the Academy at Liberton Kirk, to a numerous meeting of his old pupils, who had not seen him for several years past; and, being sensible of the advantage they had received from his instruction, invited him to dine with them at the King's Arms Tavern in that town. After dinner, he rose and spoke thus:

"GENTLEMEN, I am very sensible of the honour ye have done me on this occasion; this, as well as former instances of your esteem, cannot fail to be highly agreeable to me; and your prosperity in the world, and more especially the propriety of your conduct through life, together with that of many others who studied under my tuition, have filled my mind, from time to time, with a pleasure which I cannot express in words. It is the sensation of a parent when he sees his children doing well—It is one of those sources of joy that have flowed in upon me, in proportion as my years have increased, and which render the evening of my life delightful to me. It has always been my earnest prayer, that those whom I had the honour to instruct, would do me the greater honour to preserve upon their minds, in their progress through life, those impressions which they had received from me in their early years; and it was chiefly

chiefly from my anxiety to render those impressions more permanent, and to excite a more general attention to the education of youth, that I ventured to publish my sentiments on that important subject. And I take this opportunity of acknowledging my obligations to you, Gentlemen, in particular, for the interest you took in that publication, and the honour ye did me by pressing forward, not only to take copies for yourselves, but by a most liberal subscription, to make the book more extensively known. This attachment, so honourable to me, demands my most grateful acknowledgments; and I shall never cease to pray, as I have hitherto prayed, that my old pupils, in general, and you, in particular, may prosper more and more in the world; and that, in every situation of life, whether prosperous or adverse, and under every conflict to which ye may be exposed, ye may still continue to act a virtuous and a worthy part."

The effect which this had upon the Company, I shall not attempt to describe. In order that it may be made known to such of the Doctor's pupils who had not the satisfaction of hearing it, I request the favour of your giving it a place in your useful repository. Which will greatly oblige your's, &c. K.

THE month of October has been throughout stormy and wet. The grain not got in during the month of September suffered much, particularly beans and peas. We believe, however, that in most parts of the country, and particularly in the North and Highlands, the harvest was over in good time, and fully as early as usual. Fife, some parts of Perthshire and Angus, were, we understand, the latest, and are still taking in. The crop, so far as tried, we are informed, is not giving so well as was expected, and the prices are rather rising than falling. There is no scarcity of provisions in the Edinburgh market, though the prices are high for the season, viz. best beef and mutton 4½d. veal 6d. pork 5d. *per pound*; fish rather scarce, owing to the stormy weather; the herrings are beginning to appear in the Firth; potatoes 8d *per peck*.

THE English report for September states, that the weather having been uncommonly fine during the whole harvest, and the high prices still continuing, are circumstances which have occasioned much of the new wheats to be threshed out in all the districts in the kingdom, and from

which the produce of this year's crop may be thus early calculated with tolerable accuracy. In the home counties, they rise very unequally, even off adjoining lands, of no apparent difference of soil, cultivation, or bulk upon the ground. In Suffolk and Norfolk, their wheats, it is feared, will generally prove light; in many parts of Essex there is the same complaint; while, in others, they never rose more abundantly from the flail. Kent derived throughout a fair crop; but as their wheats were generally foul, from neglect of clean hoeing, their samples hitherto, at market, are cold and thin. In Sussex we find the best standing crops, and their produce does not fall off from their appearance. The western districts are not so good this year as the last; but the corn already housed throughout the north, is much heavier in the sheaf than what they generally experience. On the whole, the present year will be found to have produced barely an average crop, falling far short of that great abundance which was so generally expected. The foreign wheats hitherto worked in the river, are rough and musty; and hence the shameful flour now manufactured for the London market. The oats and barley prove a general great crop, and their quality is also superior to that known for many seasons past. Beans are a partial produce; in particular soils they are stout and well podded, but on the lighter lands they will not exceed half a crop. Pease are, in most counties, good and productive.

LISTS.

MARRIAGES.

Lately, Capt. Wm Rutherford of the navy, to Miss Richardson, eldest daughter of the late Sir George Richardson, Bart.

At Bath, F. Gregor, Esq; M. P. to Miss Urquhart, second daughter of Wm Urquhart of Craigston, in the county of Aberdeen.

At Buxat, in Bengal, Capt. Henry Hyndman, to Miss Sarah Blair, second daughter of the late Dr Blair, Prebendary of Westminster,

Oa. 8. At Edinburgh, Mr John M'Alpin, merchant in Greenock, to Miss Charles Murray, daughter of Mr James Murray, merchant.

9. At Edinburgh, Mr Thomas Dallas, merchant, to Miss Elizabeth Kirkwood

12. At Glasgow, Mr John Black, aged 70, to Miss Agnes Robertson, aged 18.

15. Major-Gen. Ross, to Miss Gunning, daughter of Sir R. Gunning, K. B.

16. At Leith, Mr Robert Grieve, merchant,

to Miss Pillans, daughter of the late Wm Pillans, Esq.

18. At Elgin, Peter Farquharson, Esq; Advocate in Aberdeen, to Miss Stewart of Lessmurdie.

20. At Houghton-le-Spring, the Rt Hon. Lord Mulgrave, to Miss Sophia Malling, daughter of C. T. Malling, Esq; in the county of Durham.

23. At Edinburgh, John Syme, Esq; W. S. to Miss Barbara Spottiswoode, daughter of the late J. Spottiswoode of Dunipace.

26. Capt. Samuel Maitland, of the East India Company's service, to Miss Isabella Anderson of Blackheath.

27. At Kellhead, Major Douglas, of the 74th regt. to Miss Catherine Johnstone, daughter of the late Wm Johnstone, Esq; of Lockerby.

— At Glasgow, the Rev. James Francis Grant, second son of Sir Archibald Grant, Bart. of Moneymuik, to Miss Ann Oughterson, youngest daughter of the Rev. Arthur Oughterson, minister of Welter Kilbride.

— At Dubton, James Walker, Esq; Newbigging, to Miss Ouchterlony.

— At Dundee, the Rev. Thomas Bartry, of Newtyle, to Miss Nancy Ker, fourth daughter of the late Wm Ker, Esq; of Dumbarrow.

At London, the Rev. Herbert Croft, to Miss Lewis, sister to the Countess of Dysart.

BIRTHS.

At London, Mrs Stuart, wife of Andrew Stuart, Esq; M. P. for Weymouth, a daughter. Rt Hon. the Countess of Guildford, a son.

At Hamburgh, Rt Hon. Lady Bruce, a daughter.

Mrs Macdonald of Dalborough, a daughter.

Oct. 1. Mrs Haig of Bimerfyde, a daughter.

5. At Grace Mount, Mrs Dirom of Mount Annan, a daughter.

10. Mrs Captain Frazer of Foyers, a daughter.

12. At Three-merk-land, Mrs Pew of Hillowton, a son.

13. At Edinburgh, Mrs Robertson Scott, a son.

16. At Brighton, Lady Jersey, a son.

25. At Dalhousie Castle, the Hon. Mrs Maule, a daughter.

DEATHS.

July 27. At New York, Lieutenant General John Mansell, in the 71st year of his age. He was 54 years a commissioned officer, served at the siege of Port L'Orient, Louisbourg, Quebec, Montreal, Martinique, and the Havannah, and commanded the 35th regiment, that mounted the breach of the Moro, and was also at the battle of the Plains of Abraham, under General Wolfe, and in the action under General Murray at the same place, and was twice wounded on service.

At Grenada, Mr Alex. Buchan, merchant in Glasgow.

At Grenada, Mr James Stevenson, merchant there.

At Madeira, John Walker, Esq; surgeon is the East India Company's service.

At New York, Mrs Stevenson, formerly of Edinburgh, wife of Mr Hay Stevenson, merchant in New York.

At Tobago, Mr Charles Staig, third son of David Staig, Esq; Provost of Dumfries.

At Georgia, in North America, Sir George Houston, Bart.

In the West Indies, on board the L^a Aimable frigate, Lieut. Errol Russel, of the marines, fifth son of Mr Russel of Rathen.

On board the Manship Indiaman, on her passage from Madras, Mrs Ross, widow of Major Ross of the royal artillery, and daughter to the late John M^rLeod of Rasey.

In the East Indies, Mr Ewen Baillie;—and at St Vincent's, Mr David Baillie, both sons to Alex. Baillie, Esq; of Little Tarrell.

At Bath, the Rt Hon. Lady Mary Stanley.

At London, Hugh Boscawen, Esq; Knight Marshall of his Majesty's Household.

Lately, at Peckham, Rear-Admiral Clayton.

Lately, at Chatham, Mr Abel Watson, senior, aged 81, the oldest shipwright in that dock-yard.

Lately, at Huttlecote, near Gloucester, Mrs Mason, aged 102.

At Norwich, Mary Thurston, aged 101.

Thomas Maseby, Master-Attendant of the Dock-yard, Portsmouth, the largest man in England, weighing 8 cwt. 3 qr. 11 lb. or 68 stone 11 lb.

At Plymouth, Capt. Dawson of the navy, nephew of Lord Viscount Cremorne.

Sept. 21. At Cloonalis, county of Roscommon, O'Connor Don, Esq; a lineal descendant of the last Irish monarch of that name.

25. Thomas Collow, Esq; of Auchendean.

26. At London, Miss Veronica Boswell, daughter of the late James Boswell, Esq; of Auchinleck.

27. At Kinttradwell, Mrs Gordon of Carroll.

30. At Brompton, Miss Marion Macfarlane, fourth daughter of Walter Macfarlane, Esq; late wine merchant in Edinburgh.

Oct. 1. At Leicester, Mr Bakewell of Dishley, well known for his improved breed of sheep.

3. At Dalkeith, James Patullo, late of Hayfield.

5. At Gimmerseales, George Forrest, Esq; of Gimmerseales, M. D. Professor of Natural History in the University of St Andrews.

— At Jedburgh, the Hon. Mrs Home, aged 91, relict of the Hon. George Home.

6. At Edinburgh, George Baird, Esq; late of Glasgow.

7. At Edinburgh, Allan Boyd, only son of Cathcart Boyd, Esq; Examiner of his Majesty's Salt Duties.

— At Valleyfield, Miss Preston of Valleyfield.

At

7. At Glasgow, Mr James Mathie, writer.
— At Dumfries, Miss Margaret Corrie, daughter of the late James Corrie, Esq; of Spediloch.

8. At London, the Rev. Andrew Kippis, D. D. F. R. S. and A. S. nearly 43 years minister of a dissenting congregation in London.

— At Caldwell, Mrs Elizabeth Mure, sister of the late Wm Mure, Esq; of Caldwell, one of the Barons of Exchequer.

— At Clifton, Rt Hon. Lady Haddo.

9. At Nigg, in Ross-shire, Mrs Isobel Ross, eldest of Mr Thomas Gair, aged 93.

11. At Kemback House, Fifeshire, Miss Margaret Law of Pittiloch

12. At Newcastle, Miss Mary Redford.

— At Chawby, in Berks, Richard Brown, known by the name of the Old Shepherd, in the 110th year of his age.

— Mr Alexander Cuthbertson, merchant in Aberdeen.

14. Mrs Ann Gilchrist, in the 78th year of her age, widow of the Rev. John Cranston, minister of the gospel at Ancrum.

35. At Edinburgh, John Oliphant, Esq; of Bachelton.

— At Kelfo, James Watson, M. D. much regretted.

— At Campbelltown, Mrs Buchanan, spouse to Capt. Buchanan.

16. At Millbank, near Edinburgh, Mr John Balfour, bookseller.

17. At Silverknows, near Cramond, Sir John Gordon of Earlstoun, Bart.

18. Dr Andrew MacLain, tackfman of Penin-gawn, isle of Mull.

19. At London, Wm Southwell, Esq; great uncle to Lady Clifford.

— At Perth, Mrs Black, relict of the Rev. David Black, minister of the gospel there.

20. At Edinburgh, Mr James Balfour, accountant.

— At Edinburgh, Mrs General Houston.

22. At Stirling, James Wittit, Esq; late of Calcutta.

26. At Glasgow, Mrs Jean Cameron, relict of Mr John Edmeston, merchant in Glasgow.

28. At Edinburgh, Mr Gilbert Mair, writer.

29. At Edinburgh, the infant son of Charles Hope, Esq; Advocate.

PREFERMENTS.

The King has been pleased to grant to the Right Hon. Alexander Baron Loughborough, His Majesty's Chancellor of Great Britain, and the heirs-male of his body lawfully begotten, the dignity of a Baron of the kingdom of Great Britain, by the name, stile, and title of Baron Loughborough of Loughborough, in the county of Surry, with the remainders, severally and successively, to Sir James St Clair Erskine, Bart. and to John Erskine, Esq; brother of the said Sir James St Clair Erskine, and the respective heirs-male of their bodies lawfully begotten.

The dignity of a Baronet of the kingdom of Great Britain to James Bland Burges, Esq; Under Secretary of State.

George Hammond, Esq; to be one of the Under Secretaries of State for the Foreign Department.

Dr Thomas Charles Hope, Professor of Medicine in the University of Glasgow, to be Joint Professor of Chemistry in the University of Edinburgh.

James Walker, Esq; and John Archibald Murray, Esq; to be Joint Clerks of the Pipe, *vice* Lord Henderland.

The Rev. Patrick Carfrae to be minister of Dunbar, *vice* George Bruce deceased.

The University of St Andrews have conferred the degree of D. D. on the Rev. Patrick Carfrae, Dunbar.

PROVOSTS.

Glasgow—John Dunlop, Esq. Lord Provost.

Stirling—John Gilchrist, Esq.

Aberdeen—George More, Esq.

Old Aberdeen—Hugh Leslie, Esq.

Dundee—Alex. Thoms, Esq.

Linlithgow—James Andrew, Esq.

Wick—Sir John Sinclair, Bart.

Ayr—Charles Shaw, Esq.

Haddington—Alex. Hislop, Esq.

Perth—James Ramsay, Esq.

Dunbarton—Marquis of Lorn.

Renfrew—James Gray, Esq.

Dumfries—David Staig, Esq.

Pittenweem—Gavin Hogg, Esq.

Kirkaldy—George Morgan, Esq.

Cupar—John Cheap, Esq.

Rutherglen—Robert Park, Esq.

Paisley—Hugh Jamieson, Esq.

Dublin Castle, Oct. 5.—His Majesty has been pleased to grant the following dignities, viz.

To Robert, Viscount Leitrim, the dignity of Earl of Leitrim.

To Charles, Lord Lucan, the dignity of Earl of Lucan.

To Duke, Lord Mountjoy, the dignity of Viscount Mountjoy.

To Robert, Lord Londonderry, the dignity of Viscount Castlereagh.

To Laurence Harman, Lord Oxmantown, the dignity of Viscount Oxmantown.

To John, Lord O'Neil, the dignity of Viscount O'Neil.

To Francis, Lord Bandon, the dignity of Viscount Bandon.

To Mrs Ann Wolfe, wife of the Rt Hon. Arthur Wolfe, the dignity of a Baroness, by the title of Lady Kilwarden, Baroness of Kilteel, and to the heirs-male of her body by the said Arthur Wolfe, the dignity of a Baron, by the title of Lord Kilwarden.

To the Rt Hon. Richard Longfield, the dignity of Baron Longueville.

To Sir Ralph Payne, Bart. Knight of the most Honourable Order of the Bath, the dignity of Baron Lavington.

To

To Thomas Boothby Parkyns, Esq; the dignity of Baron Ranelagh.

PROMOTIONS.

His Majesty has been pleased to appoint Colonels Richard R. Willford of the 3d dragoon guards, Col. Mackenzie of the 15th foot, William Owen of the 61st foot, Hon. John Knox of the 36th foot, Archibald Campbell of the 29th foot, and George Churchill of the 15th light dragoons, to be Brigadiers in the West Indies.

2d drag. guards. Capt. Thomas Master to be Major, without purchase, vice Hay, promoted.

4th drag. guards. Major John Michel to be Lieutenant Colonel, by purchase, vice Wiley, who retires. Capt. Henry Fane to be Major, by purchase, vice Michel.

2d foot, 1st bat. Brevet Lieut. Col. William Harris, from the 40th, to be Major, without purchase, vice Raitt, deceased.

3d foot. Lieut. Col. Thomas Brownrigg, from the 19th, to be Lieutenant Colonel. Capt. George Kay to be Major.

10th foot. Brevet Lieut. Col. L. M'Lachlan to be Lieutenant Colonel. Brevet Major J. Wemyss to be Major, vice M'Lachlan. Brevet Major D. Bremere to be Major.

12th foot. Capt. William Sandy to be Major by purchase, vice Montgomerie, who retires.

14th foot. Brevet Major Alexander M'Bean to be Major.

15th foot. Brevet Lieut. Col. Colin M'Kenzie, from half pay of 92d, to be Major, without purchase, vice Welch.

16th foot. Brevet Major John Skinner to be Major, vice Montgomery.

19th foot. Major William P. Ackland to be Lieutenant Colonel. Capt. M. Scott to be Major, vice Ackland. Major Jas French from 102d, to be Major.

27th foot. Brevet Lieut. Col. John Barker to be Lieutenant Colonel. Brevet Major Knyvet Wilson to be Major, vice Barker. Capt. Robert Malcolm to be Major.

28th foot. Lieut. Col. Wm Dyott, from 103d, to be Lieutenant Colonel. Brevet Major W. C. Hall to be Major.

29th foot, 1st bat. Brevet Lieut. Col. Ralph Ramsay, from the 61st, to be Major, without purchase, vice Mallory, deceased.

31st foot. Major R. Arbuthnot to be Lieutenant Colonel. Brevet Major Wm Hepburn to be Major. Capt. George Fearon to be Major.

32d ditto. Brevet Major Finch Mason to be Major, by purchase, vice Wrottesley. Major Finch Mason to be Lieut. Colonel. Major — Robinson, from 127th, to be Major. Major — Orde, from 126th to be Major.

36th foot. Lieut. Col. Hay M'Dowall, from

the 57th, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, by purchase, vice Campbell, who retires.

37th foot. Lieut. Col. Alex. Buchanan, from 116th, to be Lieutenant Colonel, vice Sir Charles, who exchanges. Capt. Joseph Baird to be Major.

38th foot. Major Charles Apthorpe, from 39th foot, to be Lieutenant Colonel. Capt. John Gordon to be Major.

39th foot. Lieut. Col. Thomas Hislop, from 115th, to be Lieutenant Colonel. To be Majors—Capt. George Bell, vice Apthorpe, and Capt. George Wilson.

42d foot. Major Wm Dickson to be Lieutenant Colonel. To be Majors—Brevet Major R. P. Christie, vice Dickson; and Capt. William Munro.

44th foot. Major David Ogilvie to be Lieutenant Colonel. Capt. John Lee, vice Ogilvie, and Capt. R. S. Donkin, to be Majors.

45th foot. Brevet Lieut. Colonel Alexander Frazer, from 54th, to be Major, vice Haviland, deceased.

46th foot. Major-Gen. James Henry Craig, from the 16th foot, to be Colonel, vice Sir John Vaughan, deceased.

48th foot. Brevet Lieut. Col. J. Skerret to be Lieutenant Colonel. Brevet Lieut. Col. James Campbell to be Major, vice Skerret. Brevet Major William Horne to be Major.

53d foot. Capt. Thomas Brisbane to be Major, by purchase, vice Baird.

53d foot. Lieut. Col. Stafford Lightburne, from the Royal Dublin regiment, to be Lieutenant Colonel. Major — Boys, from Lieut. Col. Podmore's regiment, to be Major.

55th foot. Major James Lumsden to be Lieutenant Colonel. Capt. John Lindsay to be Major, vice Lumsden. Major George Cleghorne, from the 119th, to be Major.

56th foot. Lieut. Col. William E. Bulwer, from the 106th, to be Lieutenant Colonel. Capt. James Barrington to be Major.

Prices of Grain at Haddington, Oct. 30.

Wheat, 48s. Barley, 24s. Oats, 20s. 6d. Beans, 24s. Rye, 22s. New Seed Wheat, 50s. Old Wheat, 50s.

Edinburgh, Oct. 30. Oat-meal, 1s. 5d. Bar-meal, 1s. 2d. Pease-meal, 11d.

PRICES OF STOCKS.

Oct. 12.	Oct. 30.
Bank Stock shut 167½ opp.	167½
3 per cent. red. shut 67½ ex div.	68½
3 per cent. conf. 68 69½	68½
4 per cent. conf. 84½ ex div.	84½
India Stock 198½	
India Bonds 5s. disc.	5s. pr.
Lottery Tickets 14l. 1s.	14l. 2s.
Irish ditto 5l. 19s.	6l. 8s.

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EDINBURGH:

Sold by JAMES WATSON & Co. No 40. South Bridge;
And by the Principal Bookfellers in Town and Country.

By ALLEN & WEST, No 16. Paternoster-row;
And MARTIN & BAIN, No 184. Fleet-street, London.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

CONTINUED FROM P. 618.

THUNDER storms have very frequently happened, which tend to shew clearly; that more than mere electricity is concerned; electric matter and the effects of common lightning are confined to a small space, and are by no means similar to explosions of gunpowder, or of a mixture of inflammable and dephlogisticated air; yet, among other instances, the thunder which happened at Anderlicht, nigh Brussels; in August 1763, was totally of another nature; and which no thunder rods could have conducted off*. At that place a thunder cloud opening, discovered a kind of very bright lightning, and, in an instant; the roofs of one side of the houses were carried off, and dispersed at a distance; above 1000 large trees were broke off, some near the ground, others near the top, and some torn up by the roots; and many of the branches and tops were carried to 100 and 120 paces, and whole coppices were laid on one side, &c. Such seem therefore rather the effects of an explosion of inflammable and dephlogisticated air, than of any thing we can as yet understand of electric matter.

Indeed, I am apt to believe that the accidents, often imputed to electricity, have sometimes a very different cause; and have been occasioned by the ignition and bursting forth of inflammable and other airs. There is a singular account of this nature, in the Annual Register for 1761, (p. 95). As five women were returning loaded with sticks from the forest of Montenere, nigh Ventimiglia, one of them was observed to cry out with great vehemence, and to fall down, two of the women were, at this period, some paces before her, and the other two some paces behind her: "The person that was nearest to her observed nothing more than usual, except a little dust that rose around her, and a slight motion in some little stones that lay upon the spot; they all ran immediately to her assistance, but they found her quite dead, her cloathes and even her shoes were cut or rather torn into slips, and scattered at the distance of 5 or 6 feet round the body. Upon inspection, the eyes appeared fixed and livid, there was a wound on the left side of the *os frontis*, which left the pericranium bare; and there was also many superficial scratches upon the face, in strait lines. The region of the loins was livid, and a wound was discovered there, which had broken the *os sacrum*; at some distance there was another wound; and both these wounds were in right lines, and very deep. On the left groin there was another which had divided all the teguments, and penetrated into the *peritoneum*; the teguments and muscles of the right side of the abdomen were destroyed; and had given way to the intestines; the *os pubis* was laid bare and fractured, and the flesh stripp'd off quite to the hip, from whence the head of the *os femoris* had been broken off, and forced out of its socket. The muscles of the buttock, and thigh, were almost carried away; and what is yet more astonishing, notwithstanding this loss of flesh which could not be less than 6 lb. there was not the least drop of blood to be seen upon the spot where the accident happened, nor the least fragment of the flesh that had been torn away." Monsieur Morand of the Royal Academy of Sciences at Paris, who communicated this relation to the society, imputes this accident to the eruption of subterraneous vapour, or inflammable air, of which there is little doubt, as there are two chinks in the mountain of Montenere from which smoke frequently issues. Monsieur Morand also adds, "that perhaps, the eruption of these exhalations is more frequent than is generally imagined." And perhaps many accidents, imputed to electricity, may have been owing to the explosion of such like vapours.

* Encyc. Brit. art. *Lightning*.

(To be continued.)

SCOTS MAGAZINE,

For NOVEMBER 1795.

THE LIFE OF JOHN KNOX, THE REFORMER.

(CONCLUDED FROM P. 624.)

MR KNOX was now again established minister of Edinburgh; where, assisted by some other ecclesiastics, he drew up a form of church discipline on the model of Geneva, and the reformed churches of Germany. The States, however, did not authorize it. "Some," says Mr Knox, "approved of it, and willed the same to have been set forth by a law; others, perceiving their carnal liberty and worldly commodity to be impaired thereby, grudged; inasmuch that the name of the Book of Discipline became odious to them. Every thing that repugned to their corrupt imaginations was termed, in their mockage, *Devout Imaginations*." Mr Knox adds, however, that it was subscribed, January 27th 1560, by the greater part of the nobility, and some of the bishops.

But the States paid a more favourable attention to the complaints which he daily made in his sermons, that many of the religious houses were still remaining in the kingdom. In one of these harangues, "he is reported," says Archbishop Spotiswood, "to have observed, that the true way to banish the rooks was to pull down their nests." An act now passed for demolishing all cloisters and abbey churches that were not yet pulled down; and the execution of it was committed to several noblemen and barons, particularly specified in the act. "Whereupon," says Archbishop Spotiswood *, "ensued a pitiful devastation of churches and church-buildings throughout all parts of the realm; for every one made bold to put their hands thereto, the meaner sort imi-

tating the example of the greater, and of those who were in authority. No difference was made, but all the churches either defaced or pulled to the ground; the holy vessels, and whatever men could make gain of, as timber, lead, and bells, were put to sale; the very sepulchres of the dead were not spared; the registers of the church and bibliothèques cast into the fire; in a word, all was ruined, and what had escaped in the time of the first tumult, did now undergo the common calamity."

In the month of December 1560, Mr Knox lost his first wife, an event which caused him great affliction. He appears, however, to have recovered his spirits in a controversial engagement, at the beginning of the next year, with Mr Leslie, afterwards Bishop of Ross, and another distinguished theologian.

A new scene soon after opened, in which Mr Knox's zeal for the Reformation, and his undaunted courage in opposing his adversaries, had ample room to manifest themselves. Francis II. King of France, who had been married to the young Queen of Scotland, died at the age of eighteen, after having reigned only six months.

On the 20th of August 1561, the Queen arrived in Scotland from the kingdom of France. Having been educated in the principles of the Catholic religion, she immediately established a private mass in her own chapel. An act of the Privy Council, forbidding any disturbance to be given to it, under pain of death, was published at the cross at Edinburgh. Mr Knox's zeal was instantly roused; and, in his discourse on the following Sunday,

* Spotiswood, lib. 3. p. 1.

inveighed bitterly against it, and said, "One mass was more fearful to him than if 1,000 armed enemies were landed in any part of the realm *."

The Queen being made acquainted with this inflammatory opposition, sent for him; and, in a conference at which the Prior of St Andrew's, Murray †, afterwards regent, alone assisted, she told Mr Knox, "That he had excited a rebellion against her mother and herself; that he had written a book against her authority, and introduced a new religion amongst her subjects; and that she had been informed he was a necromancer." The Reformer resolutely defended himself against each of these charges; but his particular answers ‡ are too long for insertion. His opinion of the Queen being demanded by his friends upon his departure from the conference, he said, "If there be not in her a proud mind, a crafty wit, and an indurate heart against God and his truth, my judgment faileth me; and this I say with a grieved heart, for the good I wish unto her, and, by her, to the church and state."

In 1562, Mr Knox's mediation was sought to reconcile the Earls of Arran and Bothwell; a circumstance mentioned to show the estimation in which he stood with persons of the highest rank in his country.

In the same year, upon the Queen's receiving intelligence that her uncles of the house of Lorraine were likely to recover their interest at the court of France, she expressed her joy, amongst other marks, by a ball at Holyrood-House. Mr Knox, prognosticating obstacles to the Reformation, from their return to power or consequence, took occasion, with great acrimony, to reprove her Majesty's conduct in a sermon. A second conference, to which the Queen now or-

dered him, in hopes of receiving some apology for the liberty he had taken, served only to bring upon herself a repetition of many of the most violent topics of the discourse in question. Upon the Queen's condescending to say, that he should rather have asked an audience, and then have given her his private admonitions, he insisted that a proper attention to his public functions, and particularly that of rebuking the sins and vices of all impartially, allowed him no time to make exceptions; and he insinuated, that her Majesty ought to attend the public sermons and hear, herself, those censures which her own conduct, as well as that of others, might deserve. As he was retiring from this interview, he heard some of the Catholics observing, "That he was not afraid;" to whom he answered, "What! shall the pleasant face of a Lady affray me?"

The next year, when, through the Queen's example and encouragement, the mass had been re-established in some parts of the kingdom, the Congregation were coming to a resolution of punishing with death such of the Catholic priests as should be discovered in the actual celebration of it, Mr Knox was desired to attend a third conference with her Majesty. In the course of it, he attempted to justify the rebellious doctrine of wresting the sword of justice from the hand of the civil magistrate. You will easily conjecture, that neither his avowed principles, nor his temper, suffered to make concessions on the subjects of the conference.

He was, about this time, appointed by the General Assembly commissioner to the western region of Scotland, and had sufficient influence at Aire to procure the subscription of several of the most distinguished persons of those parts to the Bond and Covenant § on behalf of his schemes of reformation.

|| See Mackenzie's Life of Knox.

§ The first of these Bonds and Covenants was made at Edinburgh, and signed December 3. 1557, by the Earls of Argyle, Glencairn, Morton, Archibald Lord of Lorn, and John Erskine of Dunn, &c. A copy of it is preserved in a note on Knox's Life, in the Biograph. Britan. and it is remarkable, that the persons entering into it call themselves "the Congregation"

* His History, lib. IV. p. 310.

† He was bastard brother to the Queen, and a strenuous friend to the Reformation. He affected to be the Queen's friend, and she long thought him sincere; but she had reason enough at length to change her opinion. He possessed considerable abilities, and did not want address: he was of the greatest consequence to his party.

‡ His History, lib. 4. p. 311. &c.

Kennedy, Prior of Whitehorn in Gal-
loway, eminent among the Papists for his
learning, challenged the reformer to a
public disputation on the mass. Knox
took up the gauntlet, and maintained a
warm controversy with his adversary for
three days. This dispute is said, in the
Biographia Britannica, to have been af-
terwards printed.

What opinion soever the world, at
that time, might form of this matter, it
is probable, from that which almost al-
ways happens in like cases, that each dis-
putant arrogated to himself the victory.
The cause of each party was, however,
sure to be kept alive by a public contest;
the chief advantage which each, most
likely, proposed to reap from it.

When the Queen assembled her first
parliament in the month of May 1563,
Mr Knox conceived hopes, through the
Earl of Murray's influence, to get the
articles of Leith, approving the rebellious
proceeding of his party, sanctioned into
a law. The Earl appearing cooler than
had been expected, this violent measure
was not carried. The Queen, however,
consented to pass an act of oblivion in-
stead of it. But the failure of the for-
mer object drew upon Murray the sever-
est reproaches of Mr Knox, who consid-
ered himself as having been very instru-
mental to the Earl's elevation of rank.
No intercourse now subsisted betwixt them
for the space of a year and a half. In a
sermon preached before several of the
members of this parliament, Mr Knox
treated their rejection of the bill with the
most vehement reprehension; and, in the
conclusion, expressed his abhorrence of
the Queen's intended marriage with Lord
Darnley, a Papist. The court was much
offended at his conduct on this occasion,
and the Queen passionately rebuked him
in another conference; but was prevailed
upon not to punish him, as she had designed.

gation of Christ, and the catholics the Con-
gregation of Satan." The principal subscri-
bers were, from the time of this first signature,
stiled Lords of the Congregation, as mention-
ed above.—The Covenant signed at Aire is
differently expressed; but its purpose is the
same with that of the preceding.—See Knox's
Hist. lib. IV. p. 342.

A General Assembly of the Church
was convened in June 1564, where the
Secretary Lethington proposing a change
in the manner of praying for the Queen.
Mr Knox maintained a long dispute with
him, in which he affirmed, that it was
not lawful to pray for her in any other
manner than as an idolator, and then he
proceeded to justify the worst principles
of rebellion*.

The marriage of the Queen with Lord
Darnley having taken place in 1565, this
nobleman was advised, in order to im-
press the people in his favour, to attend
the preaching of Mr Knox. This he
did on the 19th of August, but found
the discourse abusively levelled at himself
and the Queen. Mr Knox, after many
other offensive passages, speaking of the
government, said, "That God some-
times set over his people, for their ingra-
titude and offences, women and boys." He
was ordered before the council, and
prohibited from preaching for several
days.

In the fourth session of the General
Assembly, at the close of this year, Mr
Knox was commissioned to write, in their
name, such an address† of consolation
and encouragement to the Protestant mi-
nisters, and to their hearers, throughout
the kingdom, as might persuade the for-
mer to perseverance and courage in their
vocation, and induce the latter to raise
contributions for their support. Mr Knox
was employed all the year following, by
appointment from this Assembly, in plant-
ing and watering the churches of the
south of Scotland.

From the session of December 1566,
he obtained leave to visit his two sons in
England‡, whither he had sent them for
the accomplishment of their education;
but his absence was limited to six months.

In consequence of an injunction from
the same Assembly, Mr Knox, in a letter
written whilst he was in England to the
Bishops of this kingdom, intreated them
to desist from prosecuting, or shewing any
harshness to such of the nonconformist

* See Mackenzie, Vol. 3. p. 124.

† Biograph. Britan. on Knox's Life.

‡ These were members of St John's College
in Cambridge.

clergy as scrupled to wear the vestments of the Romish church.

The year 1567 produced in Scotland two extraordinary events, the Queen's resignation of the government, and the succession of James VI. to the throne. During his minority, the affairs of the kingdom were committed to the regency of the Earl of Murray. Mr Knox was appointed to preach at the coronation of the young King, as he was also at the meeting of the Regent's parliament, about the end of that year. On the latter occasion, the Convention of the States was numerous, and Mr Knox signalized himself in their presence, by all the energy and ardour of his zeal.

The year 1569 was marked by an event, in the murder of the Regent, Murray, which greatly afflicted Mr Knox. Their ancient friendship had been renewed, and the Reformer's warm affections could not but have deeply felt this sudden loss, aggravated as it was by the nature of his death. He apprehended, moreover, that the interests of the Protestant cause might be exposed to much danger by the Earl of Murray's fall. He composed a Form of Prayer for the use of the Reformed on the particular occasion of this event, the possible consequences of which he thought it incumbent on them to endeavour, by all means, human and divine, to avert.

The party of the Hamiltons avowing open hostility to the Regent, Earl of Lenox, the successor of Murray, combined all their forces in 1571, and began to fortify the town of Edinburgh. Protection for the person of Mr Knox was, at this time, solicited by his friends; but they were not able to procure any absolute promise for his security, and therefore intreated him to retire from the city. Being prevailed upon to take measures of safety, he went first to Abbotshall in Fife early in May, and from thence to St Andrew's, where he continued till the month of August 1572.

The face of affairs being now considerably changed, and the dissensions of the capital sufficiently allayed to admit the return of Mr Knox's friends, who had been obliged to withdraw themselves,

they united in requesting him to resume his former situation among them. Three respectable persons, one of them the Superintendent of Lothian, formed a deputation to St Andrew's. They presented him a letter from the body of his friends; but he would not consent to return upon any other condition than that of being allowed to express his sentiments in the pulpit, with what severity he might think proper, on the treasonable conduct of those who had held out the castle of Edinburgh. This resolution he desired might be announced on his part to all the brethren, that they might not reproach him in case of receiving ill treatment, in consequence of his unrelaxed austerity. As they assured him they did not wish to impose any such restraint, it is almost needless to tell you, after so many instances already produced, to what a length he indulged the liberty of speech against the enemies of his cause. But these were nearly his last exertions, and they continued not long; old age had already made its advances upon him, and his constitution began rapidly to decline. His voice was become too feeble for the great church, his more particular charge. A substitute, whom he approved, was appointed in his room, and he himself then preached at the Tolbooth Chapel as long as his strength sufficed for the performance of that duty.

The shock which he received when intelligence was brought him of the massacre of Paris about that time, almost overwhelmed him. He introduced that transaction in one of his discourses* from the pulpit, with a strong denunciation to the following purport: "Sentence is denounced in Scotland against that murderer the King of France: God's vengeance shall never depart from him nor his house; but his name shall remain an execration to posterity, and none that shall come of his loins shall enjoy that kingdom in peace and quietness, unless repentance prevent God's judgement." This his sentence of condemnation he desired that Mr Le Crocque, the French ambassador in Scotland, might be acquainted with, who vainly represented

* See Biograph. Britan. on Knox's Life.

its insulting violence at court, as the great men who composed it assured him they were not able to avert the same treatment from themselves.

Mr Knox's last public act was the admission of Mr James Lawson, sub-principal of the King's College of Aberdeen, as a minister of Edinburgh, and particularly as his own successor, on the 9th of November. His discourse upon this solemn occasion treated the reciprocal duties of a pastor and his flock, expressed his satisfaction in the ability of the new minister, and concluded with a pathetic benediction. But the preacher's voice was too weak to be generally heard: his bodily infirmities increased daily; a vio-

lent cough and great pains accompanied it; so that he could no longer continue his ordinary practice of reading the scripture to the family. He was visited during his illness by the Earl of Moreton, and the principal nobility and gentry of the kingdom. On the 24th of November, he resigned his soul into the hands of his Creator. He was buried in the church-yard of St Giles'; his remains being attended to the grave by many illustrious persons. As soon as the ceremony of interment was finished, Lord Moreton departed with observing, "There lies the body of him who, in his lifetime, never feared the face of man *."

By J. Lettice, B. D.

* The following is a List of Mr Knox's writings:

A Faithful Admonition to the True Professors of the Gospel of Christ within the Kingdom of England, 1554.

A Letter to Mary, Queen Regent of Scotland, 1556.

The Appellation of John Knox, from the cruel Sentence pronounced against him by the false Bishops and Clergy of Scotland, with a supplication and exhortation of the Nobility, Estates, and Commonalty of the same Realm, 1558.

The First Blast of the Trumpet against the monstrous Regiment of Women, 1558.

An Admonition to England and Scotland to all them to Repentance, by Anthony Gilbie, with Mr Knox's Advertisement concerning the second Blast of the Trumpet.

A Brief Exhortation to England for the speedy Embracing of Christ's Gospel, heretofore, by the Tyranny of Mary, suppressed and withheld, 1559.

An Answer to a great number of Cavillations, written by an Anabaptist and Adversary

of God's eternal Predestination, by John Knox, &c. Geneva, 1560.

The Confession of Faith, 1560.

The Form and Order for Admitting Superintendants and Ministers, and of Excommunication and Fasting, chiefly by our Author.

A Reply to the Abbot of Cross-ragnal's Faith, or Catechism, 1562.

A Sermon before the King, Henry Darnley, on Isa. xxvi. 13, 17. 1566.

The works above were published in the Author's life-time. His posthumous works are:

The History of the Reformation of Religion within the Realm of Scotland, probably first printed in London, 8vo. 1586. in fol. 1644, and at Edinburgh the same year, and again in 1732.

Knox's Admonition to the Faithful in England.

He likewise left some Theological Works in MS—See a Catalogue of them in the Biograph. Britan. from which the above list is taken, and where a more particular account of their different editions is given.

ANECDOTE OF GEORGE I.

AND BALLAD BY THE LATE LORD CHESTERFIELD.

IN the year 1717, a difference arose between George I. and his son, afterwards George II. then Prince of Wales, which took its origin in the following manner. On the 3d of November the Princess of Wales was delivered of a Prince at St. James's, and the King two days after paid her a visit, and returned to Hampton Court. The young Prince was baptized the 28th of the same month, and died not long after. This baptism occasioned the difference between the father and son. It appears that the Prince

had designed the Duke of York, Bishop of Osnaburg, the King's brother, to be one of the godfathers, and had reason to believe the King was satisfied with his choice. But when the ceremony came to be performed, the Duke of Newcastle stood godfather with the King, not as proxy for or representing the Duke of York, but for himself and in his own name and person. This the Prince took ill of the Duke, not as he acted in obedience to his Majesty's command, but as if the Duke had done, or at least seemed officious

to do, something which he was not commanded. This proceeding sensibly touched the Prince, and raised his indignation to that degree, that he could not help shewing it; but as soon as the ceremony was over, spoke some warm words to the Duke, expressing his resentment at what he had done. Upon report of these words to the King, his Majesty thought fit to give a sudden mark of his displeasure by sending his commands to the Prince to keep his own apartment till his pleasure was farther known: to which he immediately submitted. Soon after this his Majesty's farther pleasure was signified to the Prince, that he should leave St James's: accordingly he quitted the palace, the Princess going along with him, and retired to the house of the Earl of Grantham, in Albemarle-street; but the children, by the King's order, remained at St James's. In a short time his Majesty's pleasure was signified to all the Peers and Peereffes of Great Britain and Ireland, and to all the Privy Councillors and their wives, that all persons who should go to see the Prince and Princess of Wales should forbear coming into his Majesty's presence. Besides, such as had employments under the King and Prince both, were obliged to quit the service of one of them.

After this difference had taken place some time, there was printed in the Amsterdam Gazette a Letter in French, said to be written by one of the Secretaries of State to the Foreign Ministers, dated at Whitehall, December 14, 1717. giving an account of the whole transaction; of which the author of *The Critic*, a weekly paper of the time, published the following translation:

SIR, His Majesty having been informed that several reports, for the most part ill-grounded, are spread abroad concerning what has lately passed in the Royal Family, he has ordered me to send you the inclosed account of it.

As soon as the young Prince was born, the King caused himself to be informed of what was wont to be observed in the like cases in this kingdom, in regard to the ceremony of baptism; and having found by the records that when it was a

boy, and the King was godfather, it was the custom for him to nominate for second godfather one of the principal Lords of his Court, who for the most part was the Lord Chamberlain, he named for this function the Duke of Newcastle, who now bears that charge; naming, at the same time, for godmother the Duchess of St Alban's, First Lady of Honour to the Princess. Nevertheless his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales conceived such a dislike at this, that on Thursday last, after the solemnity of the baptism was over, finding himself no longer master of his temper, he drew near to the Duke of Newcastle and gave him very reproachful words, upon the supposition that he had solicited that honour in spite of him. The King was still in the chamber, but not near enough to hear what the Prince said to the Duke. This last thinking himself obliged to inform the King of it, and the Prince having confessed the matter to the Dukes of Kingston, Kent, and Roxburgh (whom his Majesty sent to him the next day upon the occasion), his Majesty ordered him, by a second message, not to go out of his own apartment till farther order. On Saturday the Prince wrote a letter to the King, and the next day (Sunday) another. But his Majesty not finding them satisfactory, and having besides other reasons of discontent, at several steps the Prince had taken, he caused him to be told yesterday in the afternoon, by the Vice-Chamberlain Mr Cooke, that he should be gone from the palace of St. James's; and to the Princess, that she might continue in the palace as long as she thought convenient; but that as for the Princesses her daughters, and the young Prince, the King would have them remain with him in the palace, and that the Princess should be permitted to see them as often as she desired it. However, the Princess being unwilling to leave the Prince her husband, went with him to the house of the Earl of Grantham, her Lord Chamberlain, where their Royal Highness' lay last night.

This breach in the Royal Family continued until April 1720, when a reconciliation took place through the intercession of the Duke of Devonshire and Sir Robert

Robert

Robert Walpole. It however, gave rise to the following ludicrous ballad,

To the tune of Cherry-Chace.

God prosper long our noble King,
His Turks* and Germans all,
A woeful christ'ning late there did
In James's house befall.

To name a child, with might and main,
Newcastle took his way,
We all may rue the child was born,
Who christ'ned was that day.

His sturdy sire, the Prince of Wales,
A vow to God did make,
That if he dar'd his child to name,
His heart full sore should ache.

But on a day strait to the Court
This Duke came with a staff;
Oh! how the Prince did stamp and stare!
At which the Duke did laugh.

Hereat the Prince did wax full wroth,
E'en in his father's hall;
I'll be revenged on thee, he said,
Thou rogue and eke rascal.

The Duke ran straightway to the King,
Complaining of his son;
And then the King sent three Dukes† more
To know what he had done.

Then quoth the Prince, He is a rogue
Against my will to stand:
Then Roxburgh said, Great Sir, indeed
He did it by command.

By G— thou lyest; I know thy heart
And thy presumption too:
And then he added words of wrath:
So to the King they flew.

* King George the First had an attendant about his person named Lewis Maximilian Mahomet, born a Mussulman, at Gauron in the Morea, where his father was Governor. He was taken at the siege of Buda, where the King signalized himself with great bravery. He attached himself to his new master, was christened, and continued the rest of his life at Court in great favour with the King. He died at Kensington, Nov. 1, 1726, and was buried in the Savoy. To him Pope alludes in the following lines in *The Characters of Women*:

From Peer or Bishop 'tis no easy thing
To draw the man who loves his God and King;

Allow I copy (or my draught would fail)
From honest Mah'met or plain parson Hale.

† The Dukes of Kingston, Kent, and Roxburgh.

We saw the Prince, quoth Roxburgh—*Bon!*
To appease him we're not able;
He gave me, Sir, the lie—*Comment*
And bid us kifs—*Diable!*

The King then took his grey-goose quill,
And dipt it o'er in gall,
And by Mr Vice-Chamberlain
He sent to him this scrawl:

“Take hence yourself, and eke your spouse,
Your maidens and your men,
Your trunks and all your trumpery,
Excepting your children.”

These heavy tidings being told,
Each snatch'd up something useful;
The Princess first to Clayton‡ cry'd,
Oh don't forget the close-stool!

The Prince secured with mickle haste
The Artillery Commission ||;
And with him trudg'd full many a maid
But not one politician.

Up leap'd Le Pel** and frisk'd away
As tho' she ran on wheels,
Miss Meadows†† made a woeful face,
Miss How bep—her heels.

But Bellenden‡‡ I needs must praise
Who as down stairs she jumps,
Sung “O'er the Hills and far away,”
Despising doleful dumps.

Then up the street they took their way,
And knock'd up good Lord Grantham;
Higgledy-piggledy they lay,
And all went rantum-tantum.

Now Sire and Son had play'd their part,
What could befall beside?—
Why the poor babe took this to heart,
Kick'd up its heels and died!

God grant the King may profit reap
From all this senseless pother
And send these folks may ne'er agree
Till they are at Hanover.

‡ Mrs Clayton, afterwards Lady Sundon.

|| On the 23d of March 1714, the Artillery Company of the city of London voted an Address to the King, and desired him to appoint them a Captain General; in consequence of which, as a mark of his particular regard, he named the Prince of Wales.

** Afterwards Lady Hervey.

†† Afterwards Lady Pembroke.

‡‡ Miss Bellenden, married to General Campbell, afterwards Duke of Argyle.

ACCOUNT OF THE SEPOY FORCES OF THE ENGLISH EAST INDIA COMPANY IN INDIA.

THE Sepoys of the English East India Company in India compose, perhaps, the most numerous, regular, and best disciplined body of black troops in the world.

They

They are raised from among the natives of the country, and consist of Moors (or Mahometans), Raja-poots, Hindoos, Pariahs, besides many intermediate casts peculiar to themselves; the whole modelled in all corresponding particulars, and disciplined in every respect as the army of Great Britain.

The military establishments of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay, have each their respective numbers, that of Bengal exceeding the rest. But to confine myself strictly to the Sepoys, and speak of those on the Madras coast (as serving on that establishment), I shall exclude, or pass unnoticed, the various other denominations of native forces in the Company's service, as cavalry, revenue, gun-lascars, pioneers, invalids, &c.

The Sepoys are formed into complete, uniform, and regular battalions, as our marching regiments at home, being intended to represent and answer fully to every purpose in India to the like troops in Europe. A battalion consists of seven hundred men, complete effective strength. In each there are eight companies (including two flank ones, or grenadiers). They are respectively commanded by their own black and European officers; to each company there is attached a subaltern, who takes the command; under whom are two native commissioned officers, bearing the rank of Subidar and Jimindar; of eight subalterns, six are Lieutenants, the other Ensigns: exclusive is a staff of Adjutant and Surgeon. The black non-commissioned officers answer to our Sergeants and Corporals, and are called Havildars and Naigues. There is also to each corps an English Serjeant-Major, drill and store Serjeant; to each battalion is a band of drums and fifes, and to each a pair of colours. A Captain commands the whole.

Their dress, which, in their jackets, presents the strongest European traits, is in the latter red, with yellow facings (as worn by all the infantry of the Company on the Coromandel Coast). The remaining part of their attire assimilates more to the country or Indian habit, and consists of a dark blue turban, broad and round at top, descending deep to the bottom,

the sides of which, of a concave form, are crossed by a white band, running in front, fastened under a rose above. As an under garment, they have a jacket of linen. A dark blue sash girding, to answer the turban, goes round their middle. On the thighs they have short drawers, fastened by a scalloped band. Their legs are bare, which renders them more ready for action or service; indeed, reverting to their complexion, it is no inconvenience in a hot climate. Their arms are a fire-lock and bayonet; their accoutrements, or cross-belts, black leather, with pouches the same.

A battalion drawn out cannot but strike the spectators with a lively and fanciful military impression, as they unite, in their exterior traits, respectively, Indian and European.

They are brought to the utmost exactness of discipline; go through their evolutions and manœuvres with a regularity and precision equal to, and not surpassed by, European troops. In action they are brave and steady, and have been known to stand where Europeans have given way.

Their discipline puts them on a footing with European troops, with whom they are always ready to act in concert.

Their utility and services are evident: they secure to the Company the internal good order and preservation of their territorial districts, which, though possible to be enforced with a strong hand by Europeans, requires numbers, and can only be conducted with that ease and address peculiar to the native forces of the country.

They are considered with respect in the eyes of the other natives, though they sufficiently, and with a good grace, feel and assert their own consequence. In large garrisons, where the duty is great, as Madras, Pondicherry, Trichinopoly, Vellore, &c. two or three battalions might be present together, exclusive of Europeans. If sent singly up the country, they are liable to be detached, sometimes by one or more companies being sent to a station dependent on the chief garrison or head quarters, otherwise they are dispersed through the district, four or five

live together, with a non-commissioned officer (this is a part of the service which is called going on command), on hills, in villages, to preserve order, convey intelligence, and assist the Talsildar, Rentier, or Cutwall of the place, in cases of emergency. They also enforce the police, and prevent, in such cases, the country from being infested with thieves, which otherwise have combined, forming banditti, to rob passengers and plunder cattle, of which there are so many instances upon record. As for such British officers in the Company's service as are attached to battalions, they are obliged to follow the fortunes and destinations of their men, with their respective corps, leading a life often replete with adventures of a peculiar nature. And here let me remark, that an individual, in such cases, is frequently secluded from the rest of the world of his own colour, when up the country, or detached upon command, where, in a frontier garrison, or hill fort, in the interior parts of India, none but natives are to be found. Here he might live as he pleases, being perfectly absolute within his jurisdiction. Such stations being lucrative, are productive, with management, of great emoluments. Neither is the condition hard, nor conversant in the language of the country, or that of the Sepoys called Moors (which most officers in the Company's service acquire); otherwise the loss of society is not recompensed by other advantages, as you forget your own language, grow melancholy, and pass your days without comfort.

The Madras peace establishment consists of thirty Sepoy battalions, but in time of war is augmented as occasion requires; or, frequently, each corps is strengthened by two additional companies being added, which are reduced again in time of peace, the officers remaining supernumeraries in the service. In garrison they are quartered in barracks: they

live agreeably to the usage of the country, sleep on the ground on a mat, or thin carpet. In their persons they are cleanly, have much ambition about them, but appear to best advantage in their uniform. Off duty they go as the other natives in poor circumstances; have only a cloth round their middle and over their shoulders. In personal exertion they much agree. As to the different casts, the Moor-men, or Musselmén; however, assert pre-eminence, as coming into the country by conquest. In their persons they are rather robust, and vindictive in their tempers. Their religion and dress is distinct from the Hindoos, who are mild and passive in their temper, faithful, steady, and good soldiers. The Pariahs are inferior to the others, live under different circumstances, dwell in huts, and associate not on equal terms with the rest; they do all menial offices, are servants to Europeans, and think themselves happy when by them employed, though they are equally good Sepoys.

Having thus treated of the Company's Sepoys, I shall observe, that they are kindly attentive to their officers when often in circumstances requiring their assistance; are guilty of few vices; are sober from religion and custom; and profess a strong attachment for those who have any time commanded them. An officer travelling merely with his servants on the road, will suffer obvious inconveniences to another with a Sepoy or Orderly, who will procure him provisions, bait for his horse, summon the Talsildar of the village, and procure, on the spot, any thing which can there be found. The former will always obey, and you travel free from any embarrassment in your mind, besides keeping the coolies, or bearers carrying your baggage, together, who, when fatigued, or have a long stage to go, will take an opportunity and run off, thereby impeding your progress on the road.

ACCOUNT OF THE ERUPTION OF MOUNT VESUVIUS.

(CONTINUED FROM P. 645.)

AT the time I landed at Torre del Greco on the 17th, I found some few of the inhabitants returned, and endeavour-

ing to recover their effects from such houses as had not been thrown down, or were not totally buried under the lava; but

but alas! what was their cruel disappointment when they found that their houses had been already broke open, and completely gutted of every thing that was valuable; and I saw a scuffle at the door of one house, between the proprietors, and the robbers who had taken possession of it. The lava had passed over the centre and best part of the town; no part of the cathedral remained above it, except the upper part of a square brick tower in which are the bells; and it is a curious circumstance that those bells, although they are neither cracked or melted, are deprived of their tone as much as if they had been cracked, I suppose by the action of the acid and vitriolic vapours of the lava. Some of the inhabitants of Torre del Greco told me, that when the lava first entered the sea, it threw up the water to a prodigious height; and particularly when two points of lava met and inclosed a pool of water, that then that water was thrown up with great violence, and a loud report: they likewise told me, that at this time, as well as the day after, a great many boiled fish were seen floating on the surface of the sea: and I have since been assured by many of the fishermen of Portici, Torre del Greco, and Torre dell' Annunziata, (all of which towns are situate at the foot of Vesuvius) that they could not, for many days during the eruption, catch a fish within two miles of the coast, which they had evidently deserted.

When this lava is cooled sufficiently, which may not be until some months hence, I shall be curious to examine whether the centre, or solid and compact parts of the lava that ran into the sea has taken, as it probably may, the prismatical form of basalt columns, like many other ancient lavas disgorged into the water. The exterior of this lava at present, like all others, offers to the eye nothing but a confused heap of loose scorix. The lava over the cathedral, and in other parts of the town, is upwards of forty feet in thickness; the general height of the lava, during its whole course, is about twelve feet, and in some parts not less than a mile in breadth. I walked in the few remaining streets of the town, and I

went on the top of one of the highest houses that was still standing, although surrounded by the lava; I saw from thence distinctly the whole course of the lava that covered the best part of the town; the tops of the houses were just visible here and there in some parts, and the timbers within still burning caused a bright flame to issue out of the surface; in other parts, the sulphur and salts exhaled in a white smoke from the lava, forming a white or yellow crust on the scorix round the spots where it issued with the most force. Often I heard little explosions, and saw that they blew up like little mines, fragments of the scorix and ashes into the air; I suppose them to have been occasioned either by rarified air in confined cellars, or perhaps by small portions of gun-powder taking fire, as few in this country are without a gun and some little portion of gun-powder in their houses. As the church feasts are here usually attended with fireworks and crackers, a firework-maker of this town had a very great quantity of fireworks ready made for an approaching feast, and some gun-powder, all of which had been shut up in his house by the lava, a part of which had even entered one of the rooms; yet he actually saved all his fireworks and gun-powder some days after, by carrying them safely over the hot lava. I should not have been so much at my ease had I known of this gun-powder, and of several other barrels that were, at the same time, in the cellar of another house, inclosed by the lava, and which were afterward brought off on women's heads, little thinking of their danger, over the scorix of the lava, that was red hot underneath. The heat in the streets of the town, at this time, was so great as to raise the quicksilver of my thermometer to very near 100 degrees, and close to the hot lava it rose much higher; but what drove me from this melancholy spot was, that one of the robbers with a great pig on his shoulders, pursued by the proprietor with a long gun pointed at him, kept dodging round me to save himself; I bid him throw down the pig and run, which he did; and the proprietor, satisfied

ed with having recovered his loss, acquainted me with my danger, by telling me, that there were now thieves in every house that was left standing. I thought therefore high time to retire, both for my own safety, and that I might endeavour to procure from Naples some provision for the doubly unfortunate sufferers of this unhappy town. Accordingly I returned to Naples in my boat, and immediately acquainted this government with what I had just seen myself; in consequence of which, a body of soldiers was sent directly to their relief by sea, the road by land having been cut off by the lava. I remarked in my way home, that there was a much greater quantity of the petroleum floating on the surface of the sea, and diffusing a very strong and offensive smell, than was usual; for at all times, in calms, patches of this bituminous oil, called here petroleum, are to be seen floating on the surface of the sea between Portici and Naples, and particularly opposite a village called Pietra Bianca. The minute ashes continued falling all this day at Naples; the mountain, totally obscured by them, continued to alarm us with repeated loud explosions; the streets of this city were this day and the next constantly filled with religious and penitential processions, composed of all classes, and nothing was heard in the midst of darkness but the thunder of the mountain, and *ora pro nobis*. The sea wind increasing at times, delivered us from these ashes, which it scattered over different parts of the Campagna Felice.

On Wednesday June 18, the wind having, for a very short space of time, cleared away the thick cloud from the top of Vesuvius, we discovered that a great part of its crater, particularly on the west side opposite Naples, had fallen in, which it probably did about four o'clock in the morning of this day, as a violent shock of an earthquake was felt at that moment at Resina, and other parts situate at the foot of the volcano. The clouds of smoke, mixed with the ashes which, as I have before remarked, were as fine as Spanish snuff (so much so that the impression of a seal with my coat

of arms would remain distinctly marked upon them) were of such a density as to appear to have the greatest difficulty in forcing their passage out of the now widely extended mouth of Vesuvius, which certainly, since the top fell in, cannot be much short of two miles in circumference. One cloud heaped on another, and succeeding one another incessantly, formed, in a few hours, such a gigantic and elevated column of the darkest hue over the mountain, as seemed to threaten Naples with immediate destruction, having at one time been bent over the city, and appearing to be much too massive and ponderous to remain long suspended in the air; it was, besides, replete with the ferrilli, or volcanic lightning, which was stronger than common lightning, just as Pliny the younger describes it in one of his letters to Tacitus, when he says, *sulgoribus ille et similes et majores erant*.

Vesuvius was at this time completely covered, as were all the old black lavas, with a thick coat of these fine light grey ashes already fallen, which gave it a cold and horrid appearance; and in comparison of the above mentioned enormous mass of clouds, which certainly, however it may contradict our idea of the extension of our atmosphere, rose many miles above the mountain, it appeared like a mole-hill; although, as you know, Sir, the perpendicular height of Vesuvius, from the level of the sea, is more than three thousand six hundred feet. The Abbé Braccini, as appears in his printed account of the eruption of Mount Vesuvius in 1631, measured with a quadrant the elevation of a mass of clouds of the same nature, that was formed over Vesuvius during that great eruption, and found it to exceed thirty miles in height. Dr Scott, in his printed account of this eruption, says, that the height of this threatening cloud of smoke and ashes, measured (but he does not say how) from Naples, was found to be of an elevation of thirty degrees. All I can say is, that, to my eye, the distance from the crater of Vesuvius to the most elevated part of the cloud, appeared to me nearly the same as that of the island of Caprea from Naples, and which is about

twenty-five miles ; but I am well aware of the inaccuracy of such a sort of measurement. At the time of its greatest elevation, I engaged Signor Gatta, successor to the late ingenious Mr Fabris, to make an exact drawing of it, which he did with great success ; and a copy of that drawing, on a small scale, is inclosed, and will, I hope, give you a very good idea of what I have been describing.

I must own that, at that moment, I did apprehend Naples to be in some danger of being buried under the ashes of the volcano, just as the towns of Herculaneum and Pompeii were in the year 79. The ashes that fell then at Pompeii were of the same fine quality as those from this eruption ; having often observed, when present at the excavations of that ancient city, that the ashes, which I suppose to have been mixed with water at the same time, had taken the exact impression or mould of whatever they had inclosed ; so that the compartments of the wood work of the windows and doors of the houses remained impressed on this volcanic tuso, although the wood itself had long decayed, and not an atom of it was to be seen, except when the wood had been burnt, and then you found the charcoal. Having once been present at the discovery of a skeleton in the great street of Pompeii, of a person who had been shut up by the ashes during the eruption of 79, I engaged the men that were digging to take off the piece of hardened tuso, that covered the head, with great care ; and, as in a mould just taken off in plaister of Paris, we found the impression of the eyes, that were shut, of the nose, mouth, and of every feature perfectly distinct. A similar specimen of a mould of this kind, brought from Pompeii, is now in his Sicilian Majesty's museum at Portici ; it had been formed over the breast of a young woman that had been shut up in the volcanic matter ; every fold of a thin drapery that covered her breast is exactly represented in this mould : and in the volcanic tuso that filled the ancient theatre of Herculaneum, the exact mould or impression of the face of a marble bust is still to be seen, the

bust or statue having been long since removed. Having observed these fine ashes issuing in such abundance from Vesuvius, and having the appearance of being damp or wet, as you may perceive by the drawing, that they do not take such beautiful forms and volutes as a fine dry smoke usually does, but appear in harsh and stiff little curls, you will not wonder then, that the fate of Herculaneum and Pompeii should have come again strongly into my mind ; but fortunately the wind sprung up fresh from the sea, and the threatening cloud bent gradually from us over the mountain of Somma, and involved all that part of the Campagna in obscurity and danger.

To avoid prolixity and repetition, I need only say, that the storms of thunder and lightning, attended at times with heavy falls of rain and ashes, causing the most destructive torrents of water and glutinous mud, mixed with huge stones, and trees torn up by the roots, continued more or less to afflict the inhabitants on both sides of the volcano until the 7th of July, when the last torrent destroyed many hundred acres of cultivated land, between the towns of Torre del Greco, and Torre dell' Annunziata. Some of these torrents, as I have been credibly assured by eye-witnesses, both on the sea side and the Somma side of the mountain, came down with a horrid rushing noise ; and some of them, after having forced their way through the narrow gullies of the mountain, rose to the height of more than twenty feet, and were near half a mile in extent. The mud of which the torrents were composed, being a kind of natural mortar, has completely cased up, and ruined for the present, some thousand acres of rich vineyards ; for it soon becomes so hard, that nothing less than a pick axe can break it up ; I say for the present, as I imagine that hereafter the soil may be greatly improved by the quantity of saline particles, that the ashes from this eruption evidently contain. A gentleman of the British factory at Naples, having filled a plate with the ashes that had fallen on his balcony, during the eruption, and sowed some peas in them, assured me, that they came up the third

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day, and that they continue to grow much faster than is usual in the best common garden soil.

My curiosity, or rather my wish to gratify that of our respectable society, induced me to go upon Mount Vesuvius, as soon as I thought I might do it with any degree of prudence, which was not until the 30th of June, and then it was attended with some risk, as will appear in the course of this narrative. The crater of Vesuvius, except at short intervals, had been continually obscured by the volcanic clouds ever since the 16th, and was so this day, with frequent flashes of lightning playing in those clouds, and attended as usual with a noise like thunder; and the fine ashes were still falling on Vesuvius, but still more on the mountain of Somma. I went up the usual way by Resina, attended by my old Cicerone of the mountain, Bartolomeo Pumo, with whom I have been sixty-eight times on the highest point of Vesuvius. I observed in my way through the village of Resina, that many of the stones of the pavement had been loosened, and were deranged by the earthquakes, particularly by that of the 18th, which attended the falling in of the crater of the volcano, and which, as they told me there, had been so violent as to throw many people down, and obliged all the inhabitants of Resina to quit their houses hastily, and to which they did not dare return for two days. The leaves of all the vines were burnt by the ashes that had fallen on them, and many of the vines themselves were buried under the ashes, and great branches of the trees that supported them had been torn off by their weight. In short, nothing but ruin and desolation was to be seen. The ashes at the foot of the mountain were about ten or twelve inches thick on the surface of the earth, but, in proportion as we ascended, their thickness increased to several feet, I dare say not less than nine or ten in some parts; so that the surface of the old rugged lavas, that before was almost impracticable, was now become a perfect plain, over which we walked with the greatest ease. The ashes were of a light grey colour, and exceedingly fine, so that by

the footsteps being marked on them as on snow, we learnt that three small parties had been up before us. We saw likewise the track of a fox, that appeared to have been quite bewildered, to judge from the many turns he had made. Even the traces of lizards, and other little animals, and of insects, were visible on these fine ashes. We ascended to the spot from whence the lava of the 15th first issued, and we followed the course of it, which was still very hot, (although covered with such a thick coat of ashes,) quite down to the sea, at Torre del Greco, which is more than five miles. A pair of boots, to which I had, for the purpose, added a new and thick sole, were burnt through on this expedition. It was not possible to get up to the great crater of Vesuvius, nor had any one yet attempted it. The horrid chasms that exist from the spot where the late eruption first took place, in a straight line for near two miles toward the sea, cannot be imagined. They formed vallies more than two hundred feet deep, and from half to a mile wide; and where the fountains of fiery matter existed during the eruption, are little mountains with deep craters. Ten thousand men, in as many years, could not, surely, make such an alteration on the face of Vesuvius, as has been made by nature in the short space of five hours. Except the exhalations of sulphureous and vitriolic vapours, which broke out from different spots of the line above-mentioned, and tinged the surface of the ashes and scorix, in those parts, with either a deep or pale yellow, with a reddish ochre colour, or a bright white, and in some parts with a deep green and azure blue (so that the whole together had the effect of an iris,) all around us had the appearance of a sandy desert. We went on the top of seven of the most considerable of the new-formed mountains, and looked into their craters, which on some of them appeared to be little short of half a mile in circumference; and although the exterior perpendicular height of any of them did not exceed two hundred feet, the depth of their inverted cone within was three times as great. It would not have been possible for us to

have breathed on these mountains, near their craters, if we had not taken the precaution of tying a doubled handkerchief over our mouths and nostrils; and even with that precaution, we could not resist long, the fumes of the vitriolic acid were so exceedingly penetrating, and of such a suffocating quality. We found in one a double crater, like two funnels joined together; and in all there was some little smoke and depositions of salts and sulphurs, of the various colours above-mentioned, just as is commonly seen adhering to the inner walls of the principal crater of Vesuvius.

Two or three days after we had been here, one of the new mouths, into which we had looked, suddenly made a great explosion of stones, smoke, and ashes, which would certainly have proved fatal to any one who might unfortunately have been there at the time of the explosion. We read of a like accident having proved fatal to more than twenty people, who had the curiosity to look into the crater of the Monte Nuovo, near Pozzuoli, a few days after its formation, in the year 1538. The 15th of August, I saw a sudden explosion of smoke and ashes, thrown to an extreme height out of the great crater of Vesuvius, that must have destroyed any one within half a mile of it; and yet on the 19th of July, a party not only visited that crater, but had descended 170 feet within it. While we were on the mountain, two whirlwinds, exactly like those that form waterspouts at sea, made their appearance; and one of them that was very near us made a strange rushing noise, and having taken up a great quantity of the fine ashes, formed them into an elevated spiral column, which, with a whirling motion and great rapidity, was carried toward the mountain of Somma, where it broke and was dispersed. As there were evident signs of an abundance of electricity in the air at this time, I have no doubt of this having been also an electrical operation. One of my servants, employed in collecting of sulphur, or sal ammoniac, which crystallizes near the fumaroli, as they are called here (and which are the spots from whence the

hot vapour issues out of the fresh lavas,) found, to his great surprise, an exceeding cold wind issue from a fissure, very near the hot fumaroli above-mentioned, upon his leg; I put my hand to the spot, and found the same; but it did not surprise me, as, before on Mount Vesuvius on the mountain of Somma, on Mount Etna, and in the island of Ischia, I had met with, on particular spots, the like currents of extreme cold air issuing from beneath the ancient lavas, and which, being constant to those spots, are known by the name of ventoroli. In a vineyard not in the same line with the new-formed mountains, just described, but in a right line from them, at the distance of little more than a mile from Torre del Greco, are three or four more of these new-formed mountains with craters, out of which the lava flowed, and by uniting with the streams that came from the higher mouths, and adding to their heat and fluidity, enabled the whole current to make so rapid a progress over the unfortunate town, as scarcely to allow its inhabitants sufficient time to escape with their lives. The rich vineyards belonging to the Torre del Greco, and which produced the good wine called *Lacrima Christi*, that have been buried, and are totally destroyed by this lava, consisted as I have been informed, of more than three thousand acres; but the destruction of the vineyards, by the torrents of mud and water, at the foot of the mountain of Somma, is much more extensive.

I visited that part of the country also a few days after I had been on Vesuvius, not being willing to relate to you any one circumstance of the late formidable eruption, but what I had reason to believe was founded on truth. The first signs of a torrent that I met with, was near the village of the *Madonna dell' Arco*, and I had passed several others between that and the town of *Ottaviano*; the one near *Trochia*, and two near the town of *Somma*, were the most considerable, and not less than a quarter of a mile in breadth; and as several eye-witnesses assured me on the spot, were, when they poured down from the mountain

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tain of Somma, from twenty to thirty feet high; it was a liquid glutinous mud, composed of scorix, ashes, stones, (some of which of an enormous size,) mixed with trees that had been torn up by the roots. Such torrents, as you may well imagine, were irresistible, and carried all before them; houses, walls, trees, and, as they told me, not less than four thousand sheep and other cattle, had been swept off, by the several torrents on that side of the mountain. At Somma they likewise told me, that a team of eight oxen, that were drawing a large timber tree, had been carried off from thence, and never more heard of.

The appearance of these torrents, when I saw them, was like that of all other torrents in mountainous countries, except that what had been mud was become a perfect cement, on which nothing less than a pick-axe could make any impression. The vineyards and cultivated lands were here much more ruined; and the limbs of the trees much more torn by the weight of the ashes, than those which I have already described on the sea side of the volcano.

(To be continued.)

A SHORT ACCOUNT OF A JOURNEY TO THE GLACIERES, IN SAVOY.

WRITTEN IN FORM OF A LETTER TO LADY MARY BLAIR. BY J. B. WEBER.

Ye mountains, whose aspiring tops,
With snows on snows, ascend the skies;
And as the everlasting props
Of Heaven's high mansions, proudly rise,
Oft on your hoary heads
I've gather'd in their beds
The flow'rs that Spring doth blow,
While thunder rock'd the ground,
And torrents swell'd the sound,
And clouds were seen below.

MADAM,

THE Glacieres of Savoy being one of the most extraordinary parts of our little globe, I think it not altogether useless to give your Ladyship a short account of a journey undertaken in these mountains, by Messrs Coxe, Churchill, Weston, and Weber, from Geneva.

We set out from Geneva the 30th of July 1777, in the morning, and soon came to Chefne, a long village, where a bridge divides this little territory from the dukedom of Savoy. A large plain, diversified with fine cultivated hills, and bordered with high mountains, attracts the wanderer till he arrives at Bonneville, a little town seated at the foot of the Mole, an exceeding lofty mountain in the form of a sugar loaf. There is a large stone bridge of five arches built upon the Arve*, near this town, from

whence we entered a valley bordered with high rocks, shaded with woods.

It opens itself, after four miles walk, and forms a very agreeable plain, intermixed with fine fertile risings, till one arrives at Cluse, another little town ten miles from Bonneville. There is a large rock near this place, which hangs over the road in a tremendous manner, from whence historical tradition says, the Clusians defeated a large body of foreign troops, by hurling down stones upon them; there are many such instances to be met with in the history of Switzerland.

The road near this place, to the next village, is through a valley, where the Arve flows with great force. The mountains and rocks, on each side, are very elevated and romantic. The more we advanced, the more we found the objects diversified by the different forms and structures of the rocks. A very beautiful cascade, rushing down a stupendous mountain, attracted our eyes till we arrived at a village about five o'clock, where we took refreshment, and then continued our road to Salenche, having exceeding curious rocks on our left, and the Arve on our right. We stood amazed at the

* The Arve is a torrent that takes its rise in the ice mountains, and, after a very rapid winding course, of at least 100 miles, discharges itself into the Rhone, near Geneva. It is

a remarkable sight to see these two rivers flow together, for half a mile, without mingling; the Arve keeping its grey, and the Rhone its blue colour.

beautiful cascade of Arpennaz, which is a torrent falling down a mountain five hundred and fifty furlongs in height, between rocks of a muscle colour. Art is exhausted in the luxury of cities, in order to form a little insignificant fall of water; but here lavish Nature pours her plenteous streams from the top of her rocks, astonishing our sight, far beyond what the hand of art is able to produce. The rocky scene at length spreading on each side, left us in a large oval space, surrounded with corn fields, pasture land, and every sort of verdure; in the heart of which stands the town of Salenche, where we lay the first night.

The place itself, indeed, is but very indifferent, although the capital of that part of Savoy called Faucigny. The Savoyards, of both sexes, are as healthy, stout, and handsome a race of people as can be seen, and of the strictest integrity; but I can by no means recommend their inns, nor advise those to travel into this country who cannot put up with such inconveniencies as fleas and bugs in their bed-chamber.

They are not accustomed to receive any strangers, but those whom curiosity leads to the valley of Chamougnny.

We here took guides and mules to lead us the next morning to the valley of Chamougnny.

We rode sometimes between, and sometimes over rocks, and often crossed several torrents which came running down from the mountain-tops covered with snow.

The Arve, in some places, rushes with impetuosity into a great depth between lofty rocks, at the bottom of which, the eye is sometimes recreated with fine green valleys, cones of mountains piled one above the other, and feathered with firs to almost the very top, seeming to touch the skies, and bounded at last the vast amphitheatre before us.

We began now to get the first view of the top of Mount Blanc, clad in a sheet of frozen snow, almost too white for the eye to behold.

The aspect of this amazing mountain is astonishing, and fills the mind with the sublimest ideas. It is reckoned the highest on the ancient continent, being 2391

furlongs and a half in height, above the level of the Mediterranean, according to Mr De Luc's last combined method of barometrical and geometrical measure.

One of our guides informed us, he had been one of the twelve who, that summer, employed fourteen hours in attempting to go up this tremendous mountain, but were obliged to return, not being able to bear the intense sharpness of the air, or find any farther practicable road through the snow; most of them fell sick at their return.

At two o'clock, we arrived at Chamougnny; and though we had been continually on the ascent from Salenche, yet we found it exceeding warm in the valley, and were surprized to see such fine fertile lands at the very foot of the Glacieres.

This valley produces all sorts of fruits, and a delicious white honey, which the bees fetch from the salutary flowers of the Alps. The village is but an indifferent place; the inn, however, is good, and the landlady agreeable and polite.

We met here with Mr Bourit (who has published a description of the Glacieres) and two clergymen from Geneva, of my acquaintance, with whom we went up the Montanvert.

Being provided with guides and provision, we proceeded, fourteen in number, to climb this terrible rock about five in the evening, and reached the summit, after a fatiguing and dangerous ascent of three hours and a half.

This rock is quite covered with fir trees, which we found very serviceable when the stones rolled from under our feet.

Black clouds floated now, big with horror, during our ascent, and rattling thunder burst at last from the veil of darkness which brooded over the plain, and caused the mountain top, on which we stood, almost to tremble. Our fears, however, of having a rainy night were soon dispelled, when we saw the weather clear up without much rain, and now we proceeded, with fresh alacrity, on our steep ascent.

The human mind acquires a degree of strength and ease in its mental operations, in this pure and subtile air: The soul, discharging the weight of that mass

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of vapours which hang over the body in the plain, seems to participate the purity of the æthereal regions where she now is, and can raise itself above the tumultuous passions of mortals, whose habitations, labours, toils, and cares are now left behind.

Our guides perceiving us desirous of reaching the top, told us we should soon come to the *Cheateau de Montanvert*, which, on our arrival, we found to be a shepherd's cavern, made with large stones. The entrance into it was so low that it was with difficulty we crept in, one after another. The sight of the stupendous ice valley, as seen from the top of this mountain, filled our minds with such admiration, as sufficiently repaid the hardship we had undergone.

Having kindled a large fire with the wood that abounds here in great plenty, we took refreshment, which proved very comfortable. Meanwhile part of the smoke passed through the chinks of the stones, but that which remained was almost sufficient to suffocate us; this inconvenience, however, was far more tolerable than the extreme cold of the atmosphere, which we could not have been able to have endured, especially as the ascending the mountain was attended with great perspiration and heat.

Mr Bourit and our six guides lay in the open air all night, warming themselves with fir-trees which they kindled; a sight that affords a pleasing sight from our cavern. Mr Bourit favoured us with a French psalm; the echo of his voice redounding on the neighbouring rocks, had an admirable effect.

Mr Coxe lay upon three large stones, on which he said he had rested as well as on a bed of down.

Messis Churchill and Weston lay in a large hollow stone, and I took my couch on the ground, strewing prickly deal branches under me, in order to avoid the dampness of the earth; a large sharp stone served as my pillow. Our guides kept up a large fire during the whole night.

Though tired, nature's restorer had but little refreshed our wearied limbs, when we soon prepared ourselves again for the fatigues of the succeeding dawn; and, after having taken each a long staff, with pointed serules at the end, we descended in the valley upon those stupendous cliffs of ice, that seem to have stood there from the foundation of the world, filling up the whole space, for almost a mile in breadth, between long parallel chains of mountains, whose tops shoot up to the heavens in a thousand broken and uncouth forms, most of them hooded with snow, and some bare in form of pyramids.

As we stood contemplating the wonders of these icy rocks, we might have easily fancied ourselves wedged in between the vast billows of some frozen ocean, north of Nova Zembla, where a sudden congelation taking place, had fixed them for ever immoveable.

A stormy sea, quite frozen, bears, I think, the nearest resemblance to this ice sea: The waves are cut with oblique hollows, which appear to be of a fine blue colour, and murmuring streams of snow water run between those terrifying chasms.

This scene, however dreary, exhibits a most noble assemblage of the vast, the wonderful, and wild. To the curious naturalist it certainly affords an inexhaustible fund for speculation.

(*To be concluded in our next.*)

ON THE FEMALE CHARACTER.

IT has always appeared to me (said Miranda), that we are to ascribe the principal faults that degrade, at this moment, the female character, to the sort of education we receive at our most fashionable schools. This blame, however, does by no means rest with these places of instruction, but falls more deservedly upon parents and guardians, whose vanity and

false judgments interpose between the true interests of the scholars, and the persons to whom they are committed. If the main stream be discoloured, the rivulets which join it in its course will take the same complexion. However that may be, nothing is more certain than that we poor females are educated as if we had no souls to be saved, or old age to be

provided for. To figure away with a fine exterior, and to share the stupid admiration of coxcombs with their horses and their equipages, seems to be all that is required of us by our grave instructors. When this view is accomplished, we are brought forwards in all the mockery of drefs, for the entertainment of the men, cased up like Indian idols, or carried out as victims to the altar.

Only that little of our lives is consulted, which can contribute to the brilliancy of a ball-room, or the decoration of a court; so that just the prime and middle of our days is called for, the rest being thrown away like the tops and tails of radishes. To accomplish us in the flourishing trade and mystery of multiplying words without knowledge, to enable us to propagate repetition, and give wings to nonsense, we are taught as many languages as our memories can hold, without any enlargement of capacity, or accession of ideas—without any exercise of reason, or elevation of thought.

Nothing, however, (she continued) gives me such serious concern, as to observe, in the system of modish education, the perverse direction of the noble principle of shame, which was given us for the greatest purposes. That tender conscious spirit which was designed to be the principal guard of our virtue, and the support of all the great qualities of woman-kind, is applied to circumstances and occasions the most frivolous and absurd. To be hungry, healthy, rufy, and robust, are circumstances of shame to a girl of fashion. To run is rude, to laugh is vulgar, and to play is monstrous, because it is natural. Ignorance of cards is shocking; ignorance of fashions is abominable; and ignorance of French is heretical. But while they are taught shame at these excesses or deficiencies, they can brave the recollection of an uncharitable or unjust action; they can tell untruths without flinching; they can read the memoirs of actresses without confusion; they can ogle without a blush; and hug themselves in visions of rope-ladders, and chaises and four, accomplished dancing-masters, and sentimental stay-makers!

Methinks, (continued Miranda) that

a truly fashionable school, might consistently enough advertise, to refine and reduce the appetite so common in young people educated at ordinary schools; to banish all disagreeable redness from the cheeks; to correct the errors of nature, in the vulgar propensity youth have to exercise and play; to contract the waist, where nature has forgotten to do it; to pinch the foot to a sizeable disproportion and beautiful deformity; to comprehend all religious duties within a very small compass, and teach sound morals and virtuous principles at moderate rates.

It is surprising what transformations are sometimes formed by this perverse direction of the principle of shame. I remember a very promising girl, the daughter of a worthy neighbour, who had learned, under her mother's instructions, many useful arts and accomplishments: she could make pastry and pickles, knew the price and quality of meat, and was a tolerable proficient in carving; she could write legibly, spell correctly, and speak her own language purely and grammatically: in short, her mind was so vulgarised, that she knew more of the Bible than of Lord Cheltenham or Voltaire; and I really once detected her knitting stockings for prizes to the Sunday-school girls, whom she often instructed herself. On the death of her mother, she was sent by her father to a place of fashionable education; and, in the course of three weeks, rose to such a pitch of modesty, as to blush at the mention of her former meanness. She is now squared and tortured into a very fine married lady; and so sensibly delicate, that, on passing by a butcher's shop the other day, she was seized with an agony in every joint; and on meeting, by accident, a charity-girl when she was far gone in her pregnancy, she has ever since been under the terrible apprehension of bringing into the world a child with a pair of knit stockings on its legs.

I would not pretend to suggest any new system, in the place of that against which I have so much descanted; I would only presume to recommend a little more of the Christian religion, and a little less of fashionable idolatry. I do

not desire, that learning, or politics, or riding astride, should succeed to this mischievous culture: I wish only to see the active ornaments of a woman's mind primarily attended to; I wish to see her arrayed in all her natural perfections of sensibility, softness, and grace; and to contemplate, through a curtain of unaffected modesty, an understanding furnished with every thing that has a tendency to make the heart good, and the conduct exemplary.

How can I here resist the temptation to quote a passage from an admirable writer? to quote whom cannot be pedantry, even in a woman; while not to have read and studied him, is want of taste in man or woman. It is thus that Dr Hawkeforth sums up the character of Stella, in the life of Swift: "Beauty, which alone has been the object of universal admiration and desire; which alone has elevated the possessor from the lowest to the highest situation, has given dominion to folly, and armed caprice with the power of life and death, was in Stella only the ornament of intellectual greatness; and she, which has rendered deformity lovely, and conferred honour upon vice, was in her only the decoration of such virtue as without either wit or beauty, would be compelled affection, esteem, and reverence."

I am very far from desiring to level these distinctions which custom has established between the virtues and excellences of the male and female character. Nature has clearly enough appointed our different offices and destinations; and, the many domestic wants and dependencies with which she has encompassed her, has circumscribed the sphere of our exertions, and our ambition, within the limits of our families and our houses. When I see a woman launching out beyond this natural line of ability, and challenging the rewards of popular talents, I look upon her as a kind of deserter, or a soldier fighting under foreign banners, whose renown is infamy, and whose victories are disgraces.

The expediency of life, and the moral order of the world, demand the observation of this natural distinction between

our duties and capacities; and not only our greatest pleasures, but the highest concerns of our being, depend upon their separation. I regard the social system of the world as a great machine, which requires a regular distribution of labour for the uniform course of its operation: a deficiency of hands in one part of it, is little remedied by the superfluity of them in another; and such as are out of their place, can only be regarded as so much loss in quality, and incumbrance in quantity.

We surely can never reasonably complain of our unimportance in the system, when we consider ourselves as charged with the first care of the species, and entrusted with the heirs of immortality, during that important interval, when the seeds of virtue or of vice are sown in their minds. For the execution of so high and delicate a trust, we have a right to every advantage of culture and instruction in our youth, which will be necessary to correct our judgments, to regulate our desires, and multiply our innocent pleasures: but the duties which this paramount object of our lives imposes upon us, require also, that nothing should enter into the scheme of our education, that can taint our minds with a relish for those attainments and exertions which belong to a different sphere of action, and another range of obligations.

By keeping these objects—I mean the care of infant minds, and the management of our families—constantly in our view, we shall obtain a rational rule of female education, and a proper estimate of female worth. This measure will direct us in the call of our studies, and the choice of our amusements. It will exclude, as well all the follies of the mode, and the laborious impertinence of fashionable culture, as the dangerous and distorted lessons of ambition and enterprise; while it will let in all those sensibilities and graces of the heart and understanding, which are of real weight and utility in the tender concerns of a wife or a mother, and are the ornaments of the female character in every scene and allotment of life.

From the Looker-On.

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CRITICAL REMARKS ON THE POETRY OF THOMSON.

ANY attempt to call forth the beauties of an author, or to illustrate the excellence of composition, may be a laudable, and perhaps useful undertaking; and to second the efforts of those who have aimed at the introduction of elegance, the brilliancy of taste, and justness of thought, will be only fulfilling that office which we, as rational beings, should be prompt and eager to perform. There is nothing, perhaps, in the moral theatre, which has resounded so much, and flourished so long, as literature and philosophy; the one an object of extensive utility, the other a subject of exalted refinement. Though judgment and criticism have so often plucked the fairest flower from the brows of an author, yet those who have escaped its severest censures, and claimed the tribute of applause, it should be our duty to peruse; and our endeavour to exalt.

I am impertinent enough to think, that the sword of Prince Arthur, comparatively speaking, has not caused greater havoc than the spleen of Dennis with the united force of Johnson. The field of literature has been so often trod, so often contended for, and so often strewn with the labours of the indefatigable, the productions of the wit, the compositions of the author, and the attempts of the poet, that it affords a scene full of curious speculation, and promiscuous slaughter. Long and stubborn must the contest be when judges assail in the front, and critics bring up the rear. For my own part, I must confess I would rather sit composed, like Edward in the windmill, than espouse either party, or mix in the fray. It is astonishing to think what weapons are handled, what efforts displayed, and what feats achieved. Partiality, prejudice, shallow judgment, and spleen, are the goddesses which generally hover round the party of the critics, while pedantry, self conceit, ignorance, and a broken-down genius, encourage the authors with equal fire and impetuosity. The critics, when defeated, generally make an able retreat; but the authors are knocked down and put to the sword without mercy. Those, in-

deed, who have triumphed, generally hasten to the temple of Minerva, and there deposit the instruments of war, as an oblation or sacrifice for the victory. The one invokes the manes of Longinus, the other the departed shade of Gibber, while it remains in the power of Minerva to reject or accept the presents of either party.

Of all those who have decked the altar of literature, none have conferred upon it a more brilliant ornament than Thomson, the author of *The Seasons*. When our country boasts of her authors, philosophers, and poets, she always includes him among the number of her favourites, and caresses him with the same fondness and care as she does those of longer acquaintance, or who have shared more abundantly of her favours. Though I confess myself wholly deficient in examining his beauties or detecting his faults, after the efforts of learned and popular critics, yet as I am led to the task by an honest enthusiasm of his merits, I trust I shall be pardoned in any humble attempt to display them.

The age had long been accustomed to admire the manly harmony of Milton, and looked with cold indifference at the introduction of a rival, who might excel in melody of numbers, though not in flights of the same poetic sublimity. Thomson had well studied the turn of that great poet, his variety, his pauses, and his diction, though he himself produced numbers of a different growth, and pauses of a new disposition. Before, however, we take into consideration the merits of his verse, his genius and poetical talent, which form the principal, and almost sole ingredient in the composition of the poet, should first invite our attention. His turn of thought and bent of genius were not calculated to represent a hero; a consultation of divinities, the decrees of fate, the subversion of the rebellious, and the establishment of the pious; all which form such ample matter for the fabric of an epic poem. A discriminating judgment, a philanthropic philosophy, and a transcendent taste, were the predominant features of his mind.

Though

Though his talents were not framed for the great and arduous composition of the drama, the drawing of the many-coloured scenes of life, yet he has left the favourite of Nature not far behind him in point of tenderness, delicacy, and sensibility of soul: his characters, the few of them that he has, are drawn with a soft and expressive pencil; not starting into suberances, or ambitious of the sublime, but delineated with exactness and melted into perfection. He knew very well that rhyme was a fetter to freedom of expression; he therefore wisely rejected its adoption. Yet his harmony, his elegance of verse may dispute the palm with either Cowley or Pope. Though it may appear too high an encomium to give him the preference, yet he is by no means inferior, and stands upon a noble equality with both. He chose a field which few had before trodden, and has marched into those recesses which few had hitherto the curiosity to explore, the novelty of his subject was as agreeable as it was instructive. He looked on nature with an eye truly philosophical. Enamoured of her beauties," he has described as he found her. He knew that few excrescences could be lopped off, and of few deficiencies which might be supplied for the assistance of art. His delicious harmony in description, well replete with the ease and elegance of each poet, and faithfully depicts the blendings and variety of nature. His philosophy is of the purest and most rational kind. His ideas were not shackled by pedantry, or cramped by pedantic imitation. The fulness of his numbers demonstrates the warmth with which he considered, and the ease with which he wrote. He seems to have treated nature, not as a mistress who may be indulged in the comparison, but only as a mistress who partook of his warm affections, but whom it was his right to captivate by the sonnet of love, the strain of panegyric. She has certainly found in him a faithful lover, and a able defender. She has freely opened to him her stores of philosophy, and her possessions of refinement and taste, and he has convinced the world what an excellent choice he has made.

Having considered him in a more extensive view, and bestowing rather the language of panegyric than the admonitions of cool judgment, I shall now, as ably as I can, take into a smaller compass the consideration of his respective Seasons, and then observe, after a more confined speculation, whether he be entitled to that fulness of applause which it has been the object of this Essay to maintain.

The criticisms on the merit of *The Seasons* have been various; some preferring the Spring, others supporting the Summer, some the Autumn, and others the Winter, as the best finished of all his performances. It is known that he wrote his Winter the first, and of course it is natural to suppose, that he bestowed upon it the greater attention, and polished it with more diligence and care. The gloom of the heavens, the awful sublimity of wintry scenes, the howling of the winds, the wide expanse of snows, the probing severity of the weather, all form a matter of unbounded discussion, and happy description. He has left no part unfinished. The analogy it bears to more moral scenes, to human facts, the altered state of nature compared to the reverse of fortune, and uncertainty of earthly events, are finely described and masterly finished. He seems to have roamed in the field of Winter, not only as a favourite amusement, but as a useful study. One feels a pressing curiosity to persevere, and a noble sympathy to engage our feelings. The cruel face of things, the severe aspect of nature, take the strongest possession of the reader's fancy. His man perishing in the snow, his winter amusements and philosophical associates, together with the grandeur of the conclusion, renders this Season the most important, and, perhaps, the most poetic of any; while every one feels a desire to read, and an ardour to practise the philosophy and sound morality it contains.

His Spring, which breathes all that softness and serenity peculiar to the season, he has rendered as delightful and entertaining as any. His showers, vegetation, the passion of the groves, with his reflections upon domestic love and

happiness, are finely conceived and faithfully painted. In short, the whole of this poem will rise superior to the rest, in proportion as its subject may be more favoured and caressed. It has certainly received some of the best strokes of the artist, and glows with some of the richest conceptions of the poet.

The oppressive heat of Summer, and its effects in various parts, and upon various objects, form a grand and pleasing subject. His thunder-storms, his tales, his group of herds and flocks, his solemn grove, and woodland retreat, form beautiful and sublime paintings. This is the first Season in order, where the objects of description are diversified with an introduction of some legendary or imaginary tale; an innovation masterly vindicated in his story of Celadon and Amelia, Damon and Musidora; though the main object of the latter is only a swain finding his mistress bathing "close by the covert of an hazel copse." Yet so charming is the tale, and so well painted the incidents, one might assert that Arcadia could never have boasted of a fairer nymph, or the Golden Age have produced a happier swain. His colouring of Musidora is fine to a degree; and I must be bold enough to declare, that Praxiteles may envy us a Venus in verse, though his is so immortalized in marble. The conclusion of this poem in praise of philosophy keeps pace with its other beauties, and serves to convince us the more of the noble soul and exalted ideas of its author.

In Autumn, the first thing that takes the strongest hold upon the fancy is the tale of Palemon and Lavinia. If any objection can be raised to this story, it may, perhaps with some propriety, be in that part where the discovery of her is too sudden and too artificial. It partakes too much of the poetic trick, calculated, no doubt, to answer the design, but with as much improbability as there may be of probability in it. Laying this objection aside, the other parts are so exquisitely told, that I am loth to give it its equal in either of the Seasons. His fox-hunting and drinking feast are replete with facetious humour and description;

and the sportsman will perhaps find himself as much indebted to Thomson, on this subject, as to all the riotous and unmeaning songs which are continually bawled in their praise. His Orchard Fruit may vie with the fairest apple that the garden of Hesperides can boast. His Panegyric on the Power of Philosophy Melancholy, is a highly finished and sublime performance. I trust I may be pardoned in quoting the following lines among the many excellent ones with which the piece abounds. Congreve in the famous passage of the ruins in his "Mourning Bride," and Pope in his celebrated "Description of Melancholy in Eloisa," have neither of them to boast of superiority.

Oh hear me then to vast embow'ring shades,
To twilight groves and visionary vales,
To weeping grottos and prophetic glooms,
Where angel-forms athwart the solemn dusk
Tremendous sweep, or seem to sweep along,
And voices more than human, through the void
Deep sounding, seize th' enthusiastic ear.

His Eulogium upon Nature, which he carries on along with him with such ardour and enthusiasm, makes the conclusion of this book in the following rhapsody:

—————From thee begin,
Dwell all on thee, with thee conclude my song,
And let me never, never stray from thee.

On the whole, I am inclined to believe, that Thomson is a poet of the first eminence; that his manner of thinking was original, his taste un sullied, and his genius and poetry equally great and beautiful; that he has deposited upon the altar of Literature a valuable gift, which will ever be read with admiration of his abilities, and gratitude to his memory; and that he will always sit in the Temple of Fame as a star of permanent splendour, whose rays will never undergo an eclipse from modern excellence, or ancient renown. As a writer, we must take into consideration his other poems, his Britannia, Castle of Indolence, Liberty, and various miscellaneous odes. Of these, it is neither my design or business to speak; it is sufficient that they coincide to set off and enhance, as most beautiful ornaments, his grand and first work, which is called *The Seasons*.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SCOTS MAGAZINE.

SIR, Your insertion of the inclosed Gazette will, I trust, prove acceptable to many of your readers, as well as to your humble servant,

AN OLD SUBSCRIBER.

THE LONDON GAZETTE, N^o 2398.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

(From Thursday, November 8. to Monday November, 12. 1688.)

Whitehall, Nov. 10.

His Majesty has received the following Letter from the Lords Archbishops and Bishops of the Kingdom of Scotland:

May it please your most Sacred Majesty,

WE prostrate ourselves, to pay our most devote thanks and adoration to the Sovereign Majesty of Heaven and Earth, for preserving your sacred life and person, so frequently exposed to the greatest hazards, and as often delivered, and You miraculously prospered, with glory and victory, in defence of the Rights and Honour of your Majesties august Brother, and of these Kingdoms; and that by his merciful goodness, the ragings of the sea, and madness of unreasonable men, have been stilled and calmed; and your Majesty, as the darling of Heaven, peaceably seated on the thrones of your royal ancestors, whose long, illustrious, and unparallel'd line, is the greatest glory of this your ancient kingdom.

We pay our most humble gratitude to your Majesty, for the repeated assurances of your royal protection to our National Church, and religion, as the laws have established them; which are very suitable to the gracious countenance, encouragement, and protection, your Majesty was pleased to afford to our Church and order, whilst we were happy in your presence amongst us.

We magnifie the Divine mercy in blessing your Majesty with a Son, and us with a Prince, whom we pray Heaven may bless and preserve, to sway your royal scepters after you; and that he may inherit, with your dominions, the illustrious and heroick virtues of his august and most Serene Parents.

We are amazed to hear of the danger

of an invasion from Holland, which excites our prayers for an universal repentance to all orders of men; that God may yet spare his people, preserve your Royal Person, and prevent the effusion of Christian blood; and to give such success to your Majesties arms, that all who invade your Majesties just and undoubted rights, and disturb or interrupt the peace of your realms, may be disappointed, and clothed with shame, so that on your Royal Head the crown may still flourish.

As by the grace of God we shall preserve, in ourselves, a firm and unshaken loyalty, so we shall be careful and zealous to promote, in all your subjects, an intrepid and steadfast allegiance to your Majesty, as an essential part of their religion, and of the glory of our Holy profession; not doubting, but that God, in his great mercy, who hath so often preserved and delivered your Majesty, will still preserve and deliver you, by giving you the hearts of your subjects, and the necks of your enemies. So pray we, who, in all humility, are,

May it please your most Sacred Majesty, your Majesties most humble, most faithful, and most obedient Subjects and Servants,

(Signed by)

The Lord ARCHBISHOP of ST ANDREWS
 Lord ARCHBISHOP of GLASGOW.
 Lord BISHOP of EDINBURG.
 Lord BISHOP of GALLOWAY.
 Lord BISHOP of ABERDEEN.
 Lord BISHOP of DUNKELL.
 Lord BISHOP of BRECHEN.
 Lord BISHOP of ORKNEY.
 Lord BISHOP of MURRAY.
 Lord BISHOP of ROSS.
 Lord BISHOP of DUMBLAIN.
 Lord BISHOP of SODOR.

Edinburg,
 Nov. 3. 1688. }

NEW DISCOVERIES.

PRESERVATION OF GRAIN.

Researches on the preservation of grain and roots in workshops, magazines, and, above all, on shipboard, communicated, in a letter, to the National Convention, by *Antoine Gouan*, National Professor of Botany in the School of Health at Montpellier.

NO person is ignorant how much grain, roots, and collections of Natural History, are liable to be devoured by insects, and particularly by weevils, which, by consuming the internal part, and leaving only the husk, occasion frequently the greatest mischiefs.

These are considerably felt in great magazines, but particularly on ship-board, where numerous crews, on long voyages, require very ample store of corn, and where the diminution and damage produce often the most fatal consequences.

These inconveniencies, and the difficulty of preserving these articles of the first necessity, have engaged my attention for many years, and induced me to attempt several methods of preserving them from the approach and ravages of these insects. I knew that in certain countries they expose their grain to smoke and vapour; in others it was placed for some time in an oven. I also knew that pepper and other aromatics were considered as good preservatives: But that which is easy and unexpensive on a small scale, becomes dear and impracticable when applied to a larger. My object was to find means, therefore, which should be at once easy, efficient, and economical:

"I. By banishing the insects which cause this damage to the grain.

"II. By avoiding a weighty expence.

"III. And by exempting the grain from the odour contracted in fumigation, particularly from the oils of a low quality, which are employed for this purpose."

In consequence, in the year 1786 I tried the experiment of placing different roots, &c. ripe and newly-gathered in a box, which I had bored for the purpose of giving admission to mites and other

insects. At the corners and bottom of the box I placed several leaves of hartwort, the odour of which I knew was noxious to several animals. In another I put leaves of horehound, of rue, and of tanfy.—The boxes thus prepared remained for a full year on the ground under my shelves.

At the end of that term I found the roots, &c. perfectly sound, but the odour of the plants more or less remained: and fearing that it might communicate itself to the outward skin, and occasion a disgusting taste, I proceeded to substitute to the former bitter aromatic herbs, such as the little centaury, wormwood, thyme, mint, savory, &c. which are every where found in abundance.

I thus preserved the grain, &c. for a long time, without renewing the plants. Those which I now present to the Convention have been thus preserved since the year 1788.

After this experiment, now made seven years since, there can be no doubt but that the practice would succeed on a much larger scale; and as the grain and seeds, when gathered ripe and kept from a moist air, preserve for a long time their vegetative faculties, it follows, that they may be thus conveyed in safety, and planted with success in the most distant countries, and after the longest voyages.

I have thus done my duty as a good citizen, in presenting to my country the result of my researches, in a discovery valuable in itself and useful to humanity.

I did not think it right to try the means which some persons use to preserve the corn, by burning it with chalk and cinders, as a trifling circumstance may alter these substances in such a manner as to damage the grain.

DISTILLATION FROM POTATOES.

POTATOES have been found, by repeated experiments, to yield, by a distillation, a vinous spirit of a most exquisite quality, superior to the finest brandy; and in the quantity of about five quarts, highly rectified, from the quantity of seventy pounds weight.

In the process, the loss of time and expence

ence inseparable from malt distillation are avoided; the potatoes are boiled to a thin pulp, which is diluted with hot water, and strained; the mass is then fermented with barm for about a fortnight, and then distilled in the usual way.

The spirit yielded possesses a strong

flavour and perfume of raspberries, and is not liable to be soiled by what is called the feints coming over the helm, as the very last and weakest part that comes off the still, is equally sweet with the first. These facts were long since ascertained, to the satisfaction of the Bath Society, by Dr Anderson.

STATE PAPER.

ABSTRACT of the Treaty between Great Britain and the United States of America.

THIS treaty consists of twenty-eight articles:

The first article establishes peace and friendship between his Britannic Majesty and the United States.

In the second, his Majesty consents to withdraw all his troops and garrisons from all posts and places, within the boundary lines, assigned by the treaty of peace to the United States. The evacuation is to take place on or before the 1st of June 1796.

The third article allows to his Majesty's subjects, and the citizens of the United States, and to the Indians dwelling on either side of the said boundary line, freely to pass and repass by land or inland navigation, into the respective territories of the two parties. The country within the limits of the Hudson's Bay Company is excepted. Vessels belonging to the United States are not to be admitted into the ports of his Majesty's said territories, nor British vessels, from the sea, into the rivers of the United States, beyond the highest ports of entry for foreign vessels from the sea. The navigation of the Mississippi, however, is to be entirely free. Goods and merchandize shall be conveyed into the territories of his Britannic Majesty by American citizens, and into the territories of the United States by British subjects, subject to the regulations established by both parties.

The fourth article relates to the ascertaining of the extent of the Mississippi to the northward.

The fifth article alludes to the doubts that have arisen relative to the river St Croix, and agrees to refer these doubts to commissioners.

The sixth article allows British subjects the power of recovering debts due to them, by American citizens, previously to the peace; which debts have not been

recovered hitherto, on account of some legal impediments. The United States agree to make full and complete compensation to the creditors who have suffered by these impediments. The amount of the losses and damages is to be ascertained by five commissioners—two to be appointed by Great Britain, two by the President of the United States, and one by the other four.

When the five commissioners thus appointed shall first meet, they shall, before they proceed to act, respectively take the following oath or affirmation, in the presence of each other, which oath or affirmation being so taken, and duly attested, shall be entered on the record of their proceedings, viz. I, A. B. one of the commissioners appointed in pursuance of the sixth article of the treaty of amity, commerce, and navigation, between his Britannic Majesty and the United States of America, do solemnly swear, or affirm, that I will honestly, diligently, impartially, and carefully examine, and to the best of my judgment, according to justice and equity, decide all such complaints, as under the said article shall be preferred to the said commissioners; and that I will forbear to act as a commissioner in any cases in which I may be personally interested.

Three of the said commissioners shall constitute a board, and shall have power to do any act appertaining to the said commission, provided that one of the commissioners named on each side, and the fifth commissioner, shall be present, and all decisions shall be made by the majority of the voices of the commissioners then present: eighteen months from the day on which the said commissioners shall form a board, and be ready to proceed to business, are assigned for receiving complaints and applications; but they are nevertheless authorized, in any particular cases, in which it shall appear to them

them to be reasonable and just, to extend the said term of eighteen months for any term not exceeding six months after the expiration thereof. The said commissioners shall first meet at Philadelphia, but they shall have power to adjourn from place to place as they shall see cause.

The award of the said commissioners, or of any three of them as aforesaid, shall in all cases be final and conclusive.

The seventh article allows indemnification, by the British government, to such of the citizens of the United States as have suffered, during the late war, by irregular and illegal captures. The United States also agree to indemnify British subjects for irregular and illegal captures taken by American ships during the war.

For the purpose of ascertaining the amount of any such losses and damages, five commissioners shall be appointed and authorized to act in London, exactly in the manner directed, with respect to those mentioned in the preceding article, and after having taken the same oath or affirmation (*mutatis mutandis*) the same term of eighteen months is also assigned for the reception of claims, and they are in like manner authorized to extend the same in particular cases. They shall receive testimony, books, papers, and evidence in the same latitude, and exercise the like discretion and powers respecting that subject; and shall decide the claims in question according to the merits of the several cases, and to justice, equity, and the laws of nations.

The award of the commissioners, or any three of them as aforesaid, shall in all cases be final and conclusive, both as to the justice of the claim, and the amount of the sum to be paid to the claimant; and his Britannic Majesty undertakes to cause the same to be paid, to such claimants, in specie, without any deduction; at such place or places, and at such time or times, as shall be awarded by the same commissioners, and on condition of such releases or assignments, to be given by the said commissioners may be directed.

The eighth article refers to the two former, and settles the mode of paying the amount of the losses.

The ninth article permits the subjects of each country to hold lands in either country, and to sell and devise them in the same manner as if they were natives.

In the tenth article it is agreed, that in case of a war, no money belonging to individuals shall be sequestered or confiscated.

The eleventh article establishes a perfect liberty of navigation and commerce between the two countries.

The twelfth article allows the citizens of the United States to carry the produce of the United States to the West Indies, in vessels of not more than seventy tons burthen. The citizens are also allowed to carry away the produce of the island, to the territories of the United States alone.—This article is to continue in force for two years after the present war, when further regulations are to be made.

In the thirteenth article his Britannic Majesty consents to admit American vessels into the British ports in the East Indies. This consent, however, is not to tend to the carrying on of the coasting trade in the East Indies.

The citizens of the United States are not to reside or go into the interior parts of the East India settlements. They are not to export, in time of war, stores or rice from the East Indies; they may touch at St Helena for refreshment.

The fourteenth article relates to the liberty of commerce and navigation between the dominions of his Majesty in Europe, and the territories of the United States of America.

The fifteenth article states, that no higher duties shall be paid by the ships or merchandize of the one party in the ports of the other, than the duties paid by other nations. No higher duties shall be paid upon importation or exportation, than the duties paid on the importation or exportation of similar articles, the produce of other nations.

The sixteenth article relates to the appointment of consuls for the protection of trade.

The seventeenth article relates to vessels being captured or detained, on suspicion of having enemy's property on board. Such property alone is to be taken out; and such vessels are to be permitted to proceed to sea with the remainder of their cargo.

The eighteenth article decides what articles the term *contraband* can be applied to.

The nineteenth article provides for the security of the respective subjects and citizens, and for the preventing of injuries by ships of war.

The twentieth article relates to the refusal of the respective parties to receive pirates into any harbours or towns, and to the seizure of goods and merchandize taken by pirates.

The twenty-first article provides, that the subjects and citizens of the two nations

tions shall not do any acts of hostility against each other, and shall not accept commissions from Foreign States or Princes, to commit hostilities.

The twenty-second article prevents acts of reprisal, without due notice.

The twenty-third relates to the treatment of ships, officers, and crews, in the respective ports of the two powers.

The twenty-fourth article provides, that privateers of nations at enmity with either of the two powers, shall not arm their ships in the respective ports of the two powers, or sell what they have taken.

The twenty-fifth allows the ships of war belonging to the said parties, to carry the ships and goods, taken from their enemies, whithersoever they please.

In case of a war between the two nations, the twenty-sixth article permits the merchants and others, of each of the two nations, to reside in the dominions of the other, and to continue their trade.

The twenty-seventh article agrees, that the two powers shall respectively deliver up persons charged with murder and forgery.

The twenty-eighth, alluding to the preceding articles, states, that the first ten articles shall be permanent, and that the subsequent articles (the twelfth excepted) shall be limited in their duration to twelve years. The treaty is to be binding and obligatory as soon as it is ratified. The treaty is signed

GRENVILLE.

JOHN JAY.

REVIEW OF NEW BOOKS.

The History of Dabomy, an inland Kingdom of Africa; compiled from authentic Memoirs, with an Introduction and Notes. By Archibald Dalzel, formerly Governor at Whydah, and now at Cape Coast Castle. 4to. 15s. boards. J. Evans.

OF the interior parts of Africa we know but little. That the northern part of the great African continent was once the seat of learning and the arts, the history of ancient Egypt will inform us; and the extensive commerce of the Carthaginian republic, with its consequent greatness and splendor, are well known. It is chiefly owing to the governors of forts, erected on the African coast for the protection of trade, that we are indebted for any information regarding the country, and the manner of its inhabitants. Our author was of this number; he resided many years in the neighbourhood of the country which he describes; and he is a man of a liberal and enlightened mind.

With regard to the government and manners of the Dahomans, our author says: "The former is the most perfect despotism that exists, perhaps, on the earth. The policy of the country admits of no intermediate degree of subordination between king and slave, at least in the royal presence, where the prime minister is obliged to prostrate himself with as much abject submission as the meanest subject. All acknowledge the right of the sovereign to dispose of their persons and

property at pleasure. Beyond the precincts of the palace, indeed, ministers enjoy very eminent privileges.

"The king's sons, not excepting the heir apparent, have no rank, being obliged to salute the ministers with clapping of hands, in a kneeling attitude: on such occasions, however, those officers, out of respect to the blood royal, hasten to take them by the hand, and raise them from such an humble posture. The king, and all his subjects, receive strangers with the most remarkable courtesy. Ambassadors, from whatever state, are not put to the necessity of learning the Dahoman etiquette from the master of the ceremonies; every one salutes the sovereign, according to the fashion practised in his own country. Chairs are placed for European governors, or masters of ships, upon which they sit, covered, till the king makes his appearance, when they make a bow, standing, and uncovered; after which, they resume their seats, and put on their hats. Sometimes the Dahoman monarch has been known to shake hands with an European; but this is a very uncommon mark of royal condescension, and bestowed only on some great favourite.—

"So great is the veneration of the Dahomans for their sovereign, that then history produces no instance of a deposition; the doctrine of passive obedience and non-resistance is universal among them, and the most oppressive mandates of the monarch are submitted to without a murmur. The apparent abject humiliation of

the ministers, on the days of public audience, contributes powerfully to keep the people in subjection.

"The king of Dahomy maintains a considerable standing army, commanded by an Agaow, or general, with several other subordinate military officers, who must hold themselves in readiness to take the field upon all occasions, at the command of the sovereign.

"The general character of the Dahomans is marked by a mixture of ferocity and politeness. The former appears in the treatment of their enemies, and in the celebration of those customs which have been sanctioned by the immemorial practice of past ages, under the idea of performing a grateful oblation to the deceased; the latter they possess far above all the African nations with whom we have hitherto had any intercourse: this being the country where strangers are least exposed to insults, and where it is easy to reside in security and tranquillity.

As an instance of the savage disposition of this people, we quote the following passage:

"THE person to whom the management of this business had been committed, having neglected to make a proper calculation of his materials, had proceeded far in the work, when he found that there would not be a sufficient number of skulls to adorn the whole palace: he therefore requested permission to begin the work anew, that he might, by placing them apart, complete the design in a regular manner: but the king would by no means give his consent to this proposal, observing, "that he should soon find a sufficient quantity of Badagree heads to render the plan perfectly uniform."

"The operators therefore proceeded with the work till the skulls were all expended, when the defective part of the walls was measured, and a calculation made, by which it appeared that *one hundred and twenty-seven* was the number wanted to finish this extraordinary embellishment. The prisons, in which the wretched captives were confined, were accordingly thrown open, and the requisite number of devoted victims dragged forth to be slaughtered in cold blood for this hellish purpose. Previously to their execution, they were informed that the heads brought home by the Agaow had not been found sufficient to garnish the palace, and that theirs were required to supply the deficiency. This act of barbarity was greatly applauded by all present."

The following speech pronounced by Adahoonzou, on hearing what had passed in England on the subject of the slave trade, is remarkable:

"I admire the reasoning of the white men; but, with all their sense, it does not appear that they have thoroughly studied the nature of the blacks, whose disposition differs as much from that of the whites, as their colour. The same great Being formed both; and since it hath seemed convenient for him to distinguish mankind by opposite complexions, it is a fair conclusion to presume, that there may be as great a disagreement in the qualities of their minds; there is likewise a remarkable difference between the countries which we inhabit. You, Englishmen, for instance, as I have been informed, are surrounded by the ocean, and, by this situation, seem intended to hold communication with the whole world, which you do by means of your ships; whilst we Dahomans, being placed on a large continent, and hemmed in amidst a variety of other people of the same complexion, but speaking different languages, are obliged, by the sharpness of our swords, to defend ourselves from their incursions, and punish the depredations they make on us. Such conduct in them is productive of incessant wars. Your countrymen, therefore, who allege that we go to war for the purpose of supplying your ships with slaves, are grossly mistaken.

"You think you can work a reformation, as you call it, in the manners of the blacks; but you ought to consider the disproportion between the magnitude of the two countries, and then you will soon be convinced of the difficulties that must be surmounted, to change the system of such a vast country as this. We know you are a brave people, and that you might bring over a great many of the blacks to your opinion, by the points of your bayonets; but to effect this, a great many must be put to death, and numerous cruelties must be committed, which we do not find to have been the practice of the whites: besides, that this would militate against the very principle which is professed by those who wish to bring about a reformation.

"In the name of my ancestors and myself I aver, that no Dahoman ever embarked in war merely for the sake of procuring wherewithal to purchase your commodities. I, who have not been long master of this country, have, without thinking of the market, killed many thousands,

and I shall kill many thousands more. When policy or justice requires that men be put to death, neither silk, nor coral, nor brandy, nor cowries, can be accepted as substitutes for the blood that ought to be spilt for example sake: besides, if white men chuse to remain at home, and no longer visit this country for the same purpose that has usually brought them hither, will black men cease to make war? I answer, by no means; and if there be no ships to receive their captives, what will become of them? I answer for you, they will be put to death. Perhaps you may ask, how will the blacks be furnished with guns and powder? I reply by another question; had we not clubs, and bows, and arrows, before we knew white men? Did not you see me make *custom* annual ceremony) for Weebaigah the third king of Dahomy? and did you not observe, on the day such ceremony was performing, that I carried a bow in my hand, and a quiver filled with arrows on my back? these were the emblems of the times, when, with such weapons, that brave ancestor fought and conquered all his neighbours. God made war for all the world; and every kingdom, large or small, has practised it more or less, tho' perhaps in a manner unlike, and upon different principles. Did Weebaigah sell slaves? No; his prisoners were all killed or a man. What else could he have done with them? Was he to let them remain in his country, to cut the throats of his subjects? This would have been wretched policy, indeed, which, had it been adopted, the Dahoman name would have been long ago extinguished, instead of becoming, as it is at this day, the terror of surrounding nations. What hurts me most is, that some of your people have maliciously represented us in books, which ever die, alleging that we sell our wives and children, for the sake of procuring a few kegs of brandy. No; we are shamefully belied, and I hope you will contradict, from my mouth, the scandalous stories that have been propagated, and tell ofterity that we have been abused. We do, indeed, sell to the white men a part of our prisoners, and we have a right so to do. Are not all prisoners at the disposal of their captors? and are we to blame if we send delinquents to a far country? I have been told you do the same. If you want no more slaves from us, why cannot you be ingenuous, and tell the plain truth, saying, that the slaves you have already purchased are sufficient for

the country for which you bought them; or that the artists, who used to make fine things, are all dead, without having taught any body to make more; but for a parcel of men with long heads, to sit down in England, and frame laws for us, and pretend to dictate how we are to live, of whom they know nothing, never having been in a black man's country during the whole course of their lives, is to me somewhat extraordinary. No doubt they must have been biased by the report of some one who has had to do with us; who, for want of a due knowledge of the treatment of slaves, found that they died on his hands, and that his money was lost; and seeing others thrive by the traffic, he, envious of their good luck, has vilified both black and white traders.

"You have seen me kill many men at the *customs*; and you have often observed delinquents at Grigwee, and others of my provinces, tied, and sent up to me. I kill them, but do I ever insist on being paid for them? Some heads I order to be placed at my door, others to be strewed about the market place, that people may stumble upon them when they little expect such a sight. This gives a grandeur to my customs, far beyond the display of fine things which I buy; this makes my enemies fear me, and gives me such a name in the *Bush* (woods). Besides, if I should neglect this indispensable duty, would my ancestors suffer me to live? would they not trouble me day and night, and say, that I sent nobody to serve them; that I was only solicitous about my own name, and forgetful of my ancestors? White men are not acquainted with these circumstances; but I now tell you, that you may hear, and know, and inform your countrymen, why customs are made, and will be made, as long as black men continue to possess their own country: the few that can be spared from this necessary celebration, we sell to the white men; and happy, no doubt, are such, when they find themselves on the path for Grigwee, to be disposed of to the Europeans: *We shall still drink water* (we shall still live), say they to themselves; *white men will not kill us; and we may even avoid punishment, by serving our new masters with fidelity.*"

A Journey over Land to India, partly by a Route never gone before by any European. By Donald Campbell of Barbreck, Esq; who formerly commanded a Regiment of Cavalry in the service of his Highness the Nabob of the Carnatic. In a

Series of Letters to his Son. Comprehending his Shipwreck, and Imprisonment with Hyder Alli, and his subsequent Negotiations and Transactions in the East. 4to. 1l. 1s. boards. Owen.

THESE letters do Mr Campbell credit as a man, and as a parent; and, if they be deemed more in number than was absolutely necessary, or now and then open to the charge of being prolix, they altogether form, nevertheless, a valuable and amusing publication. A work like this has, in one respect, an advantage over those books of voyages and travels which are written on the spur of the occasion; for it abounds with matured reflections, and contains the travels of the writer's mind, together with his bodily peregrinations.

Of the Turkish constitution and government, Mr C. says, "The Turkish government" is grossly misrepresented. Were our opinions to be directed by the general belief of Europeans, we should suppose that the life and property of every being in that vast empire were irremediably at the mercy of the Grand Seigneur; and that, without laws to protect, or any intermediate power whatever to shield them, they were entirely subject to the capricious will of an inexorable tyrant, who, stimulated by cruelty, sharpened by avarice, and unrestrained by any law human or divine, did every thing to oppress his subjects, and carry destruction among mankind. I firmly believe, that, from the combination of ideas arising from those prejudices, there are few Christians who think or hear of the Grand Turk, that do not, by an involuntary act of the mind, instantly think of blood and murder, strangling with bow-strings, and slicing off heads with cimeters.

"As there is no part of your education more near my heart than the eradicating illiberal prejudices from your mind, and fortifying you against their assaults; I find it impossible to refrain from giving you my opinion of the Turkish government, which I have been at some pains to collect, as well from oral information, as from the best authors; and which, though very far from what a generous and universally philanthropic disposition would wish them to have, is very different from that which is generally attributed to them, and unquestionably far more limited in its powers than the governments of several Christian countries I could mention.

"The constitution of that country is laid down expressly in the Koran. The

Emperor of Turkey (commonly called the Grand Seigneur) is a descendant of Mahomet, who pretended he had the Koran from heaven; and he is as much bound by the institutes of that book as any subject in his realm—is liable to deposition as they to punishment for breach of them, and indeed has been more than once deposed, and the next in succession raised to the throne. Thus far, it is obvious, his power is limited and under controul. But that is not all—it is equally certain that the Turkish government is partly republican; for, though the people at large have no share in the legislation, and are excluded by the Koran from it (which Koran has established and precisely ascertained their rights, privileges, and personal security), yet there is an intermediate power which, when roused to exertion, is stronger than the Emperor's, and stands as a bulwark between the extremes of despotism and them. This body is the Ulama, composed of all the members of the church and the law, superior to any nobility, jealous of their rights and privileges, and partly taken from the people, not by election, but by profession and talents. In this body are comprised the Moulahs, the hereditary and perpetual guardians of the religion and laws of the empire: they derive their authority as much as the Emperor from the Koran, and, when necessary, act with all the firmness resulting from a conviction of that authority; which they often demonstrate by opposing his measures, not only with impunity, but with success. Their persons are sacred; and they can by means of the unbounded respect in which they are held, rouse the people to arms, and proceed to depose. But, what is much more, the Emperor cannot be deposed without their concurrence."

In his way from Aleppo to Bagdad, the following incident occurred: "One morning," says Mr C. "I was awakened before day-break with a bustle in the caravan where we lodged. I conjectured that the Tartar was preparing to get forward, and rose in order to lose no time. I was so far right in my conjectures: the horses were ready, and I came out to mount, and was very much surprised to see several horses before me loaded with something which stood erect from their backs, and which I had barely light to discern were not men. I concluded that they were bales of merchandize packed in a peculiar form, and asked no question till full day-light disclosed to me that they

were human creatures tied up in sacks, and fastened astride on the horses backs. There was a strange union of horror and oddity in the conception, that struck me at once with a mixed emotion of indignation, pity, and mirth. The former however got the better, and I asked my servant with some wrath what it meant.—He said, that the sacks contained some young women whom the Tartar bought. “Good God!” said I, “is it possible that he can have bought wretched females to treat them with so little tenderness?” “He has bought them,” returned my servant, “in the way of traffic, not for pleasure.”

“Suppose he has,” said I, “suppose even they were men, not to mention young women, how can he imagine that they will survive this? Tied up and sweltered in a sack—fastened cross-legs on a horse, and driven at such an amazing rate (for by this time we had set forward, and the other Tartar was whipping the horses up all the time, and driving them on)—how is it possible they can survive? They must be smothered—they must be shattered to pieces—they must be stripped, excoriated, and tortured to death!”

“If I might presume to advise,” said he, “I would say that you had better make no remarks upon it; it would only get them perhaps worse treated, and raise his anger against you.”

“To conclude, I took his advice, and kept my mind to myself. The unfortunate women were in this manner carried fifty miles, at the end of which their tender-hearted purchaser disposed of them in some way of keeping till his return; when I suppose they were to be carried back in sacks astride upon horses, all the way to Aleppo, there to be sold to the highest bidder.”

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III. *Miss H—th—m.*

"—Nay, nay, flout me as you please, I'll keep my spinster's humour! what care I, if I am doom'd to dance an ape in t'other world! is it not better far, than being chained to one in this?—Tell me, have not I a warme husbande in my bags of golde, in value of which the

sneakinge fellowes would faine make me a wife?—For this coine of mine, which I knowe how to take care of myselfe, all men are my most devoted!—swear I have more personal attractions than the sea-born Goddesse, and that my circuitous waiste is more delicatlie shaped than even Dian's girdle—admirable conceits! But I have laughed at the humour of these poor knaves so long, 'tis no marvel I have grown fat!"

XVII. *Mrs Gr—y.*

"This wedded sparke of mine would make a husband far more conjugal, if he were a statesman less consequential! At times when I do fondly interpret the language of a looker, to the gaze of admiration on the person he did swear to love for better and for worse—he dothe my verie soule bechill with some exclamation of—"the Gentleman in his eye!"—Now quicklie turning rounde, threatens to "divide the house"—with which in wedlocke he endowed me!—Anon he whispers in mine ear somewhat of "a motion he would make;"—but soon alack, cries out, "I've lost it by the previous question!"—Heaven defende his sweete wittes, and direct them to one faire point of love or politiques, for, in their divid-ed state, I fear he'll mar them bothe!"

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In the *Pharmacopœia*, many alterations are likewise introduced, to render it more simple and complete, and more readily consulted. In the *first* part, there is noted, under each article, the part of which is used. In the *last*, or Extemporaneous Prescription, the Author has endeavoured to select, for the most part, the receipts of the principal Edinburgh practitioners, particularly those of the late Dr Cullen, wherever they could be met with, as far preferable to any other that could be offered. With these alterations and additions, it is hoped the Work will be found more complete than formerly."

P O E T R Y.

FOR THE SCOTS MAGAZINE.

A JOURNEYMAN WRITER'S ADDRESS
TO THE QUARTER BELL,
AT SITTING DOWN OF THE WINTER SESSION.

HAIL! heart-rejoicing, canty Bell,
Thy sound's mair sweet than tongue can tell;
Was I like Robie Burns, fae fell

At poetry,
How fond I'd be the no're to swell
In praise o' thee?

I'd tak my pen, without a fee,
Some bonny lines to write on thee,
Expressive o' thy melodie

And pleasing knells:
For thou, in justice, term'd shou'd be
The prince o' Bells!

But, since fate has not thought my pow,
Worthy sic favours to bestow,
That which she's gien, that feeble glow
O' fire poetic,

Shall in thy praise do what it dow
Although it stik it.

Then hail my best, my truest frien',
Owre lang tongue tackit, hae you been,
For thy sweet sang fair did I grein
This four months past;
For mony a dolefu' day I've seen
Since you rung last.

When first this morn I heard thy jow,
It warm'd my breast wi' sic a glow,
That tears of joy, I solemn vow,
Ran down my cheek:
I blest the hand that drew the tow
To let you speak.

And ay as ye jow jow'd an' rang,
Sometimes I whistled, sometimes I sang!
My spirits that for four months lang
Had ta'en the gie,
Lap in a tres-ace on the gang
At strike o' thee.

Assist, assist O brither Scribes!
Whas ill-lin'd paunch, and lang lean sides,
Whas bairns hing only bi' their hides
Like some starv'd messin;
You'll get fat as kye 'mang clover riggs
In time o' Session!

Assist to hail the cheerfu' Spring,
On which our lives an' faul do hing;
Your sorrows to the wind gae fling,
However fell.

Gae redd your rusty throats, an' sing
The Quarter Bell!

In whas blyth reign, white spraing'd wi' black,
Fills mony wame, cleeds mony back;
Without whilk aid, oh! on a-lack!
There's mony faces,
Wou'd look mair starv'd than ony häck
That sees Leith Races!

Poets may crack o' Orpheus lute,
Musicians o' the harp or flute,
I carena' were they a struck mute,
Forever mair;
Even Sangsters tongues I'd gie to boot,
Yours for to spare.

In your ain sleuple for to ring,
In Session morns to chaunt an' sing;
For thy gleg tongue can play a sprang
Mair sweet to me,
Than a the sounds within the ring
O' melodie!

In vacance time, hech when I think
As I gaed to my poor fill'd bink,
Saw stan'in there my hair-mould ink,
I sich'd fell fair;
And with'd the morn that thy sweet clink
I'd hear ance mair.

Last Session's close your peal farewell,
Sent thro' my head a dolefu knell,
Ne'er to my heart did passing Bell,
Sic sorrow send.

The Lord kens, says I to myself,
How I shall send!

Four months it gae me sic a fright,
That till this morn I've neer been right;
It's cost me mony a waukrife night,
Plannin my lesson,

How I the storm might weather right
Till a new Session.

An' yet for a the wyles I took,
When I do tak a back-cast look,
I wonder how, within my buik,
My faul kept place!

When poverty, thro' ilka nook,
Star'd in my face!

It well is kent few o' our coat,
Can, for a fair fit, hain a groat;
It's in our lives a weary bloat,
Spills mony page,
That else might shine frae speck or spot,
To guide auld age.

For ay as ye ring on, and jow,
We tak our drappie, and our chow!
And never ance do fash our pow
'Bout what may happen,
'Till poverty, that worrickow,
Deny's a chappin!

It's then that we begin to think,
When wanting cash, and wanting drink,
Wha's fauls fae tough as wadna sink
In sic a case!

Ay it garts ane baith bleer an' blink,
Wi' a lang face!

As lang as ane has cash in store,
He baldly fronts the alewife's door;
But when that he begins to score,
Cash nae mair rise,
He looks nae as he did before,
Nor yet the wife!

But thou my dautit sonfy Bell,
O! what I'd say, I ken myself.
But words they winna, canna tell,
Ac haif the joys
That my haif-crackit breast do swell
At thy sweet noise!

Noise! did I say, no troth I'm doiter!
Else sure my pen wou'd not have writ it,
How frae my tongue cou'd ere the like o't
Escape my lip?

Harmonic sound! rocks be delightit,
And mountains skip!

Welcome, thrice welcome to my ear,
In transports I thy sound do hear:

My wazen now, I doubt nor fear,
Shall be well feason't,
Wi plenty o' the best o' chear,
For faith it's gyfoun't!

Troth it's nae wonder, four months past,
It's threat'ned oft the girds to cast.
Aft hac I gane baith east and wast,
For a wi drapic,
That frae the flour it might be wash't,
An' keep it sappy!

But thy sweet sound sets a' to right,
I'll drink your welcome this same night,
An' wame an' wazen baith inak tight!

Away gae care,
Ye shanna gie me sic a fright
This four months mair!

Thy tinkle, tinc, frae auld St Giles',
Decks mony face wi pleasing smiles:
At thy sweet note the Lawyer's toils
Are quickly set,

Eager to catch, wi artless wyls,
Fish for their net!

There, Summons, Horning, Caption, Charging,
'Gainst Replies, Duplies, war is waging!

While Answers is the whole engaging,
In paper strife;
An' each in turn 'neath quirk is hedgin'
As for their life!

Sweet sport it is, how blyth I bee,
My heart's as light 'y as a flie.
There's something in thy melodie
That winna name!
But brother Scribes that's poor, like me,
Can tak it hame!—

Farewe'll sweet Cymbal, I maun ca' thee,
I's a my life wi' fair may fa' thee:
May ay some cany, good fauls dra' thee,
So's ne'er to crack;
But ay ring found, till time an' a' be
Gane to wrack!

SONNET TO THE BAT.

BY MRS RADCLIFFE *.

O! FLY with me through distant air,
To isles that gem the western deep!
For laughing Summer revels there,
And hangs her wreath on ev'ry sleep.
As through the green transparent sea,
Light floating on its waves we go,
The nymphs shall gayly welcome me,
Far in the coral caves below.
For oft upon their margin sands,
When Twilight leads the fresh'ning Hours,
I come with all my jocund bands,
To charm them from their sea-green bow'rs.
And well they love our sports to view,
And on the ocean's breast to lave;
And oft as we the dance renew,
They call up music from the wave.

* From her Romance of the Forest.

Swift

wife hie we to that splendid clime,
 Where gay Jamaica spreads her scene,
 Lifts the blue mountains, wild, sublime!
 And smooths her vales of vivid green.
 There throned high, in pomp of shade,
 The pow'r of Vegetation reigns.
 Expanding wide, o'er hill and glade,
 Shrubs of all growth, fruit of all stains.
 He steal's the sunbeam's fervid glow
 To paint her flow'rs of mingling hue,
 And on the grape the purple throw,
 Breaking from verdant leaves to view.
 Here, myrtle bow'rs and citron grove
 O'er canopy our airy dance;
 And there the sea-breeze loves to rove,
 Where trembles Day's departing glance.
 And when the false Moon steals away,
 Or ere the charming Morn doth rise,
 Oft, fearless, we our gambols play,
 By the fireworm's radiant eyes;
 And seek the honey'd reeds that swell
 In tufted plumes of silver white;
 Or pierce the cocoa's milky cell,
 To sip the nectar of delight.
 And when the shaking thunders roll,
 And lightnings strike athwart the gloom,
 We shelter in the cedar's bole,
 And revel 'mid the rich perfume.
 But chief we love beneath the palm,
 Or verdant plantain's spreading leaf,
 To hear upon the midnight calm,
 Sweet Philomela pour her grief.
 O mortal sprite such dulcet sound
 Such blissful hours were never known!
 Fly with me my airy round,
 And I will make them all thine own!

ODE TO A HANDSOME WIDOW.

BY PETER PINDAR, ESQ.

SEE yonder cloud, that mopes with mournful
 shade,
 Black! black, as though it never would be
 bright!
 Oh, like a bridegroom comes, a jovial blade,
 Claps her with warmth, and lo, her dark-
 ness, light!
 The drefs of Cloud soon alters! fer, behold,
 Her gloomy fables change to pink and gold!
 Laughter of forrow, thus perchance 'twill be,
 I mistake not Nature, soon with thee.
 Pale as the pale rain-loaded lily's look,
 And languid as the willow o'er the brook,
 Exalt once more that drooping form to joy;
 So long the lute of Woe, with dying sound,
 And melting lullaby thine eye hath drown'd;
 The trump of Rapture should his voice em-
 ploy;
 The sprightly Fiddle rouse his sister Dance,
 And bid thy cold heart glow with Love's ro-
 mance.

Thy lifted eyes too eloquently mourn,
 Deep-swimming in the silent fount of tears!
 And then thy voice so musically lorn,
 Accusing Fate's too cruel, cruel sheers,
 Wakes all the soft emotions of my heart,
 That sympathising, fain would mirth impart.
 But grief for Spouses lasts not Ladies long;
 Yet very poignant!—yes, though short, 'tis
 strong,

When first the best of husbands breathes his
 last:

And if his all be left them!—what a storm
 Of sighs and tears their beauty to deform?

Grief seems as ever he would ride the blast.

Yet soon, 'tis said, the winds of Woe are still;
 And tears, from torrents, sink a prattling rill.

Think what a pair of sparkling eyes are thine,
 And do not drown their Cupids in the brine;

And think too on thy pretty dimpled cheek—
 Think of thy flaxen hair, whose beauties flow
 In broad luxuriance o'er thy breast of snow;

And think too of that soft and polish'd neck.

Think of thy lips, that kisses can impart,
 So ready from their ruby beds to start?

Thus speak those lips, "We will be kiss'd
 again."

And in the same sweet fascinating strain,

Thy polish'd bosom says, "I will be
 press'd;"

And then thy cheek, the loveliest of our Isle,
 Exclaims, "I will resume the cheerful smile,"

"My bloom shall make some future lover
 blest."

O listen to thy locks from fashion hurl'd—

"We will look christian-like—we will be
 curl'd;

"We will not imitate a cow's strait tail:"

And then thy all-subduing taper waist,
 So full of rich desires, and then so chaste,

While others are so marvellously frail—

"I will be clasp'd by some smart swain, I say,
 "Not, like a cabbage-stalk, be flung away."

Thy heart too speaks! "Tho' now, alas!
 forlorn,

"There seems no reason for eternal sigh-
 ing:

"Owl like, a little let me mope and mourn,
 But not be ever swelling, groaning, dying."

Hark! from thy hand, which thou dost wrat-
 ched wring—

"Give me, (a finger cries) another ring."

Oh! canst thou hear it on such wishes dwell,
 And not indulge me with the bagatelle?

Daughter of Grief, then hamper not thy
 charms,

Who, really grown rebellious, pant for arms;

Give way then to the roving mutineers—
 And shouldst thou say, "Lord! who will take
 'em in?"

Trust me, I'll entertain 'em, ev'ry skin—

My bosom's open to the pretty Dears.

MONTHLY REGISTER.

FRANCE.

NATIONAL CONVENTION.

Affairs at Paris, have been for some time very important and interesting; they are fully canvassed in the Convention, we shall therefore endeavour to detail them as briefly and as accurately as possible under this head.

Oct. 1. The discussion of the proposal of the Committee of public safety to annex the Netherlands to France was continued and finally decreed.

This union includes all Austrian Flanders, Hainault, and Brabant, and after a particular specification of those countries, and of the country of Liege, the fourth article of the decree runs thus—"In like manner are united to the French territory, all other countries on this side of the Rhine, which were, before the present war, subject to the domination of Austria, as well as those which have been secured to the French republic by the treaty concluded at the Hague, on the 27th of Floreal last, between her plenipotentiaries and those of the republic of the United Provinces; which treaty is not affected by any of the dispositions of the present decree."

3. Danou, in the name of the Committee of public safety, presented a report upon the rebellious actions of the leaders of the sections of Paris.

All the arrests of the sections were annulled; and the commanders of the armed force were directed not to obey them. No researches or prescriptions to be made against those who have been misled by the factious, if they return to their duty. The decree proposed by the Committee was passed.

The Convention declared themselves to be in a state of permanence.

Colombel invited the Convention to confirm the arrest adopted by the Committees. The substance of the arrest was, that the Deputies charged with the direction of the armed force should secure the electors assembled in the place of meeting of the Primary Assembly of the Theatre Francais, who have refused to obey the law relative to the shutting up of the Primary and Electoral Assemblies.—(Loud plaudits).—The Convention approved of this arrest.

Two in the morning.

Colombel appeared again in the tribune.—"The Electoral Body did not wait for the execution of your decree to sepa-

rate. They preferred retreat to the danger of resisting the National authority; but your Committees will not be less firm in their duty. They will employ all means necessary to the execution of the laws.

4. The Convention had summoned, for their guard, the men who had been disarmed, as being accomplices of the day of Germinal and Prairial. Arms had been distributed to them, and they had been divided into battalions, and placed on the terrace opposite the palace of the Thuilleries. This morning cartridges had been distributed to them. A deputation from them presented the following address to the Convention: The patriots of 1789 to the Convention.—"We come to congratulate you on having once more saved liberty, by conveying around you the patriots of 1789." The president congratulated the petitioners.

5. The debates of the Convention were, for a time, interrupted by the discharge of cannon in the direction of the Rue St. Nicolas.

Merlin of Douai informed the Convention, that the attack which had taken place was the result of the blackest treachery. Several individuals, one of whom carried a flag, went to the grenadiers who had been appointed to guard the Committee of general security, and, laying down their arms, fraternized with them. At that moment the grenadiers were fired upon, and several of them were wounded. They then returned the fire, and the action began.

6. Barras announced, that the section Lepelletier had surrendered: that the section of Brutus, after losing one piece of cannon, had followed their example; and that the good citizens had promised to discover their leaders.

At midnight, Merlin of Douai made a report on the state of Paris, in which he observed that several sections had had the audacity, the evening before, to declare themselves in a state of insurrection against the government, and to avow their resolutions to destroy the national representation. The representatives charged with the direction of the armed force had, he said, displayed the utmost zeal, but some of the Generals had neglected to second that zeal; and by their torpor, had inspired the government with serious alarms. He then proceeded to trace the progress of the revolt; from which it appears that, at one time the sections were masters of the

national treasury, and had their plan been combined with prudence, they could scarcely have failed to succeed. In the Rue de la Convention, three and twenty republicans fell at two discharges of musquetry from the insurgents. This happened on the 5th. The action then became general, and the troops, after a severe conflict of two hours, prevailed.

7. Letourneur de la Manche mounted the tribune, and said, "At the time that the brave defenders of liberty triumphed in this tribune over the attempts of the royalists, the republican troops defeated Charette; the infamous chief, upon whom the enemies of the republic founded their dearest hopes. The committees had long employed their activity with regard to this point; measures had been taken, which already shew some effect. In another expedition the republican army marched to Belleville, where the head-quarters of Charette were; at their approach the enemy fled in great confusion; and would have been pursued, if the republican troops had not been without ammunition. The proud chief Charette took refuge in a wood before a handful of republicans. The English, informed of the defeat of Charette, had quitted their station, and certainly would not again attempt to execute the descent which they had planned.

Louvet, in the name of the Committees, presented a proclamation to be addressed to Frenchmen, on the recent events, which was adopted and decreed to be sent to the departments and armies by extraordinary couriers. In strong language it accuses the bodies of the sections of royalism, and of intrigues to kindle up a civil war in Paris. The following are some of the most prominent passages:

"Frenchmen—One of the most extensive conspiracies, to be recorded in the annals of the French revolution, was on the point of breaking out. For a long time the royalists had been arranging their plot; incendiary libels, corrupt manoeuvres, all the means of stock-jobbing, and artificial scarcity, had been employed. On the day of the 12th, they were incessantly engaged in publishing horrible proclamations: they loudly called for civil war: they took up arms in order to carry it on, and even fixed the hour at which they intended to commence it. Summoned to lay down their arms and obey the laws, they resisted. They created an army, named Generals, and prepared to renew the dreadful day of the 31st

of May. Their paricidal bands were seen to approach in six different sections. They marched almost 30,000 strong, they came from all quarters to surround the representatives of the people at the place of their sittings. A hope was yet cherished that they would stop on the bank of the precipice. The defenders of the Convention had express orders to disregard all commotions, and by all means avoid, at whatever price, any effusion of the blood of the citizens; but perfidious foreigners and ferocious emigrants, with their worthless accomplices, were desirous to compleat their crimes. They commenced with the basest treason. The perfidious troop approached, they lowered their muskets, lifted their hats, presented the colours of their battalion, and uttered expressions of fraternity; and, at the moment when the chief of the section was proceeding to embrace the commandant of the police, the insurgents made two discharges of musquetry on the soldiers of liberty, and killed twenty-three warriors. An engagement immediately took place in several quarters.—Frenchmen! Between the conquerors of Fleurus, of the 14th of July, and of the 10th of August on one side, and the satellites of Louis XVIII. on the other, the engagement could not be long; and the avenging cannon, whose noise still vibrates, will teach the brother of the last of our tyrants, stationed near the Abbey of Bourgneuf, that he in vain expects any effects from those movements so long prepared, and that the only passage, which, in his vain hope, he saw open to the gates of the Convention, is now shut for ever.—Frenchmen! the National Convention will preserve for you the precious deposit of your new laws; they watch over your dearest interests: they recommend to you the oblivion of animosities, but vigilance with respect to the malevolent; they invite you to tranquillity and union."

Chénier.—"It is necessary that the Convention should consolidate the victory of yesterday over royalism; but we cannot consolidate it except by measures at once wise and rigorous, and so digested, as that they may not go beyond the end which they have in view.

Merlin proposed declaring, that the grenadiers of the Convention, the troops in camp in the neighbourhood of Paris, the cannoneers, the legions of police, the veteran invalids, the citizens who had voluntarily taken up arms on the days of the 13th and 14th, to defend that Na-

tional representation, and the Generals, had deserved well of their country.—Decreed.

Delaunay d'Angers denounced a new manœuvre of the royalists, in order to prevent the abuses of which, he proposed the following decree :—I. There shall be formed to-morrow three military councils, conformably to the law of the second complementary day of the third year, in order to try the authors and principal instigators of the conspiracy and rebellion which broke out on the 12th, 13th and 14th Vendemiaire.—II. The individuals composing the staff of the conspirators, the commanders in chief of one or several columns, who marched in Paris against the national representation, commenced the action of the 13th, and fired on the troops of the republic, or the citizens armed in its defence, shall be punished with death, conformably to the third article of the law of 30th Prairial.—These councils shall finish their functions ten days after their creation. They shall then transmit their papers to the register of the criminal tribunal of the department of the Seine.

9. Barras, commandant general of the forces united in Paris, and of the 17th military division, ascended the tribune. "Paris," said he, "is at present perfectly tranquil, and submissive to the laws. Your committees have disarmed the sections Lepelletier and Theatre Francois, together with the grenadiers and chasseurs of the other sections. I have, in conformity to your decrees, organized the three military councils, which will proceed to business to-morrow morning. On a report from the committee of legislation, the Convention decreed :—I. The Electors are prohibited from conforming to mandates that may be directed to them by the primary assemblies, and which may contravene the dispositions of the laws of 4th and 13th of Fructidor last, sanctioned by the people.

10. Andouin moved that the victory obtained by the Convention should not be soiled by the bitter fruits of dissention and discord. He thought, that while the ringleaders of the conspiracy were to receive the punishment due to their crimes, those who had been misled should have the indulgence their weakness called for, every spirit of retaliation should be put a stop to.—Applauses.

12. Legendre.—I am astonished at the impunity in which Barrere, the vilest accomplice of tyranny, is left. It is time that he should be tried, conformably to

your decree; and I wish to know of the committees, why that decree has not been executed? I move for an immediate report on that head. It was decreed, that Barrere should be transported without further delay. The other propositions of Legendre were referred to the Committees.

15. Delaunay, in the name of the Committees of general safety, made a report on the conspiracy of the 13th. He announced, that papers found at the house of an old secretary of the council, threw the greatest light upon the conspiracy, the principal instruments of which were the constitutionalists of 1791. They would have given to France a King under the title of perpetual mayor of Paris; but, in a short time, they would have disclosed their views, and have openly proclaimed a monarch. Among the papers read by Delaunay were a great number of letters written by a secret committee at Basle, directing the proceedings of a counter revolution.—"On the 13th Vendemiaire," said he, "the Convention was to have fallen, and the republic along with it. A fourth Assembly was to have been created, and would have found its level in proposing a King." Another letter from the secret committee at Basle, dated the 22d Fructidor, announces a quantity of songs which the writer states to be the sort of composition best adapted to produce an effect among the French people. "I send you," says he, "a certain quantity till the others are got ready, distribute them with profusion in Paris, and among the army there." Another of the 19th contains these words: "The rejection of the two thirds appears general. Paris continues firm—all is gained." In another of the 22d, from the same committee, are these words: "All is well. The sections must strike a blow at the heads. The heads once displayed at Paris, the example will be followed in the departments." In another it was said: "such are the constitutionalists of 1791, who move heaven and earth, in order again to come forward on the scene—we shall see fine doings." The moment is not yet come to tell everything, but the time will arrive when you will know the extent of that conspiracy which you have escaped. At the conclusion of this report, Delaunay proposed a decree, that the person named Lemaitre, with whom the papers had been found, should be carried, along with his accomplices, before one of the military committees.—Decreed.

Tallien—"I demand not only the insertion of the report, but of all the letters found with the conspirators. It is important that they should be read by all Frenchmen. The French people ought to know the whole of that conspiracy, which two months since I denounced at the bar of the Convention. I denounced that conspiracy; I shewed the dangers of the country; but I confess that I was wrong in not naming those whom the citizens of Paris took under their special protection. Yes, I reproach myself for not having made known those men, who, while they were deeply concerned in conspiracy, accused you with having massacred the French people on the 13th Vendemiare, for they called that day a massacre." Barras exclaimed—"We must know those who are not friends to the republic."—"Yes—Yes"—exclaimed all the members rising.—"They are the same men," said Tallien, "who at present renew the disturbances—I know them—I know their names."—"Name—name them," cried several of the members. "Well," continued Tallien, "I propose to the Convention this moment to form a council general."—"Yes—yes,"—cried they.—The proposition was decreed, and the president requested the citizens to withdraw.

16. Legendre communicated the result of the proceedings of the secret committee; and, by the suspicions which he artfully cast upon Lanjuinais, Henri Lariviere, and Lefage of Eure and Loire, it is pretty clear that the prevailing party mean to renew the system of terror, by ridding themselves of all their enemies. Aubry, Raverè, and Saladin, were also denounced by Louvet, and the two last ordered to be arrested.

17. Vernier, in the name of the committee of finances, made a report on the gradual reimbursement of assignats, to be supplied by metallic specie. The reporter, after having proved by the immensity of the pledge of the assignats, augmented by the national property in Belgium, how very ill founded the mistrust of certain citizens is, proposed the following decree:

I. The fabrication of paper money shall cease as soon as the national property shall have been estimated, provided the extraordinary expences can be liquidated by other means.—II. The assignats in circulation shall be replaced by metallic monies.—III. As soon as the national property shall have been valued, the plates of the assignats shall be broken. An inventory of these plates shall be immediately made out.

—IV. The national property shall be immediately valued by the holder of the pledges in each department. Their estimation shall be taken according to the mortgage code, and in proportion to the price in specie in 1790.—V. Conformably to the above estimation, a milliard of property shall be preserved for the defenders of the country.—VI. The sales of national property shall continue conformably to the laws promulgated on that head, and the assignats, as they come in, shall be burned.—VII. The fabrication of metallic specie shall be forwarded by all possible means. The government committees are authorized to remove every obstacle that may present itself.

In a discussion of the police, relative to corn, on a motion of Genéssieux, who asserted there are in Paris provisions for two years; a decree was passed that the Committees may examine who the culpable are, and that the violations of the laws on jobbing and forestalling may be punished.

Adjutant-General Menage appeared at the bar to declare the acceptance of the western army to the constitution and the decrees. He stated the reasons of the delay, which were, that the different corps of that army was distributed over a vast extent of territory. In the name of his brethren in arms he entered the hall, and received the fraternal embrace, amid the loudest applauses. Tallien—"I take this opportunity to announce to the Convention, that the brave soldier who has just entered the hall is the one who, with 200 of his comrades, obtained possession of Fort Penthièvre, and cut in pieces the emigrants by whom it was defended. To his courage is in a great measure owing the victory of Quiberon. I demand that the Convention, by a decree, bellow on him, as a token of its gratitude, a complete set of armour." Decreed.

Letourneur—"Since the 15th Vendemiare, the enemies of the public weal have circulated a rumour, that we have been beaten in Italy, and on the Rhine. To prove the falsehood of these reports, I have only to read the correspondences of the representatives stationed with the armies. They are as follow: "the representative Joubert writes from Mannheim, in a letter dated (October 6th,) that the enemy took advantage of a fog to try a sortie from Mentz, and took possession of Kofenheim, a village in the vicinity. At day-break, however, the division of Championnet charged the Austrians, and carried the village. The enemy left 300 dead on the

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the spot. The representative Real transmits details of several affairs of posts, in which the armies of the Alps and Italy have constantly obtained signal advantage.

20. The director of the fabrication of assignats wrote to the Convention, that seventy millions of assignats would be burnt that day.

22. Vernier, in the name of the Committee of finances, proposed measures in order to prevent stock-jobbing.

Danou presented the form of a decree to regulate the formation and installation of the legislative body.

The following articles were decreed: The 167 members of the council of elders shall be chosen by lot, from among the 500 deputies, ex-members of the National Convention, who shall have completed their fortieth year, and be either married or widowers. The 83 members of the remaining third, who are to be members of the same council, shall be chosen in a similar manner. The application of the members of both councils, to the different departments of the republic, shall be made by each council respectively, on the 1st of Nivose (Dec. 22).

The proposition of Bentabole was rejected. The members chosen for the commission are Tallien, Pons-de-Verdun, Florent Guyot, Dubois Crance, and Roux de la Marne. They were ordered to meet to-morrow to make their report.

23. Thibaudeau.—“The thick cloud in which we are enveloped must be dispersed—terror has again taken her seat among us, and she must be overthrown before the conclusion of this sitting. I denounce Tallien, who wishes to compass the destruction of those of his colleagues, who have been nominated for more departments than himself. I accuse him of having put himself at the head of the Mountain to serve his own ambitious purposes. I accuse him of having established the commission of five, merely to put a stop to the elections, and delay the constitution.”

Here the Convention swore that the Constitution should not be delayed beyond 5th Brumaire, October 27.

Danou announced a victory by sea. A division of the Rochfort Squadron had captured an English convoy from Jamaica. The prizes consisted of 18 large ships, from 300 to 500 tons, richly laden, and estimated at upwards of 200 millions of livres. On board one of these vessels, a Valet de Chambre belonging to Artois, had been taken.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

THE arrival of reinforcements at La Vendee to the army of General Hoche, hath enabled him to give many severe checks to the royalist army, and to reduce the affairs of Charette to a situation equally miserable and perilous. The sea coast, from whence he could expect his best supplies, is chiefly occupied by the republican forces. The triumph of the Convention at Paris, and the restoration of order there, must also operate to discourage his troops.

By accounts from the Mediterranean, it appears that the French armies had received a check from the Austrian commander, and a stop put to their further progress into Italy for the present. This had been attended with several bloody skirmishes.

The discontents in Corsica were put an end to by the prudence and vigour of the Viceroy. Their parliament was to meet at Bastia about the 16th of October. Admiral Hotham's fleet was remarkably healthy, owing to their being supplied with fresh provisions in abundance; the beef comes from the Pope's territories in Italy, and is equal to English. By the sick returns of the Britannia, on the 2d of October, there were only two men unfit for duty out of 900; none of the other ships had more than six.

GERMANY.

OCT. 1. After the French had taken possession of Koftheim, the Austrians, on the day following, made a sortie from Mentz and Cassel, and, after a bloody combat, drove the French again from that place; but the French returning to the charge with fresh reinforcements, the Austrians were once more driven from the place. That place, formerly so flourishing, is now a heap of ruins, in consequence of the heavy bombardment from both parties.

The French, on the 3d instant, proceeded to storm Cassel. Twice driven back by the fire from the ramparts, they advanced a third time, with incredible courage, under the very heavy batteries of the place: this time also they were, however, again forced, by the heavy fire of the Austrians, to retreat with a very considerable loss, which was much augmented by the obstinate fury with which they fought, as if determined not to be obliged to retreat without accomplishing their object. A sortie, however, from the besieged, completed their defeat, and forced them to retire

retire as far as Mocheim. On the same day they made a similar vigorous attack on the Austrians at Hartenberg, but there they were also repulsed.

The furious attack which the French made on the 2d and 3d inst. upon Cassel and Mentz, were planned by the representative Merlin of Thionville, and were executed against the advice of General Jourdan. The French attacked in three different points, but met every where with the most resolute resistance on the part of the Austrians, whose artillery did wonderful execution, and swept away whole ranks of the enemy. They thrice stormed one of the redoubts of Cassel, but were obliged to retreat with the loss of 4000 men in killed and wounded. This rash and useless effusion of blood, to please the caprices of a member of the Convention, is said to have excited much discontent in the French army which besieges Mentz.

The French grand army of the North, under General Pichegru, is still very quietly stationed in the environs of Stralbourg, and consists of upwards of 100,000 men. The apparent inactivity of so considerable a force, even at a time when General Wurmser has been obliged to divide a considerable part of his army, appears very mysterious; and the French officers say, that it will begin its operations by striking such a blow as will astonish all Europe.

The detail of the successes of the Austrians, and the retreat of the French army across the Rhine, will be found at length in the *Gazettes*, p. 729, &c.

7. There was an extraordinary sitting at Ratisbon, and a conclusion took place upon the last point of a negotiation, in respect of which, the *status quo*, as before the war, is to be invariably insisted upon.

WEST INDIES.

The very pleasing intelligence hath been received from Jamaica, that the Governor, Lord Balcarres, has quelled the insurrection of the Maroon negroes of Trelawney town, which threatened to disturb the peace of the island. On August 13th, a proclamation was issued by his Lordship, offering a reward of 20l. for apprehending any of the men able to bear arms, and 10l. for every negro woman or child. The measures taken by his Lordship were judiciously concerted, and unless in one instance, from an excess of valour, were successfully executed. They are thus given in detail by his Lordship:

General Orders—Montego Bay.

Head-Quarter's, Vaughan's Field, Aug. 15.

The Lieutenant-Governor has the honour to inform the forces of Jamaica, of the success attending the expedition against the Trelawney Maroons in rebellion. The Commander in Chief having obtained the most correct information of every road, tract, and path, leading to the Maroon Town, conceived the idea of blockading them in their own country, and gave the necessary orders to the regulars and militia, who obeyed them with an accuracy and precision that would have done honour to any troops.

On the morning of the 9th inst. every man had arrived at his destined spot. From the 9th to the 11th, the Maroons were employed in reconnoitering our posts; and in the evening of the last mentioned day, they set fire to their towns: they were astonished to find every pass occupied, and endeavoured to force their way in several places; but were obliged to retreat.

On the 12th inst. in the morning, our out-posts were attacked, and particularly the post of the Brown Light Company of St James'; this was defended with the greatest spirit, though with the loss of one man killed and four wounded; one negro killed and two wounded. The object of the Maroons has evidently been to force their way into Hanover and Westmoreland. In every attempt they have been frustrated, and the rebels have lost in killed, taken, and wounded, upwards of fifty, which is more than one third of their number capable of bearing arms.

On the afternoon of the 12th, orders were given to Lieut. Col. Sanford, in the following words:—

“*Vaughan's Field, Aug. 12.*

“SIR, It is my orders, that the instant you receive this letter, which I suppose you will get at half past two o'clock, or three o'clock, that you move on to the New Maroon Town. On arriving there, you will wheel immediately to the right, and take possession of their provision grounds, by which you take them in the rear, and we have them in your front.

(Signed) BALCARRES, Major-Gen.”

In obedience to my orders, Colonel Sanford moved, and, in conformity to his instructions, seized on the New Maroon Town, without any loss or obstruction. This manœuvre was attended with every desirable success; but, instead of wheeling

ing to the right towards the provision grounds, in strict conformity to his orders, his own ardour and that of his troops, induced him to step beyond his limits, and he pushed to get possession of the Old Town; unfortunately he fell into an ambuscade, which proved fatal to him and about fourteen of his regiment, together with several valuable lives of gentlemen in the Trelawney militia*.

Had Colonel Sanford remained at the post he was commanded to occupy, the Maroons, in all probability, would have been in our possession, prisoners of war.

Soldiers will know by this fatal lesson, the indispensable necessity of adhering to the orders given to them: an over-ardour is often prejudicial to the accomplishment of any military operation. The loss is of no further consequence, than that of so many gallant men.

Our expedition has already been attended with more success than could have been expected. The object was to check the Maroons from throwing this country into a state of insurrection; this has been accomplished. The Maroons were lately formidable, as a force commanding the lives and properties of this country; their numbers being now reduced, and their town laid in ashes, they are to be considered in no other light than as a nest of robbers, who may try to disturb the quiet of the country, but cannot overturn either the constitution or the safety of this island.

The posts will be immediately resumed, and put in the same state they were in before Colonel Sanford's attack.

BALCARRES, Major-Gen.

* Colonel Jarvis Gallimore; George Waterhouse, Lieutenant of Horse Militia; Job Dole, Esq; Dr Begg; Mr McGibbon, and several overseers,

EAST INDIES.

While it is with pleasure we have announced the termination of hostilities which had commenced in one quarter, we have to dread the kindling of war anew in our eastern territories, by the restless spirit of that faithless tyrant Tippoo Saib. The treaty he was compelled to enter into by Marquis Cornwallis, by which his power was abridged, and his resources diminished, hath not operated completely towards any permanent security for peace. The following are the ac-

counts received from that part of our dominions:

Rampore, December 15. 1794.

I doubt not but you have heard, ere now, that our arduous campaign has been happily terminated without further bloodshed on either side, although, at one time, it seemed to threaten being attended with a very different conclusion. Golaum Mahomed is, I apprehend, doomed to perpetual exile from the Rohilound country, and will probably be allowed a decent subsistence somewhere within our provinces: thus will that ambition end, which induced him to wade to the throne of his father through the blood of his elder brother. The heads of the treaty of peace are said to be as follow:—The son of Mahomed Alli Ahmed Khan (who was murdered by Golaum), a youth of about nine years of age, is to succeed his father, and be proclaimed successor at Rampore, with a jaghire of ten lacks of rupees annually.—II. Nuffer Ullah Khan, a relation of the family, is to have the guardianship of this young Prince, until he arrives at the age of maturity.—III. Nezoolah Khan is to be Regent during the term of his minority.—IV. All the chiefs in the Rohilla army are to have their property secured to them.—V. Nuffer Ullah Khan, the guardian, is also to act as Naib of the country, until the young Prince is of age.—VI. The remaining part of the country that belonged to Fizzoolah Khan falls to the Nabob, to whom alone the young Prince is to be tributary.

Bangalore, March 1. 1795.

It appears, from every circumstance, that Tippoo intends hostilities again; his restless disposition has carried him to a pitch, that portends the most alarming consequences. We have people coming in here from Seringapatam almost every day. Three or four arrived last month, and acquainted us that Tipoo had drawn out his cavalry, to the amount of 20,000, and taken a position or encampment at Sultancrit. That this large body of horse was under the command of Apoje and Raza Sahebe, supported by a train of thirty-six pieces of cannon, and a necessary number of draft bullocks. This formidable appearance created much apprehension, although the reason is not known at present. Baker Saheb, the eldest son of Budder Cawn, has his tents on the banks of the Caveny river, attended by a few horse.

GAZETTE

GAZETTE INTELLIGENCE.

Horfe Guards, Oct. 31.

A dispatch, of which the following is an extract, has been received by the Right Hon. Henry Dundas, from Vice-Admiral the Hon. Sir G. K. Elphinston, K. B. dated on board his Majesty's ship *Monarch*, Simon's Bay, Cape of Good Hope, August 18.

I had the honour of informing you, in former dispatch, that the Dutch were entrenched in a strong position at Muytenberg, and well furnished with cannon, having a steep mountain on their right, and the sea on the left, difficult of approach on account of shallow water, with a high surf on the shore, but which the absolute necessity of the post rendered requisite that we should possess, and made it obvious to Major-General Craig, and myself, that it ought to be attempted.

For this service I secretly prepared a gun-boat, and armed the launches of the fleet with heavy cannonades, landed two battalions of seamen, about one thousand, under the command of Captains Hardy of the *Echo*, and Spranger of the *Rattlesnake*, and sent ships frequently around the bay, to prevent suspicion of an attack, when any favourable opportunity might offer.

On the 7th instant a light breeze sprung up from the north-west, and at twelve o'clock the preconcerted signal was made; when Major-General Craig, with his accustomed readiness and activity, instantly put the forces on shore in motion, and, at the same moment, Commodore Blankett, equally zealous, in the *America*, with the *Stately*, *Echo* and *Rattlesnake*, got under weigh, whilst the gun-boat and armed launches preceded the march of the troops about five hundred yards, to prevent their being interrupted. About one o'clock, the ships, being abreast of an advanced post of two guns, fired a few shot, which induced those in charge to depart; and, on approaching the second post of one gun and a royal mortar or howitzer, the effect was the same. On proceeding off the camp the confusion was instantly manifest, although the distance from the ships was greater than could have been wished, but the shallowness prevented a nearer approach.

The *Echo* led, commanded by Lieut. Todd of the *Monarch*, and anchored in two and a half fathoms, followed by the *America*, which anchored in four and a

half, then the *Stately* and *Rattlesnake*, anchoring nearer, in proportion to their lesser draughts of water, off the enemy's works, which began to fire, and the fire was returned by the sloops; but an increase of wind prevented the large ships from acting until they had carried out heavy anchors. This duty was performed by the commanders with great coolness, much to their honour and their country's credit.

In a few minutes after the fire opened, which obliged the Dutch to abandon their camp with the utmost precipitation, taking with them only two field-pieces, and at four o'clock the Major-General took possession of it, after a fatiguing march over heavy sandy ground. To him I beg leave to refer for the particulars of what was taken therein, as the sea ran so high that no person from the ships or gun-boats could venture to land.

In transmitting to you the proceedings of the fleet under my command, I shall at all times feel great satisfaction in doing justice to the merits of the several officers. To their judgment and good conduct in the present instance is to be attributed the immediate success which attended the attempt; it is therefore my duty to recommend to his Majesty's notice Commodore Blankett, Captain Douglas, Lieut. Todd of the *Monarch*, commanding the *Echo*, and Lieut. Ramage, also of the *Monarch*, commanding the *Rattlesnake*, and Mr Charles Adam, of the *Monarch*, Midshipman, who commanded the gun-boat. I am sensibly obliged to them, each individually, for their steady and correct discharge of my orders.

I must further beg leave to add, that it is universally agreed the *Echo's* fire was superiorly directed and ably kept up; and particular acknowledgements are also due to the officers and men for the general zeal and activity which appeared in every countenance, of which I was enabled to judge with more precision as the Commodore obligingly permitted me to accompany him, and to visit the other ships employed under his direction upon this service.

The *America* had two men killed and four wounded, and one gun disabled, being struck by a shot; the *Stately* one man wounded. Some shots passed through the ships, but did not materially injure them.

I am fearful the Major-General will not be able to write by this conveyance, a Genoese ship, which intends touching at St Helena, as he is now at Muytenberg.

I have inclosed a list of the Dutch ships

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detained in this bay, being five East Indiamen.

Doxning-street, Nov. 11.

Dispatches, of which the following are copies, have been received from Lieut. Col. Craufurd, by the Right Hon. Lord Grenville, his Majesty's principal Secretary of State for the Foreign department.

Head Quarters Weilmunster, Oct. 18.

My Lord, I have the honour to inform your Lordship, that since the 13th instant, the advanced guards of the Austrian army, under Generals Boros, Kray, and Had-dick, have been in constant pursuit of the enemy on all the roads leading across the Lahn, between Wielburgh, and Nassau. General Warneck, with the reserve, marched towards Limbourg, as a central point, from which he could support the advanced guards to his right or left, according to circumstances; whilst the main army advanced to the camp at Weilmunster, between Usingen and Weilburgh, ready to cross the Lahn at the latter place, and attack the enemy's left, if they should attempt to maintain a position on that river.

The Marshal has taken every step that he judged best calculated to distress their army; but their retreat has been so precipitate, and the country through which they marched so extremely intersected with woods and deep vallies, that he has only been able to bring on some affairs with the best troops of the rear guards of their different columns. In these the Austrians have taken several cannon, a great many ammunition waggons, and between one and two thousand prisoners, besides having killed and wounded considerable numbers.

It is expected that the enemy will raise the siege of Ehrenbreitstein to-day; and they seem determined to pass the Rhine, with the principal part of their army at Neuwied (where they have bridges) as expeditiously as possible. Their left column is directing its march towards Cologne.

The Austrian advanced guards, supported by the reserve, are still in pursuit.

The enemy have destroyed a great quantity of powder and other stores, which they had not time to send away.

I have the honour to be, &c.

C. CRAUFURD.

Head Quarters Weilmunster, Oct. 19.

My Lord, I have the honour to inform your Lordship, that the siege of Ehren-

breitstein is raised, and the enemy are crossing the Rhine as expeditiously as possible at Neuwied. I have the honour to be, &c.

C. CRAUFURD.

Right Hon. Lord Grenville.

Head Quarters of Marshal Clairfayt's army, Limburg, Oct. 16.

My Lord, I have the honour to inform your Lordship, that General Wurmser has obtained a signal advantage over the French in the neighbourhood of Mannheim, of which the following is a detail:

In the night from the 17th to the 18th instant, that part of the Austrian army which was stationed before Mannheim, assembled in five columns, commanded by General Wurmser in person, to attack the different posts that the enemy occupied in front of that place. The disposition was very masterly, and the spirited manner in which it was executed answered fully to the wish and expectation of the General. After a severe action, all the works that the enemy had thrown up were carried; their tents and a great deal of baggage were taken, besides some cannon, and several ammunition waggons.

Owing to an impenetrable fog, which continued the whole night and great part of the morning, the communication between the different columns was extremely difficult, the prompt execution of orders was impossible, and the Generals could not conduct their attack with any degree of certainty. This unfortunate circumstance enabled the enemy to get off the most of their artillery, and prevented the Austrians from following them into the place, as General Wurmser intended.

The Austrians had upon this occasion about 30 officers, and between 600 and 700 non-commissioned officers and privates killed and wounded. The French had one General Officer, 21 officers, and between 500 and 600 non-commissioned officers and privates taken prisoners. Those killed and wounded are supposed to amount to about 2000. In consequence of this victory Mannheim is closely invested, and the bombardment will be begun immediately. I have the honour to be, &c.

C. CRAUFURD.

Lord Grenville, &c. &c.

Head Quarters Limburg, Oct. 16.

My Lord, I have the honour to inform your Lordship, that General Jourdan's left column, which had directed its march towards Cologne, has passed the Rhine, as well as all those troops who retired upon Neuweid.

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From the report of the different corps which are now collected, it appears that the Austrians have taken in all, during the enemy's retreat, about 4000 prisoners, 30 pieces of cannon, and 200 ammunition waggons. The enemy destroyed a great quantity of military stores, which they had not time to carry away. It is impossible to ascertain, with any precision, their number of killed and wounded; but it must have been very considerable, more especially as the peasants rose against them in many places. The whole country through which the French have marched on this occasion, bears the most evident marks of their depredations. There is no village, and I may almost say no house, that has not ample reason to lament this invasion; for, however short its duration has been, the effects will be felt for many years to come. The inhabitants have been plundered of their cattle, grain, and whatever could be found that was valuable. Even women and children have been murdered: In short, the manifold acts of atrocity, which are proved in the clearest manner, are such as could only be perpetrated by men lost to every sentiment of humanity.

The Prussian troops that were on the line of demarkation, and the guards which they stationed at different places for the purpose of affording protection, were ill treated and driven away by the French, with expressions of resentment and contempt. I have the honour to be, &c.

Rt Hon. Lord Grenville. C. CRAUFURD.

*Head Quarters of General Clairfayt,
Mayence, October 30.*

My Lord, I have the honour to inform your Lordship, that on the 28th inst. the Austrian troops, under the command of General Wurmser, stormed the Galyenberg, an entrenched height which formed an advanced post to the fortress of Mannheim. The possession of this important point facilitates extremely the approaches against the body of the place. To favour the assault of the Galyenberg, a false attack was intended to be made upon the Necker Fort; however, the impetuosity of the troops was such, that they stormed it without having orders to do so; but as it could not be maintained, being immediately under the fire of the town, they abandoned it, after spiking 3 pieces of cannon. I have the honour to be, &c.

C. CRAUFURD.

Rt Hon. Lord Grenville, &c.

*Head Quarters of Marshal Clairfayt,
Mayence, October 30.*

My Lord, I have the honour to inform your Lordship, that Marshal Clairfayt attacked the enemy's entrenched camp before Mayence yesterday, and gained a complete victory. The following is a detail of this very brilliant and important operation.

Your Lordship will recollect, that in the month of November last the French took a position upon the heights in front of Mayence, with their right to Laubenheim and their left to Budenheim; both of which villages are on the Rhine, the former above, the latter below the fortress. This position completely invests the place on that side; and from the time they first occupied it, almost to the day of the attack, they were constantly employed in constructing and perfecting the most formidable intrenchments. These consisted of two lines. The first was composed of large detached works, closed in the rear, and covered and joined with each other by three distinct ranges of *Trous de Loups* *. The second was a complete connected intrenchment, covered in the same manner. The ditches of both lines were of a depth and breadth far beyond what is usual in field works. Every possible advantage had been taken of the ground, which is particularly favourable for the formation of a fortified camp; and the French Generals have been known to say frequently in private, that they considered this position as wholly impregnable.

Marshal Clairfayt, after having forced General Jourdan to repass the Rhine, returned with a part of his army to the camp of Wickert, about five English miles from Mayence; and in consequence of information received by him that the enemy intended to reinforce their army before that place very considerably, he, without waiting for those troops that had advanced beyond the Lahn, determined to attack General Schaal, who occupied the entrenchments above described with fifty two battalions of infantry, and five regiments of cavalry.

The army that was destined for this attack, consisting of thirty-two regular battalions, some light infantry, and twenty-

* Wolf Pits—Round pits of considerable depth: Each range was composed of several rows of those pits, placed irregularly, and quite close together.

eight squadrons of cavalry, taken partly from the garrison of Mayence, was formed into four divisions: One, of ten battalions and six squadrons, under General New; one, of ten battalions and six squadrons, under General Stader; one of five battalions and sixteen squadrons, under General Colloredo; and one of seven battalions of grenadiers, under General Werneck. Generals New and Stader were to direct their march, the former towards the heights above Laubenheim, the latter towards Heilig Creutz (an old church in front of the enemy's right wing); forming their infantry into three lines, and attacking the right of the position in immediate connection with each other; whilst the Warasdine light infantry got round the village of Laubenheim; and about 1000 Slavonians who were embarked on the Rhine, landed under the protection of six gun-boats behind the enemy's right, and kept up a heavy fire for the purpose of making a diversion. General Colloredo was to march towards Bretzenheim, a village in front of the enemy's centre, from whence he was to detach a part of his troops, particularly cavalry, to co-operate with General Stader; and with a part of the remainder he was to make demonstrations towards different points of the centre; whilst two of his battalions and two squadrons, with a considerable proportion of heavy artillery made false attacks upon Monbach and Gonsenheim, two villages in front of the enemy's left. Some light troops were to land behind the left of the position, for the same purpose as those who landed behind the right. General Werneck's division was to remain on the glacis of Mentz as a reserve.

It must be observed, that Marshal Clairsay directed his real attack upon the most commanding, and by far the strongest part of the camp, because the immediate retreat of the enemy's whole army was the inevitable consequence of success on that point.

The attack commenced in this order at half an hour past five in the morning. The disposition was executed with the utmost accuracy, and in a very short time the battle was decided in favour of the Austrians, who displayed exemplary discipline and bravery. The General Officers, finding they could not advance on horseback on account of the *Trois de Loups*, dismounted, and entered the entrenchments on foot at the head of their troops. The enemy did not in the least expect to be attacked, and although they certainly

had some time to prepare for their defence, from the difficulties that the Austrian troops had to surmount in approaching the works, yet it is to the circumstance of surprize, as well as to the uncommon intrepidity with which the attack was executed, that must be attributed their having abandoned, without more resistance, one of the most formidable positions that ever was occupied.

One hundred and six pieces of cannon, two hundred ammunition waggons, and about two thousand prisoners (amongst these two Generals and sixty other officers), are already brought into Mayence; whilst great quantities of stores of various kinds, collected for the purposes of the siege, have likewise fallen into the hands of the Austrians.

The enemy's killed and wounded are supposed to amount to about 3000.

The Austrians had on this occasion between sixty and seventy officers, and about fifteen hundred non-commissioned officers and privates killed and wounded; among the former were Lieutenant-General Schmertring, and Major-General Wolckenheim.

General Naundorf crossed the Rhine in the afternoon with part of his troops that had been stationed in the neighbourhood of Gerai, and took possession of Oppenheim.

The Marshal is now encamped in front of Mayence, and his light troops are pursuing in all directions.

By the King—A Proclamation.

G. R. Whereas on the 29th day of this instant month of October, divers persons riotously assembled and stationed in different places in our city of Westminster, proceeded to commit certain daring and highly criminal outrages, in gross violation of the public peace, to the actual danger of our royal person, and to the interruption of our passage to and from our Parliament; we, therefore, with the advice of our Privy Council, in pursuance of an address from our two Houses of Parliament, do hereby enjoin all magistrates, and all other our loving subjects, to use their utmost endeavours to discover and cause to be apprehended the authors, actors and abettors concerned in such outrages, in order that they may be dealt with according to law: And we do hereby promise, that any person or persons, other than those actually concerned in doing an act by which our royal person was immediately endangered, who shall give information,

so as that any of the authors, actors or abettors concerned in such outrages as aforesaid, may be apprehended and brought to justice, shall receive a reward of *One Thousand Pounds*, to be paid on conviction of every such offender; which said sum of *One Thousand Pounds* the Lords Commissioners of our Treasury are hereby required and directed to pay accordingly. And we do further promise, that any person or persons concerned in such outrages as aforesaid, other than such as were actually concerned in any act by which our royal person was immediately endangered, who shall give information, so as that any of such authors, actors, or abettors as aforesaid, shall be apprehended and brought to justice, shall, upon conviction of such offender or offenders, receive our most gracious pardon.

Given at our Court at St James', the 31st day of October 1795, in the thirty-sixth year of our reign.

GOD save the KING.

(End of the Gazette.)

BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

OCT. 29. THE *Speaker* informed the house, that the Commons had been in the house of Peers, where his Majesty had delivered to both houses of parliament a most gracious speech, which, with permission of the house, he read. (See p. 678.)

The speech being read, *Lord Dalkieth* rose, and said, he was persuaded the house would agree with him, that though some events had taken place, which, in themselves, appeared unfavourable to the just cause in which we were engaged—and tho' they could not but feel for the misfortunes which, in the prosecution of the war, had attended our allies, there was ample cause for satisfaction in the situation of our own affairs, taken in the general view they afforded of improvement since the last year; for though no conquests had been made on the Continent, the further progress of the French arms had been prevented in Italy, and on the Rhine.—In the East Indies, those possessions belonging to the enemy, that could contribute to the wealth and commercial interests of this country, had been all taken from them—and in the West, if not all, at least possessions abundantly great, had fallen before our fleets and armies. While the unexampled vigorous operations, going forward under one of the ablest commanders of the coun-

try gave foundation to suppose that the whole of those islands would fall into our hands, and that by becoming masters of the West Indies, we should secure the means of carrying on the war as long as it might be found necessary. He was aware that to counterbalance these weighty advantages, the secession of so many of our allies from the common cause, would be enlarged upon by gentlemen on the other side of the house; but paradoxical as it might seem, he was persuaded that, by the loss of these allies, we had acquired additional strength, since it enabled us to prosecute with increased energy the war by sea, and to exert our whole means and efforts in maintaining and improving our naval superiority. As to the present constitution of France, it was not, he conceived, an object of our consideration whether it was detrimental to themselves. If it was not detrimental and dangerous to the tranquillity of other nations, it could be no reasonable impediment to the accomplishment of a peace. But considering that that constitution was upheld by the army, against the consent of the people, who, so far from being satisfied with, had risked a bloody struggle to overturn it, it must be very doubtful at what period a secure, lasting, and honourable peace could be concluded. Under these impressions he would move the following address. He then moved an address to his Majesty, which was, as usual, an echo of the speech.

The hon. *Mr Stewart* seconded the motion, which being read by the *Speaker*, a pause ensued, who being about to put the question,

Mr Sheridan rose and said, that observing no person had offered to speak, he found himself constrained by his duty to make some remarks on the very extraordinary speech the house had just heard. He said, he was not indeed surprised that the house was in dumb astonishment; for if ever there was a speech calculated to excite surprise and astonishment, it was the present speech from the throne: it was such a speech, that he was persuaded, if any person had had a copy of it previous to its promulgation, and had written it down and sent it to the country, there would not be one human being who read it there, but must be struck with wonder, to see that the very first noun substantive in it was the word *satisfaction*; or to think that any minister could be hardy enough to put such a word into the King's mouth.

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It was an old saying, that to be easily satisfied was a mark of virtue and piety. If that were true, no one ever could boast of more primitive piety than his Majesty's ministers, who, without having any one comfortable circumstance from which to draw it, had expressed, through the mouth of their King, *satisfaction*. None must their surprise be, to see in the speech, that the general situation of affairs, had been materially improved in the course of the present year. "Improvement! (he exclaimed)—what improvements?—The French are repulsed in Italy, and the French are checked on the Rhine. Last year they had not crossed the Rhine, this year they are on this side of it; and this his Majesty's speech pronounces an improvement in the situation of our affairs. Holland was last year shaken off—but this year she is at war with England, and in alliance with France.—This is another improvement in the situation of our affairs." Last year, ministers said, that the King of Prussia's assistance was necessary to the prosecution of the war, and purchased it with the national treasure; but this year, that monarch was at peace with our enemies—Spain too, was last year our ally, but this year is at peace with our enemies—Last year we had conquered the French West India islands; this year, we had lost two of them: and three others were in eminent danger—The right hon. gentleman, last year, denied the scarcity of grain; but this year, the speech tells us of an approaching famine.—These, he supposed, constituted the improvement in the situation of our affairs on the last year—these were the circumstances which ministers so triumphantly stated, in a speech from the throne, as a ground for satisfaction.—"Shame! Shame! (said he) to ministers, to put such words, under such circumstances, into their Prince's mouth, to repeat as he passed through a crowd of his starving subjects, and utter from the throne with a smile of *satisfaction*!" Of all those miseries, however, peace would be some alleviation; but, unfortunately, that seemed to be as far distant as ever. Last session, the speech from the throne stated the likelihood of peace, "When there should be a government formed, capable of maintaining the accustomed relations of peace and amity;" but this year, the speech states, that "the distraction and anarchy in France have led to a crisis, of which it is impossible to foresee the issue—like the predictions of Partridge, the almanack-

maker, who had very sagaciously foretold, "that on the ensuing year, events would happen, which those who were living would see." The prospect of the great advantages likely to be derived from the conquest of the West Indies, was, he thought, visionary. But if such important consequences were expected from that quarter, why had not an armament been prepared, and sent there sooner? The right honourable Secretary of state, he meant him of the sinecure department (Mr Dundas), when he moved for the thanks of the house to Sir John Jervis and Sir Charles Grey, said, that he did so with peculiar satisfaction, because the West Indies was a favourite object with him, and in saying so, spoke like himself, and with that prudent attention to substantial advantage which ever distinguished him. He wisely considered, that others were like knights errant, fighting for visionary objects. An island or two might as well be picked out of the fire—others had their baubles—and the reinforcements, which should have gone to the West Indies, were sent to secure Corsica. An eloquent young gentleman had suggested, that the most certain mode of terminating the war successfully was to strike at the heart, and march directly to Paris—but this being found not altogether practicable; another gentleman thought that, if he could not get the heart, it would be advisable to attack the extremities—if he could not get at the core, at least to nibble at the rind; and planned an expedition to Quiberon, of which it was impossible for any one, not dead to all feeling, to think without horror—an expedition of bloodshed; it was not British blood indeed that was shed—but British honour bled at every pore—and the slaughter that ensued from that abominable enterprise, must lie heavy on the souls of those that set it forward. With respect to the West Indies, he conceived the whole system to be wrong, as it was a drain on the country of its best commodity, men. He then adverted to the state of our men there, and observed, that at Grenada, fourteen officers and four hundred men died out of one regiment. At St Pierre, there were not room for the wounded wretches, medicines or necessaries; and when the sick and wounded were to be carried away, there were not transports sufficient to carry them. Ninety were crammed into one vessel; and multitudes were returned, to lie on the beach, and die of their wounds and diseases: and those

deaths were justly chargeable to the criminal and murderous negligence of some department of Government. Wherever the crime lay, it could not be thought of without horror. As to confidence of peace, there was no foundation for it—for in the speech, the minister had come back to his old language; instead of which, he would recommend it to him to treat as the King of Prussia and the Elector of Hanover had done, to find out in the French government those who had directed the armies of France to drive before them the armies of Europe, and treat with them. Finally, he objected to the address *in toto*, and was unwilling to burthen his constituents further. If any gentleman moved an amendment, embracing any of the objections he had already started, he should have his vote.

Mr Jenkinson said, that his Majesty's speech expressed dispositions for peace as strongly as was consistent with the public interest.—Had the language upon that subject been more explicit, the demands of the enemy would be necessarily raised. The provocations which had driven this country into hostilities were, the spirit of aggrandizement of France, the dangerous opinions prevalent in France, and industriously circulated among other countries, and their infraction of treaties.—Any of these would have been a just cause of war. The means by which it had been intended to make the war instrumental in counteracting the democratic opinions that had existed at the commencement of hostilities, were of two kinds: first, by the impression of a great force, and secondly, by the effect and pressure of the war upon the enemy. If the house examined, they would find, that, within two years, there had been a total change of opinion in France. The formation of the new government would remove one material objection of his Majesty's ministers. Formerly, when there had been but one assembly, what was adopted on one day, might be rejected another. Now there was reason to hope, that if one assembly should agree to improper measures, the wisdom of the other might annul them. The objection, that there was no dependence upon any treaty they might enter into, would therefore be removed, if the new constitution were reducible to practice. In his opinion, these most important changes had been effected in France, by the continued pressure of the war. Had it not been for the war, the democratic opinions would not have

been destroyed so soon as they have been. There was something so fascinating in these principles, to the lower orders of the people, that they could never be brought to abandon them until they saw their consequences. Without the war, they would have been destroyed gradually, though, perhaps, it would have required a long time. The system of terror was the natural consequence of them, and their destruction naturally followed the system of terror. The war had certainly accelerated these events, and hastened the overthrow of these principles. It had, therefore, prevented to France many evils, by diminishing the term of their continuance. He wished, that we should be open to negotiation, when affairs were in a fit state for making a safe and honourable peace. It was certain that France desired peace most earnestly, for nothing but peace could save her from ruin. He confessed that the restoration of the house of Bourbon to the throne of France, and of the emigrants to their property, had once been a favourite object in his mind: But at present, he thought there was not a sufficient probability for the attainment of it, to render it consistent with the wisdom of this country to continue the war for that subject only.—He concluded, by supporting the address.

Mr Fox said, that after the very extraordinary speech he had heard from the throne, he should not think he did his duty to his constituents, or the public, if he opposed the address that had been moved, only by a silent vote.—The first thing in this most extraordinary speech that arrested his attention, was the unparalleled insult contained in the very first paragraph. It was not enough that, by means of this disgraceful and disastrous war, the people were groaning under unprecedented burthens; it was not enough that 100 millions had now been added to the national debt, and a perpetual annuity of five millions to the standing taxes; it was not enough that there had been felt a scarcity of bread last year, which scarcity, it appeared, was now become more alarming; it was not enough that our ships were captured, and our manufactures diminished; it was not enough that the poor were driven to misery and famine, they must be insultingly told, that the situation is improved. At the conclusion of the last session of parliament, he had mentioned to his Majesty's ministers what his information had led him to believe true, that there was a scarcity of grain in the country.

try. He had been told by his Majesty's ministers, whom he had then considered the best authority, that it was not so; and an hon. friend of his had been reproved by a right hon. Secretary for introducing the subject to the house. He now assured the house, from his own knowledge, that he did not exaggerate in saying, there was not one out of ten of the labouring men in the country who could even earn sufficient for himself and his family. Was this the improvement alluded to in his Majesty's speech? or was it in the unparalleled embarrassment and distress of France, occasioned by the continuation of the war? We were again told of the weakness of France. We had been told last session, that she was in the last agonies; that her astonishing efforts at that time were nothing more than expiring agonies, and that all would be over with her in a short time. Sorry was he to find that these agonies had lasted ever since; and that in a most successful and brilliant campaign.—For his part, he was afraid of such agonies.—Perhaps, France might now unfortunately be in another agony, and its consequences might be as fatal to us as her agony of last year. He did not wish to quibble upon words: yet he could not help observing, that the house was told, in the last speech of his Majesty, something to this effect, viz. that his Majesty entertained hopes, that the affairs of France would lead to the establishment of a regular government in that country. Now, his Majesty's ministers said, that "the distraction and anarchy which have so long prevailed in France have led to a crisis, of which it is as yet impossible to foresee the issue." The same observations might have been made at every period of the revolution. At the end of the year 1793, it was most true, that things were coming to a crisis; so they were when twenty deputies were sent to prison—When Robespierre was destroyed, things were then also at a crisis, the consequences of which it was not possible to foresee. What was the remainder of the sentence? He had expected to have heard something positively asserted, such as "but which may terminate in some form of government capable of maintaining the accustomed relations of peace and amity." Instead of any thing of this kind, it was "But which must, in all human probability, produce consequences highly important to the general interests of Europe." Was not this exactly so at every period of the revolution. He was happy to hear the observations of the hon. gentleman (Mr Jen-

kinson) on the subject of restoring the Bourbon family, and he hoped he had spoken the sentiments of ministers. Our calamities were a little compensated by giving them wisdom. Even that worst of all our calamities, the expedition to Quiberon, an expedition in which we had added to the misfortunes of those we had employed in it, and heaped upon ourselves a load of disgrace. The fate of these unfortunate persons must make the heart of every man wring, and the heart of every Englishman beat with indignation. He disapproved of the idea of an hon. gentleman (Mr Jenkinson) respecting the pressure of the war, its accelerating effects, &c. Such disquisitions were in his opinion, only fit for school boys. When these theories of good resulting out of evil, and evil out of good, which was again to produce something advantageous to the world, ceased to be mere topics of speculation, and were brought into practice, the persons who acted upon them lay under a heavy responsibility. With respect to the idea that certain opinions had been destroyed by the war, he thought that a war against opinion was the completion of human injustice and human folly. It was not against opinions, but against actions that we had a right to defend ourselves by force. The hon. gentleman's doctrine would justify the infliction, and all the persecutions that have disgraced the christian name. A new defence of the war had been set up this night, that it was necessary to support gentlemen in reprobating French principles, and enforce the eloquent declamations of some members of both houses of parliament. What! was it necessary to have one hundred ships of the line, and an army of two hundred thousand men to cover their Philippics? He said, that it was not French principles, but the misapplication of them which had caused so many calamities in France. Mr Fox then moved an amendment to the address. The substance of the amendment was, to entreat his Majesty to consider, that almost all his allies have abandoned him; that some of our islands in the West Indies have been overrun and pillaged; that all the expeditions to the coast of France have proved either disgraceful or abortive, and tend to tarnish the honour of the British character; to entreat also, that his Majesty would no longer act upon an assurance that the present, or any other form of government in France should preclude negotiation; and that his Majesty would look for indemnity

ty where only indemnity could be procur'd—in the speedy restoration of peace.

Mr Pitt rose. He said, that the most eventful period of the English history never suggested a question more momentous and important for the discussion of the legislature than the present. The alternative between the address moved, and the amendment suggested, was a strong one; but he trusted he should have but little difficulty in replying to the most astonishing speech, with which the right hon. gentleman had ushered in his no less extraordinary amendment. He should find no difficulty in proving, upon that gentleman's own statement, that the moment of our supposed degradation, the hour of calamity and defeat, was not the time in which the British Parliament would ask permission of France to enjoy a temporary, insecure, disgraceful peace. That part of his Majesty's speech which had afforded the greatest scope for the argument, or, to speak with more correctness, the incentive of gentlemen, was the paragraph which stated, that, "upon a review of all the circumstances of the last campaign, our situation had been improved." He begged gentlemen would call to their recollections, what were the impressions upon their minds when they entered that House at the commencement of the last session—A general gloom was visible in every countenance; the situation of Holland, and the other successes of the French upon the Continent, had filled every breast with sensations the most desponding. The then increasing probability, that to the immense military power of France, the wealth, the commerce, the navy, and all the maritime resources of Holland would be added, had excited the most serious alarms. This was the prospect which the last session opened; and though some of the events which followed justified the apprehensions, still the consequences which ensued were by no means so calamitous as there was reason to have expected, when, aided by the elements, and encouraged by the supineness of the Dutch government, they entered into and took possession of Holland; so far from the exertions and power of France being increased, that the inertness of Holland seemed transferred into the mass with which it was incorporated. France, it was true, became possessed of a coast, dangerous from its extent and situation; but our maritime strength was increased to meet the pressure. Our superiority was asserted and maintained, our commerce was

protected, and France, after this immense acquisition, was less formidable in her exertions than before. Admitting, in the fullest extent, the advantages which the enemy had gained; allowing the passing of the Rhine in the face of an immense Austrian army, was a most astonishing circumstance, and if not compelled to repass it, one which might be attended with the most serious consequences; deploring as much as any man, the calamities in which the continuation of such a contest must involve mankind, still he thought there was ground for satisfaction; because the reduced resources of France afforded the prospect of peace and security. The present condition of France was, in every point of view, so bad, her means of continuing the contest were so totally exhausted, that peace became to her the only means of preservation from ruin. By the last accounts which had arrived from Paris, it appeared that the depreciation of assignats was 98½ per cent. During the time which that system, called the System of Terror, prevailed, they were kept at par by the most violent and tyrannic measures; the moment the cause was taken away, the effect ceased and assignats instantly fell when that system of terror was destroyed. Since the commencement of the last session, there had been issued in France six milliards, or about 280 millions sterling, which was between three and four times as much as, in most periods, was considered necessary for her circulation; this, when added to the enormous mass before in circulation, would render it utterly impossible for them to carry on another campaign, unless some other resources could be found out. He, however, did not mean to assert positively and unconditionally, that if the credit of assignats were totally destroyed, that it was not within the possibility for the French to devise means of carrying on the war; but he begged to observe, that if such means did exist, the French had had pretty strong motives to make them endeavour to discover them: but he would not rest this part of the case upon his own reasoning; he would cite to the House the opinion of one of their greatest financiers. He states the immense quantity of assignats in circulation, and adds, in the most explicit terms, that if some means are not devised for stopping the issuing of any more, and of withdrawing an immense number from circulation, that they would become of no value whatever. It was from a view of this state of things in

France, and from comparing them with the commerce and manufactures of England, that he felt himself justified in defending the term—Satisfaction, in his Majesty's speech. The next proposition which he meant to contend was, that the enemy, from their complicated misfortunes, stood more, infinitely more, in need of peace than we did, and they were more inclined to a peace than at any former period. They now acknowledge, with contrition, the adoption of visionary theories about rights of man, which could never be reduced to practice; they contend with eagerness for the necessity of property in the government, and security for property: In short, they beg pardon of God and man, for having introduced principles which militate against the divine, and which tore asunder all the various relations by which men are connected with each other in society. He was very ready to state, and he wished to state with precision, that if the new constitution was accepted by the people, and was fairly put in motion, he saw nothing in the principles upon which it was founded, which would prevent him from concluding a peace, provided, in other respects, the terms were such as were consistent with the security and dignity of this country. The right hon. gentleman had stated, that Parliament was pledged to treat with any government capable of maintaining the accustomed relations of peace and amity. He says, France has shewn she is capable of maintaining those relations; that she has kept them with America, with Sweden, and with Denmark. How did she keep it with America? by forming a conspiracy for the subversion of its government; but if there was any doubt of her capability to maintain those relations, look at her conduct to the republic of Geneva, and the doubt will cease. But there was another argument which seemed a favourite one, which was, that the Elector of Hanover had found the French capable of maintaining the accustomed relations of peace and amity, for he had made peace with them. If this was intended as a serious argument, he would ask whether England and Hanover stood in the same situation; whether the Elector of Hanover was not, politically speaking, a distinct person from the King of England? Whether there were not many circumstances which might render it prudent for Hanover to make a peace with France, which could not operate at all upon England?

There was one more point of the highest importance in his Majesty's speech, which he wished to say a few words upon. He agreed with the right hon. gentleman, that it was a point upon which the legislature ought to interfere with great delicacy; but still it was one that their duty to their constituents called upon them to turn their attention to. He however could not agree with that right hon. gentleman, that the war was the occasion of the scarcity: for it must be recollected, that great part of our forces were supplied with corn purchased abroad, and of course so much was saved to this country. It was argued, that if we had never gone into the war, this scarcity would have been avoided; but the House should recollect, that the war would at all events have raged on the Continent, and the same deficiency would in all probability have ensued. Mr Pitt concluded with giving his vote against the amendment.

A message was brought from the Lords, desiring the immediate attendance of the House in the Painted Chamber, to a conference on very urgent business. Upon which

The Speaker informed the House that the message of their Lordships was informal: they ought first to have announced the subject matter.

Mr Fox thought that they could not be too tenacious of their forms and privileges; and hence, that no attention could be given to the manner in which they were ordered to attend.

The Speaker then informed the House, that as he understood they were called on urgent business, he would therefore advise their complying with the desire of their Lordships.—The House on similar occasions had acted differently; in 1641, he observed, that they had attended, and in 1678, had refused to attend a like summons.

The messengers were then admitted, agreeably to Mr Pitt's motion, without a division.

Mr Wilberforce said, that he entirely agreed with his right hon. friend Mr Pitt in his ideas respecting peace; and should on some future occasion state his reasons. The House then divided, and the numbers were, For the address, 240

For the amendment, 59

Majority—181.

Mr Pitt moved for a select committee to prepare an address to his Majesty.

The Speaker informed the House, that the message from the Lords was on a subject

ect interesting to the safety of the King's person, and the dignity of the House.

Mr Pitt then moved, that the House do agree to a present conference with their Lordships, and that managers be appointed for that purpose. Upon which *Mr Dundas*, *Lord Mornington*, *Mr Steele*, *Gen. Smith*, *Mr Sheridan*, *Mr Rolle*, *Lord Palmerston*, *Sir William Yonge*, *Mr Fox*, *Mr C. Townsend*, the Master of the Rolls, *Lord Sheffield*, *Gen. Fitzpatrick*, and the *Hon. Andrew St John*, were appointed. And having attended, *Mr Dundas* informed the House, that their Lordships had examined witnesses respecting the attack on his Majesty.

The Speaker then observed, that the House might examine the witnesses at their own bar, or get the minutes of their Lordships examination.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer moved, that a message be sent to their Lordships, requesting the minutes of their examination.

Nov. 2. *The Speaker* acquainted the House, that his Majesty had been graciously pleased to receive both the addresses, at *St James's*, on Saturday last, to which his Majesty returned an answer, of which the following is an outline:

"Gentlemen, I thank you for your loyal address, in which you express so much concern at the attack made on my person and government; I shall use every endeavour to detect those persons who have been guilty of so daring an outrage, by which both the safety of my person, and the constitution or these kingdoms, were so much endangered."

The Speaker informed the House, that a motion was made and seconded, that no petitions for private business could be received after the 29th of January next.

The order of the day for taking into consideration his Majesty's speech, being moved, the House resolved itself into a committee of the whole House, *Mr Hobart* in the chair. A motion was then made, that supplies be granted to his Majesty, which was agreed to unanimously.

Mr Secretary Dundas rose and said, that at no period of the history of these kingdoms, was the military ardour of any officer so conspicuously distinguished as that of *Admiral Lord Bridport*, for the eminent services he had rendered this country on all occasions, but more particularly in his engagement with a detachment of the French fleet in the 3d of June last, and for the important victory gained over it on that day. He would therefore move,

that the thanks of this House be given to *Admiral Lord Bridport*, which was agreed to *nem. con.* He then moved, that the thanks of this House be also given to *Vice-Admirals Harvey*, *Lord Hugh Seymour*, and *Rear-Admiral Gardiner*; which was also agreed to unanimously, and the same to be signified to them by *Admiral Lord Bridport*. He then moved the thanks of that House be also given to all the captains and other officers of that part of the fleet. And lastly, that the thanks of that House be likewise given to the seamen and marines; and that the same be made known to them by their captains.

DEARNESS OF CORN.

3. *Mr Pitt* said, that the subject which he had to lay before the House for their enquiry, was one of the most important that could come before them. He proposed that this business should be referred to a select committee, which would make every enquiry, as well respecting the causes of the scarcity, as the best mode of obviating such a scarcity; and that their business should be facilitated, as much as possible, by every information that could be afforded them by the executive government. There was a law, he said, relating to the assize of bread, which ought to be laid before his Majesty's Privy Council, that means might be adopted of regulating the proportion, in price, between bread made of all sorts of grain, and that of wheat only, in order, that imposition might be guarded against. The most certain mode of relieving the present want would be, to adopt, in common use, bread not only mixed with all kinds of grain produced in this country, but also with Indian corn and potatoes; bread of this kind, he was sure, would be as wholesome and palatable as that made all of flour—first, then, as to the laws relating to the assize of bread, he did not think them sufficiently explicit, whence there might arise a very great grievance to the purchaser. There was another circumstance, though not so extensive, viz. that a considerable quantity of wheat was consumed in making starch; starch might have been imported, but some time since was prevented, as it was supposed we had a sufficient quantity of wheat on hand, which being superfluous, might be used for that purpose. He could wish that these articles, which were not necessary for the food of many, might be used for this purpose; for these reasons he would move that a bill might be brought in, to prohibit making starch of wheat for a limited

period, and for lightening the duty on the importation of that article; he would also move for a bill to prevent the obstruction to removing grain, and other articles of provision, from one part of the kingdom to another; these were the only specific measures that occurred to him as yet, but he was confident that other measures would result from the deliberation of Parliament on this subject—he alluded to an idea thrown out by a right hon. gentleman opposite (Mr Fox) to ascertain how much grain was consumed in the distilleries for a whole year; the question was, Whether any such investigation would be of service? the distilleries were stopped till February next, but the question was, Whether it would be of advantage to stop them longer, as it tended to destroy bacon, which was an article of general consumption among the poor? he concluded by moving, that the chairman be directed to move the House for a select committee, to enquire into the high price of corn.

Mr Lechmere said, that the remarks made by the right hon. gentleman were stated in general terms; but that he had avoided mentioning the real distress, or the causes of that distress. The first cause, he said, was a monopoly of farms, and these farmers always withheld their grain, when the little farmer was obliged to part with it: the custom in the country was, to bring a small quantity or sample of corn to market; the corn-jobber saw this, and from this sample bought up the whole; when the poor man applied, he is told it is all sold; if, then, instead of bringing only samples to market, the farmer would be obliged to bring a bushel, then the poor man might buy it.

Mr Fox rose to make some observations on what had been said; he was far from objecting to any means of supplying the deficiency which had been stated by the right hon. gentleman opposite; as to the affize of bread, no doubt but some regulations were necessary, materials were never dearer than this summer, and he was sure that the bakers gained very little: some means ought to be adopted, in order to supply our present deficiency; he had eaten very good bread made of various grains; but the question was, Whether, when gentlemen wished to make experiments, those would answer their expectations; or whether, if a mixture of one fourth was used, it was to save one fourth? Another consideration was the cause of the scarcity; the scarcity did not

arise from the smallness of the crop, but from an increased consumption. The war particularly was the chief cause, as it increased the general consumption, and nothing would make matters worse, than if those who sat in the committee would attribute the scarcity to any one cause, but to a complication of various causes, among which the consumption of starch was no doubt one; if then potatoes should be used for that purpose, the remedy would be nearly as bad, unless something would be substituted which was not fit for the use of man. He came now to another point, which was the distilleries. He had heard that a total stoppage of the distilleries would injure the revenue; if this was the only loss, he conceived it well paid, not only in money, but in any thing else; and, on the contrary, if the people continue to use foreign spirits, this would, by the duty, increase the revenue considerably. He could not agree with the hon. gentleman behind him (*Mr Lechmere*) who would recommend coercive measures: every man had a right to let his own land, sell his own estates, grain, &c. and these ideas he conceived to be radically bad. Many were of opinion, that the price of labour was too low; he was of the same opinion; and was convinced that the worst consequences might ensue from it. He concluded by giving it as his opinion, that the present scarcity was not to be attributed to a bad harvest, but to a complication of causes.

Mr Pitt expressed the great satisfaction he had in the concurrence of his right hon. friend; one of the misfortunes of last year was, that the winter was severe, and the spring late; consequently cattle were brought to market lean, and more of them destroyed, which accounted for the high price of meat at present; the war no doubt had contributed to the scarcity, as the most fertile countries in Europe were engaged in it: if distilleries were stopped, the revenue would be weakened, and smuggling increased; but even under all these inconveniences, he would readily consent to stop the distilleries for a year, should it have the desired effect.

Mr Hussey said, that, with respect to the distilleries, he thought that they would have taken the sense of the House, but he saw the point concluded.

Mr Ryder then moved, "That leave be given to bring in a bill to amend the laws respecting the affize of bread:—That leave be granted to bring in a bill to continue, for a limited time, an act passed last ses-

tion

ion to prohibit the distillation of low wines, or other spirits, from corn, and to empower them to alter the provision of the said bill :—That leave be granted to bring in a bill, to prevent the obstruction of the free passage of corn and other provisions throughout the kingdom, and that the Attorney and Solicitor General be appointed to prepare and bring in the same."

Mr Hufsey moved, "That it be an instruction to the gentlemen appointed to bring in the bill respecting the distilleries, to prohibit the distillation from potatoes."—Agreed to *nem. con.*

4. *Mr Dundas* laid before the House copies of the treaties of alliance between the King of Great Britain, the Empress of Russia, and the Emperor of Germany; and also a copy of the commercial treaty with America.

ORDER OF THE DAY.

The House, in a committee of the whole House, on the supplies, *Mr Hobart* in the chair,

Mr Hobart then put the question, that it was the opinion of the committee, that 100,000 seamen, including 18,000 marines, be granted for the year 1796.

Mr Maurice Robinson made some opposition to so numerous a grant of men, and wished to know whether proper attention had been paid to the military of every description.

Mr Dundas said, that if he wished for information on that head, he might have it; at present he had not entered particularly on the question; but he would venture to affirm, that every attention possible had been paid to the military, and that there did not exist the least reason to complain on that account. He had received a letter from General Abercrombie, which he had not about him, but the words he quoted from memory, which were nearly as follow, viz. "That neither expence nor trouble were wanting, in order to take care of the soldiers." He then stated, that it was the opinion of the committee, that 100,000 seamen, including 18,000 marines, were necessary for the year 1796, and that it was also the opinion of the committee, that the expences amounted to 4l. per man, per month.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Oct. 29. His Majesty, after delivering a most gracious speech from the throne, (as given in our last) having retired, the

two Secretaries of State left the House, upon urgent and important business, and the proceedings were of course suspended.

At about a quarter before six o'clock, the Duke of Portland and Lord Grenville re-entered the House. The latter, as soon as he had taken his place, arose to state, that before entering upon the order of the day, he had something of the deepest import to communicate.

The Lord Chancellor interrupted his Lordship, by ordering the House to be cleared below the bar; in consequence of which, all strangers were immediately excluded.

Lord Westmoreland informed the House of a gross insult which had been offered to the person of his Majesty, in returning from thence. Several witnesses were examined, and the House voted an address to his Majesty, and desired a conference with the Commons, for the purpose of requesting their joining in it. The conference was accordingly held, and the address voted. The consideration of his Majesty's speech was deferred until tomorrow.

ADDRESS TO HIS MAJESTY.

30. The order of the day being read for taking his Majesty's speech into consideration,

Lord Mount Edgcumbe rose for the purpose of moving an address. His Lordship made many apposite remarks on several parts of his Majesty's speech, relating to the general state of our own and the enemy's finances; losses and advantages during the war, and successfully contending, that this country had a vast superiority.

Lord Walsingham seconded the address.

The Duke of Bedford said, he could not refrain from expressing the greatest astonishment at the opening assertion, that, notwithstanding some disasters, our situation was materially improved since last year. Where were we to look for this improvement? Was it in the victories of our enemies, or in our own disasters? We were told that their invasion of Italy had been defeated; from what he could infer, it seemed we were to rejoice, because we had not been more unsuccessful; we were to give thanks, because, as yet, we existed as a nation, and not because we had met any positive success. The reasoning respecting the depreciation of assignats, he would not attempt to controvert. He did not understand the theory of finance, but he would reason from the practice, and oppose facts to their arguments.

ments. So various were the blunders committed by ministry, that he should not tire the patience of the House by attempting to enumerate them. One only he would mention, the ill-concerted expedition to the coast of France, by which were sacrificed a number of lives, and a great, indeed enormous, quantity of provisions wasted at the moment when the poor of this country were starving. His report spoke true, many of the emigrants who conducted the expedition, protested strongly against the measure. His Majesty had next adverted to the subject of the West Indies, and expressed his intention of sending out a strong force. He lamented much the situation of those men. They had gained themselves glory by their various and skilful retreats; they were the flower of the British army; and they were now going to encounter, not merely an enemy, but the horrors of pestilential diseases, and a destructive climate. One other object was also the subject of his Majesty's consideration—the high price of grain. He wished the most effectual way should be taken, which was—by restoring peace. He therefore called upon their Lordships to save the country by a timely resolution; for this purpose he should move an address, for opening means of immediate negotiation; but, if our enemies were determined upon war, to shew them we were able to meet them. He then read the proposed address, which enumerated our several disasters, and advised the treating with any form of government, or any party in France.

Lord Grenville declared, that he had been much disappointed at hearing no stronger arguments used to induce their Lordships to adopt an address, such as they had just now heard. There was one mode of argument pursued by the Noble Duke totally unworthy his abilities and his character. He did not chuse to trouble himself to consider the arguments on the French finances, and therefore he would not have them received with any attention by the rest of the House. He conceived the relative situation of two countries at war, in regard to the situation of their finances, to be a most material consideration, inasmuch as the power of carrying on the war was intimately connected with the question. For this reason, therefore, he should again recur to the subject, although frequently adduced before; and he thought the subject none the weaker because often introduced. Ge-

neral Montefquieu, who was understood to be the projector of the plan for issuing assignats, had lately published a work, which entirely confirmed his opinion. He there insists, that not only the country is unable to bear the issuing of a single assignat more, but that some means for withdrawing a great part from circulation, must be immediately devised. That was some time back; since when, nothing has been done. The General calculated the circulating specie of France at 90 millions, and purposed issuing assignats to the amount of 40 or 45, as the greatest sum possible: they amounted to 720 millions, having increased to that amount since last year. His Lordship said he quoted such authority to shew his own reasoning to be correct. His Lordship then adverted to the subject of the address, which he declared he thought to be unconstitutional; and reprobated strongly the proposition for treating with any set of men. "Would you (said his Lordship) treat with an expiring government? if even it were a monarch just dying, and I had reason to expect a change of council, I would not advise a negotiation in such a case; much more so with a government, according to its own confession, just expiring." His Lordship again protested, he thought the address went to degrade the character of the English nation, and therefore would meet his decided opposition.

Lord Lauderdale detailed all the disasters of the war; and could not see how the present prospect enabled ministers to entertain hopes that the situation of the French, at home or abroad, would shortly furnish a better opportunity of peace. He could not hear, without astonishment, a display of advantages to this country, after repeated losses and disgraces. It was even said, that at no time were the naval affairs of this country more flourishing. But he begged leave to go back to the commencement of his Majesty's reign, when the British rode triumphant over the globe. He confessed, that the naval strength of the country was great; but, he asked, did that secure our commerce? Did it convoy our merchantmen safe from distant ports? It was not the case.—Though the French were not at all equal to us, still, he asserted, that their cruizers captured a number of our ships. It must then be the remissness and impolicy of his Majesty's ministers that caused such expensive degradation.

The Lord Chancellor went greatly at length to justify the conduct of ministers; and

and shewed, that when government engaged in the war, it was through necessity, against an enemy, which rushed forward to level all the distinctions of civilization and social order. Since that time, he shewed, their government, if it deserved the name, was a continual change of disorder and murder. No sooner was one party set up in power, than another rose and dragged them to the dust.

The Duke of Norfolk said a few words in support of the Duke of Bedford's amendment.

The Duke of Bedford then proposed a compromise, agreeably to the words which had fallen in the course of the debate from Lord Grenville.

Lord Grenville observed, that their sentiments were entirely opposite, and hence no compromise could take place.

The Duke then withdrew his amendment. Upon which, the address was ordered to be presented to his Majesty by the whole House.

THANKS TO THE NAVY OFFICERS.

Nov. 4. *Lord Spencer*, after a very short introduction, moved the thanks of the House to Lord Bridport, Admirals Harvey, and Lord Hugh Seymour, the officers, marines, and sailors, serving under them, for their conduct in the engagement on the 23d of June; all of which passed unanimously. His Lordship then moved the thanks of the House to Admiral Cornwallis, the officers and men, for their conduct on the 18th of June, nearly in the same words as the preceding resolutions.

THE KING'S PROCLAMATION.

6. The order of the day being read,

Lord Grenville rose, and introduced his bill, by stating the recent attack upon his Majesty, fresh in their Lordships' minds, as the ground-work upon which he would proceed. The outrages committed upon that day, the effects of the pernicious principles too widely spread, had arisen not only to a daring audacity against the tranquillity of the state, but even aimed at the life of the Sovereign himself. This conduct he imputed to the poison which had been so subtly and industriously diffused by artful and designing men, who, from inflammatory and seditious harangues, had imposed upon the weakness and ignorance of those who had not the opportunity of knowing the blessings of the constitution under which they lived. The life of the Sovereign formed an essential part of the constitution, and as such, should be guarded with every pre-

caution that the legislature could devise. Such precautions had been taken in times of apprehension, when the life of the Sovereign had been exposed to the smallest danger, by our ancestors, who had wisely and spiritedly adopted such provisions, and passed such laws as gave a security to the monarchy, as the essential part and pillar of the constitution; and it was in imitation of these illustrious examples, that he called, as a servant of the crown, in compliance with that duty which he owed to his country, on their Lordships, to pursue similar measures of precaution and safety. The statutes by which he would be guided, were those enacted against high treason, which he would propose to adapt to the situation of the times; and the precedents which he would pursue were those of Elizabeth and Charles II. that statute passed in the beginning of his reign. The purport of this bill, which he now proposed to their Lordships, was the suppression of treason, by making any attack upon the monarchy tantamount to an attack upon the person of the King, and subject to the same pains and penalties; and for the better restricting that seditious spirit which so openly and avowedly manifested itself in meetings by day and night, under the influence, he was sorry to say, of men of abilities and property. He proposed to annex to it such punishment as was inflicted in cases of high misdemeanour, viz. transportation for seven years. His Lordship sincerely lamented the necessity which he felt, he was sure, in common with many Noble Lords, of proposing a measure which may appear harsh, but which became salutary; and he hoped that their Lordships, on a full and mature consideration of the evidence, and conviction which they must perceive in the proceedings of certain designing and wicked men, to overwhelm the constitution by a tide of that pernicious poison which their principles contained, and which, in time, if not repelled, must undermine and destroy it. He then proposed, that the bill should be read a first time, printed, and read a second time on Tuesday next.

[The bill was here read by the clerk, and engaged the deepest attention of the House.]

The Duke of Bedford, *Lords Lauderdale* and *Radnor*, expressed, in strong terms, their surprise at the measures now proposed, and their apprehension of their consequences, as dangerous to our liberties.

ties and rights. They thought every security was already given that was necessary for the safety of his Majesty's person, by the laws now existing; and that extending the laws of high treason, was a subject of just and of great alarm, which they pledged themselves to prove in the future discussion of the bill.

Lord Grenville, in reply, observed, that, from the distance of time, and the change of circumstances that had taken place, since the laws anent high treason were enacted, it became necessary to model and adapt them to the security of the monarchy, and the safety of the person of the sovereign; for, if the spirit of sedition, which now stalked abroad, was not repressed, it would soon rise into tumult and open rebellion.

The question was then put, that the bill be read a first time, printed, and ordered to be read a second time on Tuesday the 10th; and that their Lordships be summoned for that day, which was agreed to.

LONDON.

In our last number we gave an account of the relative position of the contending armies on the Rhine. It appeared to be the grand object of the French, to accelerate the siege of Mentz, and the determined resolution of the Austrian commander, to hazard every thing for the relief of that important fortress, the surrender of which would have exposed the Emperor's hereditary dominions to the ravages of the enemy. For this purpose, General Wurmser detached considerable bodies of troops, particularly cavalry, to co-operate with Marshal Clairfayt. It was first announced in the French Convention, that the republican General, Jourdan, in consequence of the enemy disregarding the neutral line of demarcation, had been obliged, from motives of prudence, to make a retreat. From the dispatches received from Col. Craufurd, and which appeared in the London Gazette, for which see page 731. it appears that the Austrian commander had completely, and in a masterly manner, accomplished his purpose; the siege of the fortresses Ehrenbreitstein and Mentz, were raised, and the city of Mannheim completely invested. The conduct of the French, in the whole of this business, appears mysterious, devoid of all that ardour and enterprise, which hath distinguished their operations, and which marked their conduct in the passage of

the Rhine a little before. A general panic seems to have seized them, and which made them incapable of resistance; their retreat resembled a rout, it was one continued and precipitate flight, in which many of the soldiers threw down their arms, surrendered to the enemy, or separately consulted their own safety. It is reported, and is probably true, that the soldiers were dissatisfied with the violent and sanguinary orders of Merlin of Thionville, the representative with the army, who urged them on to assaults, which, as propriety of language, could not be called *bazardous*, being attended with inevitable destruction. Since this reverse of their fortune on the Rhine, the French have caused march fresh bodies of troops from Holland, the Netherlands, the neighbourhood of St Omer's, and Dunkirk, to recover their losses, to repel the Austrians, and to retain in their possession, on the other side of the Rhine, those posts which will prepare the way for new conquests in the next campaign; or, perhaps, be the ground-work of negotiations for peace. These successes, with the capture of that key to the Indian Ocean, the Cape of Good Hope, will enable our ministry to reject, with disdain, the humiliating offers, said to have been dictated by the ruling powers in France.

The following circumstances attended the late attempt to assassinate the Duke Regent of Sweden. The Court was at Drottningholm, a palace about six miles from Stockholm; in the evening of Sunday the 11th of October, when he was expected to retire from his mistress Mrs Slottberg, three assassins waited for him in a court-yard, or garden, which separates her apartments from the palace; but one of the gentlemen of the court going first, was by them mistaken for the Duke, when they discharged a pistol loaded with three bullets, which fortunately only passed through the sleeve of the great coat; they afterwards ran up to him, but finding their mistake, they exclaimed, *it was a damned fool*, and fled, throwing away a pistol, which may possibly betray them. A proclamation was issued the next day, offering a reward of four thousand rix-dollars, equal to a thousand pounds, for the discovery of the offenders.

The malignant fever which for some time hath prevailed at new York, although very mortal, hath not been so destructive or formidable as that which lately raged at Philadelphia. By the end of September

had mostly subsided, it was confined chiefly to the lower class, who lived in crowded houses, badly aired, and who were subjected to habits of dissipation and want of cleanliness; where patients had comfortable accommodation, and advice, yielded to medicine and proper treatment.

Oct. 29. As his Majesty proceeded from the Palace to the House of Peers, an immense crowd, (consisting, as near as could be judged by sight, of 150,000 persons, men, women, and children,) was collected in St James' Park, and the adjacent streets. Among these was a desperate mob, consisting of the very dregs of the people, who evinced a most mischievous disposition. As his Majesty went through the Park, it was with great difficulty that the guards could keep the way clear for the carriage to pass. Somewhere between the Horse-Guards and Palace Yard, a bullet or marble was fired from an air-gun, which perforated the glass of the carriage, but, most happily for the nation, failed to accomplish the diabolical purpose which it was evidently intended to effect. In Palace Yard a stone was thrown, which shattered one of the side windows. On his Majesty's return to St James', the same gang of ruffians followed his coach, and just as it turned under the gateway of the Palace, a stone was thrown, and afterwards an oyster shell, which went through the glasses of the coach. After the King had left the Palace, and was returning to Buckingham House to dinner, in his private coach, attended only by two footmen, the mob again rushed upon the carriage, and one miscreant, in a green coat, endeavoured to open the door. A soldier, who happened to be in the crowd at the time, immediately ran after the Horse Guards and brought them back, but before their arrival, the coachman, by whipping his horses, had got clear of the mob, (though the wheels of the carriage had been seized by upwards of thirty villains,) and drove, in a gallop, to Buckingham House. On the return of the State coach from the Palace to the Mews, it was attacked, and all the glasses were broken; just as it was turning into the Mews-gate, a stout fellow, with a bludgeon, completed the demolition of the only glass, of which a single particle remained, and was proceeding to destroy the carved work, &c. when one of the King's footmen, with more spirit than prudence, interposed, and had nearly been massacred by the cowardly ruffians, who followed

him into the Mews, whence they were only expelled by the arrival of a party of the Guards.

This very indecent and criminal outrage was, by many persons, at first, considered as the direct consequence of some political harangues, delivered a few days before, to a great crowd at Copenhagen House; that it originated not from the malicious and mischievous impulse of the moment, but from design, and was part of a plan of a regular conspiracy, to take away the life of the Sovereign. From the examination of the persons apprehended, and charged with the guilt, and the witnesses, this doth not fully or clearly appear. To attempt any extenuation of so flagrant an offence, would be to take a share in its guilt and disgrace. But there is perhaps room to conjecture, that it was rather the casual expressions of the feelings, and sentiments of some perverted and malignant minds, than a concerted plot, basely to assassinate a benevolent and a much beloved Prince. The danger to which his Majesty was exposed, awakened the attachment and affection of his people, both in the capital and throughout the nation. The very next night, confident in the attachment of his people, notwithstanding the alarms of the preceding day, the King, accompanied by her Majesty, and three of the Princesses, visited the Theatre Royal, Covent Garden, and at their entrance was received with the usual burst of applause. "God save the King," was sung twice, and by a considerable part of the house was zealously called for a third time; this, in a corner of the gallery, provoked a few hisses, which however were soon over-ruled, and one or two of the most active of the turbulent party were turned out: after which the performance, *The Rivals*, went on without further interruption.

30. The Privy Council met and offered the reward of 1000l. for the discovery and conviction of any of the offenders. And congratulatory addresses, expressive of indignant abhorrence at such proceedings, and full of the sentiments of loyalty and affection, were sent up to the Throne, by the two Houses of Parliament. A Royal proclamation was also issued, requiring all magistrates to be diligent in suppressing the publication of treasonable and seditious papers, and all meetings or assemblies of the people, for purposes of a similar nature.

The city of London, and most of the other public and corporate bodies in the

kingdom, have voted addresses to his Majesty on his providential escape.

Several very severe storms of wind and rain, have, of late, been experienced both in England and Scotland. Accounts from Portsmouth, Plymouth, Hastings, and various other parts, are filled with melancholy descriptions of the disastrous effects of the storm. It is said to have been the most violent ever remembered to have happened. Indeed, all the public prints are filled with the melancholy details of the ravages which the repeated storms had made. We are sorry to observe, that several persons have lost their lives by the falling in of chimneys and the roofs of houses; among the number was the Rev. Archdean Waller, at his family residence, Waltham House, near Chelmsford. Its effects were also severely felt in London, and the environs; several persons were killed. The accounts from the sea-coast are full of the distress of the shipping, particularly on the 6th November, an accident, much to be regretted, happened at Portsmouth. His Majesty's ship Vengeance of 74 guns, run foul of the Princess of Wales and Draxhall, both with troops for the West Indies; the former of which she sunk, and carried away the bowsprit of the other. At the same time it blew a violent gale of wind from the south west, but the vessels not riding in more than four fathoms water, the soldiers and crew were saved, but the stores are all spoiled.

Nov. 2. The first division of transports, with part of the West India armament, sailed from Portsmouth, they were to touch at Cork.

4. A Court of Directors was held at the India house; when advices were read from Bombay, received over-land, stating, that a peace had been concluded between the Nizam and the Mahrattas.

A circular letter has been sent by the Duke of Portland to the Lords Lieutenants of the several counties, to call meetings of the county magistrates, for the purpose of obtaining an account of the produce of the late crop of grain, and comparative statements with that of 1794, and of former years.

The misunderstanding between the officers of the navy and army, respecting the power exercised by the former over the latter, while on board ship, has been decided by the cabinet council, and the regulation is to remain as it was before, viz. that officers and privates of the army, serving on board his Majesty's ships, shall

be subject to the laws of naval discipline.

8. Lord Mayor's day, in consequence of previous arrangements made, past over with less tumult, though more was expected, than usual: a much greater number of peace officers were sworn in than perhaps on any former occasion. The Lord Chancellor, most of the judges, and the principal cabinet ministers, were present. The Chancellor's carriage was preceded by one of the city marshals, on horseback; and that of Mr Pitt, who was accompanied by the Duke of Portland, was attended by a party of the artillery company. Some few persons, who discovered a disposition to violence, were taken into custody, excepting whom there were very few hispers; on the contrary, both the Lord Mayors (particularly Mr Skinner), received a very considerable portion of applause; even the Minister himself, by a great part of the more polite company at the windows, had his share of it, while among the groundlings he passed unnoticed.

It is with much pleasure announced, that the disgraceful and destructive spirit of defenderism, which hath prevailed in Ireland, begins to be extinguished, and a return to opinions friendly to reason and order, now appear amongst that desperate association. Lately, a body of 200 furnished their arms, and voluntarily took the oaths prescribed by the Fingal association, for the preservation of government, and the blessings of social life.

12. The London Corresponding Society had a second meeting at Copenhagen House, with a view to collect the popular opinion respecting petitioning the three branches of the legislature against the bills now before Parliament, which are intended to operate to the suppression of all seditious meetings. Several strongly worded resolutions were passed, and thanked, by acclamation, to the members of the two Houses of Parliament who have hitherto opposed the measures which the meeting was called to reprobate.

The Whig Club have had an extraordinary meeting, the Duke of Bedford in the chair. They passed some resolutions expressive of their abhorrence of the late nefarious attempts on his Majesty, and their sorrow that these should be a pretext for bills infringing the liberty of the people; and concluded by recommending public meetings against those bills.

15. Arrived at Deal a fleet of transports from Bremer Lee, with part of four regiments of cavalry; 3d regiment blues dragoon.

agoon guards, 6th regiment of dragoon
ards, and 1st regiment of dragoons.

16. This day, pursuant to advertise-
ment, a very numerous assemblage of the
Members of Westminster met in Westmin-
ster Hall, and its environs, to consider of
the propriety of petitioning Parliament a-
gainst the bills now pending, which have
for their object the suppression of all sedi-
tious meetings. The Duke of Bedford,
Mr Fox, Mr Grey, and Mr Sheridan were
present, and most of the members of the
House of Commons that voted against the
bills.—It was unanimously agreed to peti-
tion Parliament against it. The multitude
of people that attended on this occasion,
was beyond all enumeration. The meeting
dissolved without the least tumult or disor-
der.—An extraordinary number of peace
officers were on duty, and troops were
stationed under arms in various parts of
the town, to be ready at a moment's no-
tice.

18. This evening, about eleven o'clock,
the shock of an earthquake was very sen-
sibly felt in various parts of the city of
York. It was felt about the same time in
several parts of Sheffield. At Newark,
the shock was so violent, that those who
were in bed, got up, apprehensive that
their houses would fall. Bells rung, pew-
er and pots jingled, &c. Many were so
alarmed as not to go again to bed that
night.

EDINBURGH.

Nov. 4. This day the Lord Provost,
Magistrates, and Council of this city, vot-
ed a congratulatory address to his Ma-
jesty, on his safety after the late outrage-
ous attack he received on his way to the
House of Peers.

The Lord Provost and Magistrates of
Edinburgh have, with great propriety,
offered premiums for bringing in pota-
toes for the relief of the inhabitants.

Accounts from every part of the coast
contain accounts of shipwrecks and dis-
asters occasioned by the late storm.

18. This morning there was a very hea-
vy and incessant rain, accompanied with
a strong gale of wind from the N. E. and,
if we may judge by its effects, a great-
er quantity never fell here in the same
space of time. About ten o'clock the
Water of Leith rose to such a height as
completely to overspread the low grounds
adjacent to it, and many of the houses
situated on its banks were filled with wa-
ter to the depth of several feet. The
wooden bridge on Mr Rockaid's ground

below Stockbridge, was completely swept
away; as was also the one at Bonnington
mills. The distillery at Canonmills at one
time was surrounded with water, and a
boat was procured to carry off the fami-
ly in the house adjoining to it. About
twelve o'clock, however, the river began
gradually to fall, the rain having been
succeeded by snow. The damage done is
considerable.—In Leith harbour the river
came down with such force and body as
to float the shipping though it was low
water, and several vessels were damaged
by the rapidity of the torrent dashing
them against each other. Two sloops lie
sunk, both coal loaded. About a dozen
of ship's boats have been carried away out
of the harbour. At Dalkeith, Mussel-
burgh, &c. the water of Elk rose to a
prodigious height, it carried away the
bridge at Dalkeith and every thing with-
in its reach. Had the inundations ta-
ken place in the night-time, the conse-
quences might have been fatal. The
storm had every appearance of being ge-
neral. In the west country it seems even
to have been more violent than here, as
appears by the following letter from

Glasgow, Nov. 18.

About one o'clock this morning, a vio-
lent storm of wind and rain, accompanied
with snow, came on here, which continu-
ed till four in the afternoon. Early in the
forenoon, the river Clyde rose to a prodi-
gious height, so as to lay all the low part
of the town near the river completely un-
der water. The Gallowgate Burn, from
the overflowing of the Monkland Canal,
came down with such rapidity as to fill
all the low houses in the Gallowgate, east
side of the Saltmarket, and lower part of
St Andrew's Square, with water. All
the arches of the fine new bridge ac-
ross the river opposite the Saltmarket,
which was passable on foot, have fallen in.
A considerable number of cows, sheep,
horses, &c. were carried away by the vio-
lence of the water, and lost. A great deal
of goods in the cellars near the river will
be greatly damaged, if not entirely use-
less; indeed the amount of the loss sus-
tained must be very great.

On the 23d upwards of one thousand
barrels of herrings were taken in the
Frith, near Kincardine, and on the 24th
the boats were still more successful.

26. An assize of bread was set this day
by the Magistrates, to take place on the
28th. The price of the wheat, per boll
was 2l. 10s. and 6s. allowed for manufac-
ture, so the quartern loaf was ordered

5 H 2

10

to be sold—Wheaten, for 1s. 4d.—Household 1s.

The following is an account of the total produce of the duties of customs, excise, stamps, and incidents, respectively for one year, ending the 30th day of October last:

The total produce of the duties of customs	L. 3,412,255	6	8½
Ditto of the excise for one year, (exclusive of L. 386,839: 12s. the produce of the annual malt duties)	8,739,013	11	9½
Ditto of the stamp duties for one year	1,609,906	12	3
Ditto of incidents at the receipt of the Exchequer	1,940,331	13	0½
	L. 15,701,507	10	9½

To the above sum of L. 3,412,255: 6s. 8½d. the produce of the duties of customs, should be added L. 112,918: 18: 4d. the amount of the payments in the several ports, for bounties for raising seamen, pursuant to acts of the 35th of the King.

In the sum of L. 1,940,331: 13: 0½d. stated as the amount of incidents at the Exchequer, is included L. 24,165: 12: 2 being the amount of imposts and other monies paid within the above period.

THE weather has been very stormy and severe during this month. The falls of rain have been heavy and attended with much damage in different parts of the country, but more particularly in Mid-Lothian, and in the neighbourhood of Glasgow. The rain came from the N. E. The bad weather has rendered the sowing season very backward. The markets have continued as in last month's report. The herrings, however, have been very abundant, and are better in quality than ever we saw them on this coast. Provision being made every where for salting them, they have never been sold in retail in the Edinburgh market below 1½d. per dozen.

THE report for England says, that last month's statement of the scanty produce of wheats to be expected from the late crops, is rather confirmed by the most accurate reports collected throughout the principal corn districts of the kingdom: The various soils, particularly clover-leys, were never known to work better for the feed, nor to plant more freely, than in the present. A greater breadth of new-sown

wheat appears throughout the island than was ever before remembered.—Fortunately, oats, barley, and every article of the pulse kind, rise in produce from the fall in proportion to the late bulk on the ground, which never was more abundant. The meat markets are every where falling in price in all articles, except pork, which, from its general scarcity, is universally dear. Lean stock has lately appeared in great plenty in the mid-land, and eastern counties, and are bought up of good age, and in high condition. Horses of almost every kind are further reduced in price. Store sheep are every where so scarce and dear, that the principal jobbers are now down in Scotland purchasing the necessary stock required for various parts of England. Wool has experienced a start since the last month's report, on the idea of a peace. The hop trade continues dull, from the mutual obstinacy of the planters and brewers. The hay markets are advancing, particularly in the home counties, from the large bodies of cavalry cantoned round the capital.

LISTS.

MARRIAGES.

At Bisham, Berks, Capt. Knox, of the 1st regt. foot-guards, to Miss Emma Williams, youngest daughter of Thomas Williams, Esq. of Temple House.

Lately, Hugh Perkin, Esq; late in the East India Company's service Canton, to Miss Macdowall of Meckle Grove, Withaven.

Oct. 22. Coll Macdonald, Esq; of Dalnair, W. S. to Miss Eliza Barbara Macbean, daughter of the deceased Capt. Macbean, of the 10th regt.

29. At Aberdeen, Mr Robert Vallentin, merchant, to Miss Katherine Farquharson, daughter of the deceased Alexander Farquharson of Balfour.

Nov. 1. Francis Savage, Esq; M. P. for the county of Downe, Ireland, to Miss Crawford, niece of John Crawford, Esq; of Crawfordsburn.

— At Ardblair, Perthshire, Laurence Oliphant of Gask, to Miss Robertson.

2. At Bardsirran house, James Robertson Esq; of Balgarvie, to Miss Helen Wilson, daughter of Dr Wilson, Professor of Church History in the University of St Andrews.

3. At Edinburgh, Hugh Robertson, Esq; clerk to the signet, to Miss Hamilton, daughter of the deceased Alexander Hamilton, Esq; of Gilkiescleugh.

At Edinburgh, Mr William Jamieson, W. S.

o Miss Spottiswood, daughter of Mr John Spottiswood, merchant, Edinburgh.

4. At London, Francis Henderson, Esq; son of Robert Henderson of Cleugh-heads, to Miss Laurens, only daughter of the late Col. John Laurens of Charlestown, South Carolina.

6. At Edinburgh, Mr Francis Strachan, jun. to Miss Jane Bruce, daughter of Governor Bruce of Dominica.

7. At London, Robert Dalrymple, Esq; son of Admiral Dalrymple, to Miss Howard of Knightsbridge.

9. At Edinburgh, Capt. John Lawrenson of the 18th dragoons, to Miss Simpson of Inverlarty.

11. At Edinburgh, Major Andrew Wight, of the 36th regt. to Miss Cunningham, daughter of Mr Alexander Cunningham, writer in Edinburgh.

— At Edinburgh, Mr John Watson, writer in Edinburgh, to Miss Anne Wemyss, daughter of the deceased Dr Alex. Wemyss, physician in Kirkaldy.

12. At Edinburgh, Capt. John Maclean, of the Duke of Buccleugh West Indiaman, to Miss Sibella Maclean, daughter of the late Mr Alexander Maclean of Sollas.

14. At London, Major Maxwell, of Stratford-place, to Miss Elizabeth Frances Dobyn, daughter of the late W. A. Dobyn, Esq; of Malulipatam in India.

16. At Dumfries, Mr John Armstrong, writer, to Miss Jean Blacklock, daughter of the late Dr Blacklock.

— The Rev. John Findlay, of Paisley, to Mrs M. Duthie of Gourack.

17. At Stirling, Mr John Moir, writer in Edinburgh, to Miss Mary Bell Gray, daughter of the late John Gray, Esq; of Lofs.

20. William Wilson, Esq; of Upper Tooting, to Miss Elliott, daughter of the late Capt. Elliott of Woombwellhall.

21. At Kilmarnock, the Rev. William Scott, minister of Dalkeith, to Miss Jean Robertson, daughter of the Rev. John Robertson, minister of Kilmarnock.

23. At Greenock, Mr John Spiers, surgeon, to Miss Cunningham, daughter of William Cunningham of Carncurran.

— The Rev. William Gibb, to Miss Betty Rintoul, second daughter of the deceased Robert Rintoul of Middleton.

26. At Edinburgh, John Knight, Esq; junior, of Lea Castle, in the county of Worcester, to Miss Charlotte Hope, second daughter of the late Hon. Charles Hope-Wier, of Craigiehall.

BIRTHS.

Oct. 13. At Stutgard, Mrs Stuart of Albank, a daughter.

Nov. 3. Mrs Halket of Inveramsay, a son.

— At Freuchy house, Mrs Carmichael, a daughter.

6. At Countesswells, Mrs Gordon, a daughter.

7. At Edinburgh, Lady Down, a son.

8. At Montrose, the Lady of George C. Ogilvie, Esq; a daughter.

10. Mrs Blair of Blair, a daughter.

27. At Edinburgh, Mrs Mansfield, wife of James Mansfield, Esq; banker in Edinburgh, a son.

— At Leeds, the Lady of Sir Richard B. Johnston, Bart. M. P. a daughter.

Errat.—Oct. 1. read Mrs Haig of Bimerfide, a son.

DEATHS.

At Alexandria, in Egypt, Hugh Seton, Esq; of Touch, heritable Armour Bearer and Squire of the Royal Body in Scotland.

In the island of St Vincent, George Seton, Esq; second son of Governor Seton.

In the West Indies, of the yellow fever, Mr Pryce John Campbell, only son of the late Alexander Campbell, Esq; sheriff-substitute of Inverness-shire.

In the East Indies, Lieut. John Stuart, of artillery.

At Grenada, William Fullerton, Esq; younger of Carlstairs, Captain in the 25th foot.

At Jamaica, of the yellow fever, Mr John Erskine, late merchant in Greenock.

At Kingston, Mr William Macmurdo, merchant.

At Port-au-Prince, St Domingo, John Foote, Esq; purveyor to the hospital, and late surgeon-general to the troops in Canada.

At Martinico, Mrs Ramsay, wife of Capt. Ramsay, of the 2d foot.

At St Vincents, Capt. David Gardiner, of the 34th regiment of foot.

At Bath, the Rt Rev. Dr Hotham, Bishop of Clogher in Ireland.

At Drogheda, Mrs Maxwell, wife of Lieut. Colonel Maxwell of the Donegal regiment of militia.

Lately, Samuel Estwick, Esq; M. P. for the borough of Westbury, Depute Paymaster of the forces, and Secretary to Chelsea Hospital.

Oct. 4. At Grenada, Lieut. Col. Scott of Galla.

7. Off the coast of Norway, the Hon. Capt. Forbes, commander of his Majesty's ship Dryad.

19. At Kingsborough, in the isle of Sky, Capt. Alexander Macdonald, of the late North Carolina Highlanders.

20. At Dover, Roger Stevenson, Esq.

22. At Kirkcudbright, Mrs Isabella Clark, wife of Robert Carmichael, Esq.

23. Mr Alexander Dudgeon, farmer at New Mains, in the parish of Whitekirk.

26. At Pinnockfield, Simon Frazer, Esq; of Daltullich.

— Patrick Grant of Nevie.

— John Mackenzie, Esq; of Avoch, in the 73d year of his age.

28. At Kilmarnock, John Glen, Esq; of Ailslofs.

30. At Edinburgh, Mrs Maxwell of Cardoness, relict of the late John Maxwell, Esq; of Cardoness.

31. At Ayr, Mr James Hutton, merchant, aged 84, formerly Provost of that burgh.

— At Kinfawns, the Rev. George Chapman, minister of that parish.

Nov. 1. At Stenhouse, Sir Michael Bruce, Bart. He had nearly completed his 87th year.

4. At Crofscaufway, Mr Alexander Livingston, merchant.

15. Alexander Stewart, Esq; of Inverna-kyle, aged 88.

— At Peterhead, Lieut. and Adjutant Charles Abernethie, of the 74th regt. of foot.

16. At the manse of Ardochattan, Argyle-shire, the Rev. Ludovick Grant, minister of that parish.

17. At Exmouth, Devonshire, the Hon. Alexander Abercrombie, one of the Senators of the College of Justice, and one of the Lords Commissioners of Justiciary.

19. At London, Thomas Lintley, Esq; one of the joint proprietors of Drury-Lane theatre.

— At Aberdeen, Mrs Frances Burnett, spouse to Mr Joseph Simson, merchant in Aberdeen.

21. At Aberdeen, Mr James Thomson, merchant.

22. At Kirkcubess, the infant son of Lieut. Colonel Clapham.

23. At Glasgow, Miss Peter Craufurd, daughter of the late George Craufurd, Esq; author of the Peerage of Scotland, and several other works.

25. At Edinburgh, Archibald Campbell, son of Mr Thomas Campbell, merchant.

— At Edinburgh, Alexander Elphinstone, Esq; Advocate, and sheriff-depute of Aberdeen-shire.

— At his house on Leith Walk, James Robertson, D. D. Professor of Oriental Languages in the University of Edinburgh.

Gen. James Johnston, Col. of the 2d regt. of dragoons, or Scotch Grays.

PREFERMENTS.

Samuel Standidge, Esq; Mayor of Hull, the honour of knighthood.

Sir James Bland Burges, Bart. and his son Charles Montieu Burges, to be Knight Marshal of the King's household, during their joint lives.

Rev. George Robertson, senior minister of Campbelltown, the degree of D. D. by the University of Glasgow.

Presidents of the Royal Physical Society.—B. Scute, M. D.; James Millar, M. D.; Mr James Lumfain, and Mr Thomas Coull.

William Macdowal, Esq; of Garthland,

M. P. to be Lord Rector of the University of Glasgow.

Mr Patrick Macvicar, to be minister of the Cross church, Dundee.

Mr James Mundell, to be Printer to the University of Glasgow.

Dr John Rotherham, to be Professor of Natural Philosophy in the University of St Andrews.

PROMOTIONS.

13th light drag. Capt. Robert Bolton to be Major.

14th ditto. Brevet Major Sir George Dun-can to be Major.

17th ditto. Capt. Evan Lloyd to be Major.

18th ditto. Brevet Lieut. Col. H. G. Grey to be Major.

21st foot. Capt. W. L. Kaye to be Major.

25th ditto. Major Peter Shadwell to be Lieuten-
tenant Colonel.

26th light drag. Major Alex. Smollett to be Lieutenant Colonel, vice Taylor, superfed-
ed. Brevet Major Lawrence Dundas, from the 13th drag. to be Major, without purchase,
vice Smollett, promoted.

29th ditto. Major James Hay, from the 2d
drag. guards, to be Lieutenant Colonel, with-
out purchase, vice Cerjat, who retires.

1st foot, 1st bat. Major William Duncan to be Lieutenant Colonel. Capt. Francis Man-
nock to be Major, vice Duncan. Capt. Sir W.
J. Cockburne to be Major.

1st foot, 2d bat. Major John Drinkwater to be Lieutenant Colonel. Brevet Major N. In-
rie to be Major, vice Drinkwater. Brevet
Major D. Campbell to be Major.

2d foot. Brevet Lieut. Col. William Harris to be Lieutenant Colonel, vice Peter, removed
to the 23d foot. Capt. Thomas Eyre, from
the 64th, to be Major, vice Harris, promoted.

4th foot. Major J. Hodgson to be Lieuten-
ant Colonel. Brevet Major N. Kane to be
Major. Brevet Major W. Dickson to be Ma-
jor.

5th foot. Major C. Stephenson to be Lieuten-
ant Colonel. Brevet Major R. Pratt to be
Major, vice Stephenson. Brevet Major E.
Charlton to be Major.

6th foot. Major William Scott to be Lieuten-
ant Colonel. Brevet Major A. Forbes to be
Major, vice Scott. Brevet Major W. Fred.
M'Bean to be Major.

7th foot, 2d bat. Capt. Charles Domville,
from the 1st bat. to be Major, by purchase,
vice Hughes.

9th foot. Brevet Lieut. Col. F. Maitland to be Lieutenant Colonel. Capt. John Sandeman
to be Major, vice Maitland. Brevet Major
— Hayman, from the 58th, to be Major.

11th foot. Brevet Lieut. Col. P. Heley to be Lieutenant Colonel. Brevet Major A.
Armstrong to be Major, vice Heley. Brevet
Major J. Hadden to be Major.

13th foot. Major L. Bradshaw to be Lieutenant Colonel. Capt. E. Scott to be Major, vice Bradshaw. Hon. Capt. Charles Colville to be Major.

15th foot. Brevet Col. — M'Kenzie to be Lieutenant Colonel. Capt. John Bathe to be Major, vice M'Kenzie. Capt. Charles Lord Sinclair to be Major.

16th foot. Lieut. Col. John Q. Freeman, from 93d, to be Lieutenant-Colonel. Brevet Major William Conolly to be Major, vice Montrefor. Capt. Thomas Probyn to be Major.

20th foot. Major D. Clephane to be Lieutenant-Colonel. Brevet Major G. B. Morden to be Major, vice Clephane. Capt. Joseph Brooke to be Major.

21st foot. Brevet Lieut. Col. A. Ross to be Lieutenant-Colonel. Capt. John Dalglish to be Major, vice Ross. Capt. D. Robertson to be Major.

22d foot. Brevet Lieut. Col. Edward Handfield, to be Lieutenant-Colonel. Brevet Major John Parr, from the 62th, to be Major, vice Handfield. Major Shairpe, from Col. Nicoll's regiment, to be Major.

24th foot. Brevet Lieut. Col. W. Campbell to be Lieutenant Colonel. Brevet Lieut. Col. John Blake to be Major, vice Campbell. Brevet Major Charles Earle to be Major.

26th foot. Lieut. Col. H. Oakes, from the 66th, to be Lieutenant Colonel. Brevet Major W. Borough to be Major.

30th foot. Major William Wilkinfon to be Lieutenant Colonel. Capt. T. V. Reynolds, from the Scots Brigade, to be Major.

34th foot. Major — Woodward, from 59th, to be Lieutenant Colonel. Capt. Francis Cunningham to be Major.

35th foot. Brevet Lieut. Col. Colin Campbell to be Lieutenant Colonel. Brevet Lieut. Col. A. M'Alister to be Major, vice Campbell. Capt. J. Ofwald to be Major.

40th foot. Major George Harcourt to be Lieutenant Colonel. Brevet Major W. P. Clay to be Major, vice Harcourt.

41st foot. Lieut. Col. — Manningham, from the 105th, to be Lieutenant Colonel. Capt. Thomas A. Daniel to be Major.

45th foot. Brevet Lieut. Col. A. Frazer to be Lieutenant Colonel. Brevet Major C. Innes to be Major, vice Frazer. Capt. H. Hawley to be Major.

46th foot. Major B. Bell to be Lieutenant Colonel. Capt. J. P. Lloyd to be Major, vice Bell. Major — M'Donell to be Major.

47th foot. Brevet Colonel Robert Douglas to be Lieutenant Colonel. Brevet Lieut. Col. John D. Alcock to be Major, vice Douglas. Brevet Major Nathaniel Bland to be Major.

48th foot. Lieut. Col. Archibald Campbell, from the 69th, to be Lieutenant Colonel, vice Skerret, promoted to the command of a regiment. Lieut. D. Colquhoun, from 37th, to be Captain of a company, vice Atkinson, promoted.

49th foot. Lieut. Col. Keppel, from 88th, to be Lieutenant Colonel. Brevet Major J. Vincent to be Major.

50th foot. Brevet Lieut. Col. John Rose to be Lieutenant Colonel. Brevet Major F. Erskine to be Major, vice Rose. Capt. B. Rowe to be Major.

51st foot. Major Robert Pringle to be Lieutenant Colonel. Brevet Lieut. Col. John Elford to be Major, vice Pringle. Capt. James Logan to be Major.

54th foot. Major Christopher Darby to be Lieutenant-Colonel. Brevet Major J. T. Layard to be Major, vice Darbey. Capt. R. A. Montgomery to be Major.

57th foot. Major William Balfour to be Lieutenant Colonel, by purchase, vice M'Dowall removed to the 36th foot. Capt. Frederick William Buller to be Major, by purchase, vice Balfour. Major A. Gleditanes to be Lieutenant Colonel. Brevet Major William Inglis to be Major, vice Gleditanes.

58th foot. Capt. John Crowgy to be Major.

59th foot. Brevet Major William M'Leod to be Major, vice Woodward. Major Lewis Bruce, to be Major.

61st foot. Major F. Carruthers to be Lieutenant Colonel. Brevet Major J. J. Barlow to be Major, vice Carruthers. Major James Tayler, from the 117th, to be Major.

62d foot. Brevet Major T. Hill to be Major.

64th foot. Major J. Innes to be Lieutenant Col. Capt. D. Boswell to be Major, vice Innes. Capt. James Mercer to be Major.

65th foot. Brevet Lieut. Col. — Este to be Lieutenant Colonel. Capt. George Maddison to be Major, vice Este. Brevet Major W. A. Bygrave, from the 26th foot, to be Major.

66th foot. Brevet Lieut. Col. H. Oakes to be Lieutenant Colonel. Brevet Major G. Urquhart to be Major. Brevet Major J. Hatton to be Major.

67th foot. Brevet Major James O'Hara to be Major.

68th foot. Brevet Lieut. Col. J. B. Schaw to be Lieutenant Colonel. Brevet Major J. S. Farley to be Major, vice Schaw. Brevet Major — Brabazon to be Major.

70th foot. Major M. Paumier to be Lieutenant Colonel. Brevet Major Tho. Nicoll to be Major, vice Paumier. Brevet Major Thomas Dunbar to be Major.

78th foot, 1st bat. Major John M'Kenzie to be Lieutenant-Colonel, without purchase, vice Alexander M'Kenzie, promoted in the 2d battalion. Capt. William Montgomery, from the 4th foot, to be Major, vice A. M'Kenzie. Brevet Major Alexander Grant to be Major, vice the Earl of Breadalbane, promoted.

78th, 2d bat. Lieut. Col. Alexander Mackenzie, from 1st bat. to be Lieutenant-Colonel

Com-

Commandant, vice Francis Humberston Mac-kenzie, who resigns.

81st foot. Capt. James Drummond, from 72d, to be Major, without purchase, vice Grant.

82 foot. The Hon. Major Wm Eardley to be Lieutenant Colonel, without purchase, vice Hanger, who retires.

83d foot. Major Sir Edw. Baynes, from 2d foot, to be Lieutenant Colonel, by purchase, vice Sleigh.

87th foot. Major William Carlyon Hughes, from the 7th foot, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, by purchase, vice Glover, who retires.

88th foot. Lieut. Col. Carr Beresford, from 124th, to be Lieutenant Colonel, without purchase, vice Keppel. Capt. Alexander Houston, from the 9th foot, to be Major, by purchase, vice Elwes.

89th foot. Lieut. Col. William Stuart, from 108th, to be Lieutenant Colonel. Capt. H. Hardy, from the 80th, to be Major.

92d foot. Lieut. Col. Nightingale, from the 115th, to be Lieutenant Colonel. Capt. William M'Calkill to be Major. Capt. John Vefey, from the 39th, to be Major, without purchase, vice King, promoted.

93d foot. Capt. William Kerr to be Major.

98th foot. Capt. Henry Veitch, from 57th, to be Major, vice Clavering.

99th foot. Major Christopher Tilson to be Lieutenant Colonel. Capt. William Say to be Major, vice Tilson. Capt. Edward Barns to be Major.

102d foot. Major Richard Bingham to be Lieutenant Colonel. Major Joseph French to be Lieutenant Colonel. Capt. George H. Mason to be Major, vice Bingham. Capt. Alex. Colston to be Major, vice French.

105th foot. Major William Cockell to be Lieutenant Colonel. Capt. J. G. Clay to be Major.

109th foot. Major Peter Garden to be Lieutenant Colonel, by purchase, vice Frazer, who retires. Capt. Thomas Ainslie to be Major, by purchase, vice Garden, promoted.

111th foot. Col. Thomas Roberts to be Colonel Commandant. Major R. F. Nelson to be Lieutenant Colonel, vice Windsor. Capt. H. Davie to be Major, vice Nelson.

112th foot. Major John Lee, from the 44th, to be Lieutenant Colonel, by purchase, vice Matthews, who retires. Major — Trotter to be Second Lieutenant Colonel. Hon. Capt. — Hutchinson to be First Major. Capt. — Robinson to be Second Major.

115th. Major Miles Nightingale, from the 121st, to be Lieutenant Colonel, by purchase vice Baillie. Capt. — Elrington, from 10th foot, to be Major, vice Loft, promoted.

116th foot. Lieut. Col. Sir Charles Ross, from the 37th, to be Lieutenant Colonel, vice Buchanan, who exchanges.

117th foot. Col. the Hon. Frederick St John to be Colonel Commandant.

121st foot. Capt. J. R. Broadhead, from the

32d foot, to be Major, by purchase, vice Nightingale.

122d foot. Major Alexander Graham to be Lieutenant-Colonel. Capt. H. Davies to be Major, vice Graham.

124th foot. Capt. J. Gordon Cuming, from the half-pay of the 16th foot, to be Major, without purchase, vice Podmore, promoted.

132d foot. Major — Orde, from the 31st foot, to be Lieutenant Colonel, by purchase, vice Colquhoun, who retires.

Royal Garrison Battalion. Major-Gen. Robert Mafon Lewis to be Colonel. Lieut. Col. John Fraser, from Col. Podmore's regiment, to be Lieutenant Colonel. Brevet Major John Wilbar Cook, from the 37th foot, to be Major.

Col. Nicoll's regt. Brevet Major the Hon. — Cranston, from the 60th foot, to be Major, vice Sharpe.

A regt. of foot. Lieut. Col. — Skerret, from the 48th, to be Lieutenant Colonel Commandant. Capt. John Wilson, from the 55th, to be Major.

A regt. of foot. Lieut. Col. — Lewis, from the 134th, to be Lieutenant Colonel Commandant.

SEQUESTRATIONS.

Nov. 11. William Townend, merchant & Glasgow.

20. Robert Paul, grocer in Greenock.

25. Wm and Tho. Hutchinfons, at Riggs near New Cumnock.

Alterations in the House of Commons.

County of Haddington—Capt. Hugh Dalrymple of North Berwick.

Borough of Eye—Lord Viscount Broom, vice Lieut. Gen. Bathurst.

Borough of St Mawes—William Drummond, Esq; vice T. Calvert, Esq;

Prices of Grain at Haddington, Nov. 27.

Wheat, 45s. Barley, 24s. Oats, 20s. Pease, 20s. Beans, 19s. Old Pease, 21s. Old Beans, 20s—A very slow market.

Edinburgh, Nov. 30. Oat-meal, 1s. 4d. Bear-meal, 1s. 2d. Pease-meal, 1s. 1 1/2d.

PRICES OF STOCKS.

Nov 16.	Nov. 27.
Bank Stock —	163 1/2
3 per cent. red. 67 3/4	—
3 per cent. conf. 65 1/4	67 1/2
4 per cent. conf. 84	—
India Stock 193 3/4	202
India Bonds 2s. pr.	4s. pr.
Lottery Tickets 14l. 4s.	14l. 3s.
Irish ditto 7l. 16s.	11l. 5s.

Errata.—Page 720. col. 2. in some copies, for Sonnet to the Bat.—read Titania to her Love.

Page 546. col. 2. near top. Lady S. Gordon's death, for late read present Earl of Aberdeen.

THE SCOTS MAGAZINE, For DECEMBER 1795.

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METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

CONTINUED FROM P. 686.

BUT what shows more clearly, that there truly is something in what we are endeavouring to advance, is an observation made in sundry places last summer, while the air was so highly phlogisticated: In particular, by a letter in the public paper, from Bromley in Kent, July 21. 1793, we are told, "The thunder and lightning was very awful here last night; but what deserves the particular notice of the public, is, that the lightning was observed to *set fire to the noxious vapour, with which the atmosphere has been loaded for more than a month past; the whole expanse was successively in a blaze after every flash*, without any thunder being heard; and even, after the thunder and lightning had ceased, which did not continue violent more than half an hour, the blaze of the vapour resembled what is called the white lightning, seen after the summer's heat; but much more illuminated, as the light was momentarily so bright, that one might have seen to read by it."

The balloon philosophy has made us better acquainted with inflammable air, and with its prodigious levity, and quality of rising in the atmosphere. Summer heat will produce it from mines, and mineral substances, as earthquakes and volcanos will produce it at all times when these agents act*. Indeed, miners are seldom troubled with inflammable air, (fire damps), till the months of June, July, and August at the very periods when the heats are greatest, and thunder most common. Now when such inflammable airs are detached, they will rise up into the atmosphere, and as they mix intimately with water, so they will be attracted by clouds and vapours, and may be inflamed either by electricity, or in some other mode, thereby occasioning the explosions observed in thunder, or at least be greatly concerned in such explosions. We know the nitrous acid, and an essential oil, will take fire and explode; and their vapour, or effluvia, detached into the air by heat, may perhaps do the same: but we have little occasion to resort to conjecture, when we know how easily the electric spark can ignite inflammable air.

Nay, the electric fluid, as well as the summer's sun, seems disposed, and is capable of producing inflammable air from sundry substances. Dr Priestly tells us that inflammable air is produced by taking the electric spark in oil, in spirit of wine, volatile sal-ammoniac, alkaline air, &c. And this observation may, perhaps, with the supposition above, where it is said, that inflammable air, from its affinity to the electric spark, may even be led to follow its zig-zag course, as observable sometimes in lightning.

Nor can we deny the near resemblance between inflammable air and the electric fluid. Beccaria observes, that the electric spark revives metallic calces, and even produces real quicksilver from cinnabar; and Dr Watson has reduced red lead into a metallic form, by inflammable air†. From these examples, and the electric spark producing inflammable air, by being taken through oil, &c. we may even be led to conjecture, that inflammable air and phlogiston are only a grosser kind of the electric fluid; which again may be a grosser kind of that pure ethereal fire proceeding from the sun. But this would lead to a deeper discussion; so we shall return more immediately to our subject.

* The Japanese islands, so subject to earthquakes and volcanos, and abounding so much with sulphur and other minerals, are, in a very great degree, subject to thunder and lightning. As L'Abbe Richard says, "It is the sulphureous exhalations from the soil, and from the eight volcanos in those islands, some of which are very terrible, that furnish matter for the thunder and lightning so frequent there." *Tom. 3. p. 321.*

† Indeed, by some experiments of Dr Priestly, lately communicated to Dr Percival, he has proved, "that the electric matter contains phlogiston." Vide Henry's Preface to *Translation of Lavoisier's Essays on the Effects produced by various processes in Atmosph. air, p. 14.*

(To be continued.)

THE SCOTS MAGAZINE.

For DECEMBER 1795.

CHARACTERISTICAL SKETCHES AND ANECDOTES OF EMINENT BRITONS.

JAMES I.

TOWARD the latter part of his reign, King James secluded himself at his palace at Theobalds, in the parish of Cheshunt, that he might indulge the spleen and ill-humour with which he was affected, by the disappointment of the intended marriage of his son, the Prince of Wales, with the Infanta of Spain. In one of his melancholy reveries, he happened to call for some papers relative to that treaty; which not being immediately found, he endeavoured to recollect to whom he had delivered them, and fixed on one of his attendants, named Gib, whom he reviled for his negligence. Gib, in a supplicating posture, deprecated his fury, and kneeling at his feet, protested his ignorance respecting the papers; asserting, that he had never received them, and offering even his life to atone for his fault, if he should be found guilty. The King, insensible, through rage, to the equity of his servant's humble supplication, kicked him as he passed. Gib instantly rose, and, with becoming spirit, said: "Sir, I have served you from my youth, and you never found me unfaithful: I have not deserved this from you, nor can I live longer with you under this disgrace. Fare you well, Sir: I will never see you more;" and immediately quitting the King, he mounted his horse, and rode toward London. The news of this extraordinary circumstance soon circulating through the palace, and every one being eager to enquire, or to assign the cause, it came to the knowledge of Endymion Porter, one of the attendants, to whom the King had delivered the papers. Porter produced them be-

fore his Majesty, who, conscious of the injustice of his conduct, immediately enquired for Gib, and was told, that he had set out for London. The King dispatched a messenger after him, protesting that he would neither eat, drink, or sleep, till Gib returned. The messenger overtook him before he reached London, and relating the circumstance of the King's grief and repentance, Gib immediately consented to return. As he entered the apartment where the King was anxiously waiting for him, his Majesty kneeled down, and solicited forgiveness; declaring that he would not rise till Gib vouchsafed to pardon him; and although this was for a time modestly declined, the King persisted so strenuously, that the subject was, at last, obliged to assume the prerogative of a monarch, and declare the offence consigned to oblivion.

SIR THOMAS WYATT.

SIR THOMAS WYATT, an elegant poet and accomplished gentleman, died 1541, of a fever which he caught, by too earnestly attending, in sultry weather, on an ambassador of the Emperor. He was born of an honourable family in Kent, at Allington Castle, which he is said (by Fuller) to have repaired and beautified. Camden says he was "splendide doctus." Wood calls him, "the delight of the muses of mankind;" Ascham, Leland, and Sir Thomas Chaloner, are loud in his praise; and Henry Earl of Surrey held him as his friend, and wrote his epitaph. He had at times great weight with his capricious King, and sometimes he felt his resentment.

Henry delighted in Wyatt's conversation. An apologue of his about "curs-baiting a butcher's dog," is said to have caused the fall of Wolsey. Again, when Clement delayed the divorce of Henry and Catharine, "Lord!" said Sir Thomas, "that a man cannot repent him of his sins without the Pope's leave!" The King heard him, it is said, and determined on the separation from papal authority.

When Henry hesitated as to seizing the church lands, he was encouraged by a bon-mot of Wyatt: "Butter," said he, "the rook's nests, and they will not trouble you." Referring to a distribution of abbey lands among the nobility. Though attached to the Reformation, he was once tried for corresponding with Cardinal Pole, immediately after which he was made sheriff of Kent, and rewarded for his gallantry against the rebels of that county. On the whole, his family, though brave and well-meaning, were unfortunate. His father, Sir Henry, would have been starved in the Tower, had not a cat, with uncommon fidelity, brought him a pigeon; Sir Thomas the elder was tried for his life; and Sir Thomas the younger was executed for treason in the reign of Mary.

LILY, THE GRAMMARIAN.

IN 1523, died William Lily, an industrious and useful scholar. He was born at Odiham, Hants, in 1466, and bred at Magdalen college, Oxon. Thence, prompted by the bigotry of his age, he went on a pilgrimage to the Holy Land. To Lily, this wild expedition was the source of science; residing five years in Rhodes, he became, by the assistance of some learned refugees from the capital of the Turks, a complete master of the Greek tongue; and, by studying the Roman classics under two eminent professors in Italy, he gained a perfect knowledge of the Latin. He now returned to London, where a school, in which he taught rhetoric, poetry, and the languages, soon attained to great fame. In 1511, Lily was appointed by his friend and patron, Dean Colet, the first master of St Paul's school, which he had just then built and endowed; where he presided during the rest of his life with great reputation. He fell a martyr to the plague. In the composition of his well-known Latin grammar, he was assisted by Erasmus, Dean Colet, and Thomas Robinson, all celebrated linguists, and the haughty Wolsey condescended to write a recommendatory preface.

REFLECTIONS ON ORIENTAL POETRY.

FROM PERIODICAL ESSAYS PUBLISHED AT CALCUTTA.

IT would be remarkable (if the general pursuit of the generality of adventurers in India, was not money) that so little attention should be paid to the poetical performances, which are equally numerous and beautiful in this country, and which, merely for want of translation, are unknown to Europeans.

The erudite Sir William Jones, whose loss cannot be too much regretted by the lovers of Oriental literature, has made many masterly attempts of this kind, and succeeded in affording to his countrymen some idea of the sublimity to which the natives of this country have carried the divine art of poetry; but, although that enlightened man hath been taken from us, before he had it in his power to fulfil the most interesting part of his praise-worthy intentions, it surely does not behove such

well-wishers to literature as he hath left behind him, to let a single opportunity pass unimproved, of promoting poetical translations from the Persian and Moorish languages.

As, in every age, poetry and music have been the favourite means by which man has delighted to effuse and express the transports of his soul, whether excited by a pleasing or painful cause; and as the passions and affections of the mind are explained in the most expressive manner by harmonious language, or melodious sounds; surely a knowledge of the genius of a people cannot be derived from a source superior to that of extempore effusion, when language issues warm from the heart, unadorned by the cold sophistry of scholastic refinement.

As nature, however apparently various,

is nature in all climes, it would be ridiculous to say that she delights to discover herself in the genius of one people, preferable to that of another, on account of whatever variety may exist in their particular manners and customs; for, however they may vary in these, in their souls nature will equally predominate, will be universally the same.

And here I cannot forbear observing, that, with respect to Oriental poetry, the passions are as warmly and justly pourtrayed, in the few specimens translation has yet afforded us of its excellence, as in any European language. The style, indeed, from the luxuriant aspect which eastern countries afford, is descriptive in the extreme: but what poet, in many situations of this beautiful part of the globe, can avoid enriching his compositions with florid description of such enchanting scenes as constantly arrest his attention?

Baretti, in his travels through Spain, mentions it as a wonderful proof of Spanish genius, that the peasants of that country can sing and compose sonnets in an extempore manner at the same time: Other travellers, too, particularly those who have penetrated into the uncivilised parts of North America, have published wonderful accounts of the savages of that part of the globe; and Dr Percy, I think, in the introduction to his "Reques of Ancient Poetry," has endeavoured to prove, that the old British bards were capable of composing, "unpremeditated verse." However mightily those authors extolled a matter, which, on account of its novelty to them, appeared marvellous, had they ever had the pleasure of residing any time in Asia, they might have soon become convinced, that, in this country, such kind of composition is very far from being unfrequent, and that among a class of people who by many are not accounted the most polished.

The gentleman who, under the name of Selim, I have mentioned as being a member of the Recluse Society, informs me, that in Persia, scarce an haram exists, in which the fair inhabitants of it are not extempore composers of poetry; and even in this country, the Portuguese, Moorish, and Hindu girls, are for ever chant-

ing sonnets truly pathetic and elegant, and that in an extempore manner too; though very little attention is paid to the beauty of their metre and style, even by such as understand the Indostan tongues.

In the English language there are undoubtedly many beautiful ballads, and of those which have been published by Dr Percy, such appear to me the most affecting, and to abound with the most pathetic strokes of simplicity and nature, as are the most ancient: some modern ballads in our language, indeed, have a right to command praise, Margaret's Ghost, by Mallet; Colin and Lucy, by Tickel; with the affecting song of Jemmy Dawson, by Shentstone; are certainly penned in such a manner as to touch the heart. The Friar of Order, by Gray, with the beautiful ballad of O Nany wilt thou gang with me? as composed by Dr Percy himself, are also inimitable in their kind; but yet it is evident, that in the Persian and Moorish languages, many ballads are commonly chanted, even by the dancing girls of Calcutta, and its environs, which yield to none of the above mentioned in point of harmony, of versification, and perhaps also in delicacy of sentiment, provided the wide difference which exists between the English and Indostan manners and idioms, are paid proper consideration to.

As a proof of this observation, Selim, with myself, sitting the other evening at the entrance of the Hermitage, were unexpectedly transported at hearing a female chanting such strains, as, in my opinion, the finest songstress of Vauxhall never had it in her power to equal. Although a stranger to the language which I heard poured out in mellifluous warblings, I was so much enraptured with the harmony, that, old as I am, I could have exclaimed with Shakespeare, to the unknown songstress, "If music be the food of love, sing on!"

The lovely Hindu girl, for such it seems she was, sung, then dropped a tear, then sung again, till her tunes became so mournful, and her voice so lugubriously musical, that I became totally involved in a melancholy kind of rapture. Selim, however, who all the time adm-

red her voice equally with myself, did so more effectually to the purpose; for she chanted not a syllable but he penned it on his tablet in the original Moors, which having afterwards translated into English prose, I attempted to versify, as inserted at the conclusion of this lucubration.

From the affecting manner in which this sonnet is composed, it is, I apprehend, founded on fact; and if so, what an admirable instance of conjugal affection does it exhibit? What a beautiful display of passion must it evince in the original language? Even Sappho's sonnet on the Power of Love, so much celebrated by the ancients, does not perhaps exceed it.

CONSTANCY IN DEATH,

A SONG,

Sung by an Hindu Woman, on the Point of being burned with her Husband.

HASTE! haste! with speed the sacred pile
Prepare, which shall my form consume!
At death, in Cassah's* arms I'll smile,
And joyful meet so blest a doom.
With him a life of love I've past,
With him a death of love I'll die;
On his cold corse my body cast,
In his dear arms all pain defy.
When Cassah liv'd, with throbs of joy,
I saw love sparkle in his eyes;
Nought could our happiness destroy,
While soft we heav'd love's tender sighs;

* Cassah, the name of her husband.

The Hermitage, on the Banks of the Hughley, Feb. 16.

Endearing smiles, and kindest deeds
Still made us bless each happy day,
But ah! no joy in life succeeds
To me, if Cassah be away.

No more to gaze on his lov'd charms,
To be no more his faithful care;
The object of his fond alarms,
The partner of his frugal fare.
Detested thought! with joy I mount
The sacred pile for me prepar'd,
I joyful die on love's account,
And Brama shall my zeal reward.

In the fair form of spotless doves*
Shou'd Brama chuse, we still may live,
Wander o'erjoy'd thro' verdant groves,
And in new beauteous shapes revive.
Then light the pile, dissolve this frame
Of human woe, of human care;
Since still our souls shall be the same;
On wings of love we'll mount in air!
She said—and strewing flowers around,
O'erjoy'd as on her bridal day,
Heard the last fatal music sound†,
Which warn'd her, Brama to obey.
Then mounting the funereal pile,
With looks serene she welcom'd death,
Embrac'd her Cassah with a smile,
And in his arms resign'd her breath‡!

* As the Hindus believe in the doctrine of metempsychosis, this expectation of the lovely sufferer being turned into a dove with her husband, is beautifully imagined.

† Immediately at the time the devoted victim mounts the pile, and a few moments previous to its being set on fire, the bramins attending, strike up a doleful kind of music, which continues till the sufferer expires.

‡ See p. 768.

SINBAD.

DIFFERENCE OF RELIGIOUS OPINION.

IT was on Sunday morning. All the bells were ringing for church, and the streets were filled with people moving in all directions.

Here, numbers of well-dressed persons, and a long train of charity-children, were thronging in at the wide doors of a handsome church. There, a small number, almost equally gay in dress, were entering an elegant meeting-house. Up one alley, a Roman catholic congregation was turning into their retired chapel, every one crossing himself with a finger dipt in holy water as he went in. The opposite side of the street was covered with a train of quakers, distinguished by their plain and neat attire, and sedate af-

fect, who walked, without ceremony, into a room as plain as themselves, and took their seats, the men on the one side, and the women on the other, in silence. A spacious building was filled with an overflowing crowd of methodists, most of them meanly habited, but decent and serious in demeanour; while a small society of baptists in the neighbourhood quietly occupied their humble place of assembly.

Presently the different services began. The churches resounded with the solemn organ, and with the indistinct murmurs of a large body of people following the minister in responsive prayers. From the meetings were heard the slow psalm, and the

the single voice of the leader of their devotions. The Roman catholic chapel was enlivened by strains of music, the tinkling of a small bell, and a perpetual change of service and ceremonial. A profound silence, and unvarying look and posture, announced the self-recollection and mental devotion of the quakers.

Mr Ambrose led his son Edwin round all these different assemblies as a spectator. Edwin viewed every thing with great attention, and was often impatient to enquire of his father the meaning of what he heard; but Mr Ambrose would not suffer him to disturb any of the congregations, even by a whisper. When they had gone through the whole, Edwin found a great number of questions to put to his father, who explained every thing to him in the best manner he could. At last Edwin said, But why cannot all these people agree to go to the same place, and worship God the same way?—And why should they agree? answered his father: Do not you see that people differ in a hundred other things? Do they all dress alike, and eat and drink alike, and sleep the same hours, and use the same amusements?—Aye, but these are things which they have a right to do as they please.—And they have a right, too, to worship God as they please. It is their own business, and concerns none but themselves.—But has not God ordered particular ways of worshipping him?—

He has directed the mind and spirit with which he is to be worshipped, but not the particular form and manner. That is left for every one to choose, according as suits his temper and opinions. All these people like their own way best, and why should they leave it for the choice of another? Religion is one of the things in which *mankind were made to differ*.

The several congregations now began to be dismissed, and the street was again overspread with persons of all the different sects, going promiscuously to their respective homes. It chanced that a poor man fell down in the street in a fit of apoplexy, and lay for dead. His wife and children stood round him, crying, and lamenting in the bitterest distress. The beholders immediately flocked round, and, with looks and expressions of the warmest compassion, gave their help. A churchman raised the man from the ground, by lifting him under the arms, while a dissenter held his head, and wiped his face with his handkerchief. A Roman catholic lady took out her smelling-bottle, and assiduously applied it to his nose. A methodist ran for a doctor. A quaker supported and comforted the woman; and a baptist took care of the children.

Edwin and his father were among the spectators. Here, said Mr Ambrose, is a thing in which *mankind were made to agree*.

From Mrs Barbauld's Evenings at Home,

AN ESSAY IN PRAISE OF THE FIRESIDE.

THE ancient poets, who are generally supposed to be the greatest masters of thought, attributed their happy exercise to their great patron the Sun; and that they might enjoy its kind influences with more purity, we find them quitting the smoke and riches of the city for some country retirement, where they might intercept the directer rays with cooling breezes, shady groves, purling streams, and melody of birds; where they might behold nature without disguise, and copy it without interruption; where they might at once earn their laurels and gather them.

Our northern poets think themselves

warranted to follow those great originals, who yet, from the difference of climate, &c. seem to stand in little need of such cooling refreshments. It would make one smile to see them, beyond even poetical fiction, invoking the gentle gales, while they are shivering under the bleak north-east, or at best, when

Lull'd by soft zephyrs through a broken pane.

I have often wondered why our writers should not sometimes lay the scene of their poems, where, in reality, they took their rise. The Fireside is usually capable of the most surprising imagery, by being diversified (if the poet pleases) with serpents, crackers, rockets, and the like

short-lived gay creation of combustibles. These, Mr Addison has somewhere observed, are abundantly capable of fable and design, and, to our modern poets, no less full of moral. Those that have not Italian fancy for fine prospects and latent ruins, may, by this means, perpetuate their names (like the wiser Dutch) in some over-glowing night-piece. I myself, methinks, am enamoured with my subject, and ready, with Sir John Denham, to make it an example of just writing as well as the theme: For lo! my chimney affords me

A happy temperature of heat and light,
Warm without rage, and without glaring bright.

But I confine not my observations to the poets alone; I appeal to composers of all denominations, whether a brisk fire, and a clean swept hearth, has not brightened their imaginations, produced ideas like a kind of hot-bed, and made them amazed at their own fecundity.

The robust, the busy, or unthinking part of the world, perhaps, are little sensible of the attractives of the hearth; but the men of speculation, the only men of authority in the point before us, look upon it as their most comfortable retreat. Wearied with the fatigues, or, what is worse, the impertinencies of the day, they retire to their own home, as the mind does into her own breast, and solace themselves in the most cheerful part of it. Disguise and restraint are here laid aside, and the soul, as well as the body, appears the more beautiful for its dishabille. That quintessence of earthly happiness, which, in warmer climates, was expressed by sitting under one's own vine, is with us more sensibly felt by one's own fireside.

But the fireside is not only a friend to

a bachelor in solitude, it is noted as a proverb to be always so in company; it brings us to a nearer converse with one another; by which means it promotes reconciliation between enemies, and union and society between friends. There is a sort of fullness in the tempers of Englishmen and Americans, which the fire softens as it does metals, and renders them fit for use. How often has there been a room full of visitants, who could not furnish out an hour's conversation for no other reason but because they were at too great a distance from one another? The same assembly, brought into closer order, has proved excellent company; it has reminded me of the dogs in a chase (I hope I shall be pardoned the comparison), who open with less frequency when they spread round the field at first setting out, but when the game is started, and they have all one point in view, they are united in full cry. While I am speaking in praise of a sedentary life, I am not afraid to draw comparisons from the pleasures of the most active. The fireside dispels the gloominess of the brow, and throws upon the countenance not only the ruddiness of youth, but its cheerfulness. Here I have seen a gay semicircle of ladies resemble the beauties of the rainbow without its tears; and at other times a galaxy of white aprons more enlightening than all the blue in the brightest sky. United with that sex by the fireside, how serene are our pleasures, and how innocent! We have laughter without folly, and mirth without noise: Thereby reflecting the beams of the sunny bank before us, we make the chimney corner, I will not say, in Cicero's expression, the forge of wit, but in our modern philosophical term, the focus of it.

ACCOUNT OF MADAME DU BARRE,

MISTRESS OF LOUIS XV.

THE memoirs of the life of a French courtesan, would be ill deserving of notice, were they to consist merely of a detail of successful intrigues; but in the life of Madame du Barre we have it strongly exemplified, that vice and intrigue, however successful for a time,

lead to infamy and disgrace, and that retribution sometimes takes place even in this world, long after the wickedness, which deserved punishment, appeared to be forgot.

Madame du Barre was fond of being thought descended from an ancient noble family

family in Ireland, some of whom fled to France, during the troubles in that island; and this report was indoltriously propagated by her creatures: but the truth is, her descent, and even her birth, are too obscure to be traced with any certainty, and no noble family in Ireland, or elsewhere, ever contended for the honour of her alliance, even when she enjoyed the plenitude of her power. It is notorious, that, from the earliest age of womanhood, which is attained very young in France, she was known, in Paris, under the denomination of "*une fille de joye*," a girl of the town; and from the following bon-mot of the Duke d'Enguin, it may be supposed in a very humble station. Soon after her advancement at court, that nobleman was asked if he knew her: "*Oui*," says he, "*je l'ai connue à un ecu, à présent elle est à un Louis*:" a pun which will not easily bear translating; "*I have known her at a crown, now she is at a Louis*." Dumouriez, in his memoirs, just published, speaks of her with great contempt, as a strumpet, whose favours any man might have shared, who had money to supply her avarice, which was extreme.

In the early part of her youth she was esteemed uncommonly beautiful; but at the period when she was pitched upon to fascinate the voluptuous monarch of France, the charms of her person had greatly suffered by the depredations of time, and the course of life to which she had been accustomed from fourteen to thirty years of age. The lilies and roses, implanted by the benevolent hand of nature, on her lovely features, had faded long before, under the pernicious breath of vice, and art now supplied the defect from the repositories of the perfumer. The remaining lustre of a fine eye, joined to exact symmetry of shape, and an inexpressibly engaging air of address, were, however, sufficient external graces to engage the King's attention at the first interview, placed, as she purposely was, in a situation where she could not fail of attracting his notice, and thoroughly instructed in the part she was to act, if his majesty accosted her.

It was customary for the King, in his

hunting parties, to separate from the court, and, attended only by one or two noblemen, to ride about the parks to view the company gathered upon these occasions. Madame du Barre took her station in a private recess, where there was no danger of interruption, and the Duke d'Aguillon, who had concerted the whole scheme, conducted the King to the spot: the interview produced an assignation, and, at a private *petit souper*, the conquest was completed, by the vivacity of her conversation, the apparent amiableness of her temper, and elegance of taste, which the King discovered in her, from which he promised himself a revival of that variety of enchanting amusements, contrived by his former mistress La Pompadour, to banish the melancholy horrors to which he was frequently exposed, and to which his imbecility as a King, and his profligacy as a man, greatly contributed, if they were not the original and only cause.

A treaty was soon set on foot, which ended in her establishment at Versailles, on her own terms; one of them was a title, and the King granted it, notwithstanding the strong representations of the Duke de Choiseul, his minister, against this imprudent step. Having gained this point, the Countess du Barre kept no bounds; but, with unexampled arrogance, expected to be visited by the Dauphin and Dauphiness, the late unhappy King and Queen of France. The Dauphin, after some warm altercations with his grandfather, was obliged to submit; but the Dauphiness, with a noble greatness of soul, addressed the King, upon this occasion, nearly in the following terms: "*Sire, If I had been born your subject, I must have obeyed; but, as the daughter and sister of an Emperor, your Majesty will excuse me*." The ladies of the court, however, could not obtain any indulgence; they were obliged to shew every mark of respect to the new favourite, and one example of resistance frightened them into constrained compliance.

The Duchess de Grammont, first lady of honour to the deceased Queen of Louis XV. being in a box at the opera, the

the Countess du Barre came in, and attempted to place herself by the Dukes; upon which, consulting her own dignity, and her veneration for the memory of her late royal mistress, now openly insulted in the eyes of the spectators, she desired the Countess to retire, and, on her refusal, the Dukes, politely curtesying to the people, who expressed universal applause, left the box and went into another. Du Barre, mortified at a scene she was ill prepared for, carried her complaints to the King. That wretched driveller, whose crimes Providence permitted to be punished in his innocent grandson, immediately sent a *lettre-de-cachet* to the Dukes, banishing her to her country-seat, at a great distance from Paris, during the King's pleasure. But how will the world be astonished to hear, that Du Barre, in the first years of her promotion, enjoyed a plenitude of power, unknown to La Pompadour, and which, with all her talents, she never durst attempt! Strange to relate, she solicited and obtained a power to draw on the treasury, under her own signature. As soon as the news of this extraordinary instance of the royal imbecility reached the ears of the Duke de Choiseul, it is said, he passionately exclaimed, "*C'en est fait de moi.—It is all over with me.*" But that his adversaries might not have an easy victory to boast of, notwithstanding this presage of his disgrace, he put every stratagem in force to ruin their protectrix; and, among the rest, he attempted to supplant the Countess by introducing a rival. This was the widow of an officer, who brought a petition to the minister, but finding her very handsome and sprightly, the Duke referred her to the King, and gave her an opportunity of presenting her person and her petition; but the former produced only a slight, if any effect; and the plan totally miscarried, but not without being made known to the Coun-

tes, who now entered more deeply than ever into the politics of the times, with a determined resolution to remove the two Choiseuls; and in this she succeeded, to the great dishonour of the King, and to the regret of all the true friends of France. In the year 1771, while the necessary preparations were making in England to repel force by force, in case a negotiation for satisfaction should prove ineffectual, it is confidently asserted, that the court of Spain actually intended to break with England, if France had been ready to second her; and that the Spanish ministry applied to the court of Versailles to know her intentions; to which De Choiseul returned for answer, without the King's knowledge, "That the King, his master, would be always ready to support the honour of the house of Bourbon, and to fulfil the solemn engagements he had entered into by the family compact." A dispatch to this purport, which had been forwarded to the French ambassador at Madrid, was copied by a secretary in the interest of the Duke d'Aguillon, and transmitted home: this epistle was, by the chancellor, put into the hands of the Countess du Barre, with instructions to show it to the King in one of his gloomy hours, and to paint to him, in the strongest colours, all the horrors of war, to be commenced at a time when the finances were in great disorder, the whole kingdom in a ferment concerning the parliaments, and the poor almost starved for want of bread. At the same time, the Duke d'Aguillon circulated a general rumour without doors, that de Choiseul was going to involve the nation in a war with England, on account of a miserable island (Falkland's) in South America. The people caught the alarm, and, to testify their inclination to peace, the general cry at Paris was, "*Point de guerre! Point de Choiseul—No war, no Choiseul.*"

(*To be continued.*)

ACCOUNT OF THE ERUPTION OF MOUNT VESUVIUS.

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 701.

THE Abbé Tata, in his printed account of this eruption, has given a good idea of the abundance, the great weight,

and glutinous quality of these ashes, when he says that having taken a branch from a fig-tree still standing near the town of Somma

Somma, on which were only six leaves, and two little unripe figs, and having weighed it, with the ashes attached to it, he found it to be thirty-one ounces; when having washed off the volcanic matter, it scarcely weighed three ounces.

I saw several houses on the road, in my way to the town of Somma, with their roofs beaten in by the weight of the ashes. In the town of Somma, I found four churches, and about seventy houses, without roofs, and full of ashes. The great damage on this side of the mountain, by the fall of the ashes and the torrents, happened on the 18th, 19th, 20th of June, and on the 12th of July. I heard but of three lives that had been lost at Somma, by the fall of a house. The 19th, the ashes fell so thick at Somma (as they told me there,) that unless a person kept in motion, he was soon fixed to the ground by them. This fall of ashes was accompanied also with loud reports, and frequent flashes of the volcanic lightning, so that, surrounded by so many horrors, it was impossible for the inhabitants to remain in the town, and they all fled; the darkness was such, although it was mid-day, that even with the help of torches it was scarcely possible to keep in the high road; in short, what they described to me, was exactly what Pliny the younger and his mother had experienced at Misenum, during the eruption of Vesuvius in the reign of Titus, according to his second letter to Tacitus on that subject. I found, that the majority of people here, were convinced that the torrents of mud and water, that had done them so much mischief, came out of the crater of Vesuvius, and that it was sea water; but there cannot be any doubt of those floods having been occasioned by the sudden dissolution of watery clouds, mixed with ashes, the air, perhaps, having been too much rarified to support them; and when such clouds broke, and fell heavily on Vesuvius, the water not being able to penetrate, as usual, into the pores of the earth, which were then filled up with the fine ashes of a bituminous and oily quality, nor having free access to the channels, which usually carried it off,

accumulated in pools, and mixing with more ashes, rose to a great height, and at length forced its way through new channels, and came down in torrents over countries where it was least expected, and spread itself over the fertile lands at the foot of the mountain. From what I have seen lately, I begin to doubt very much if the water, by which so much damage was done, and so many lives were lost during the eruption of Vesuvius in 1631, did really, as was generally supposed, come out of the crater of the volcano: sentiments were divided then, as they are now, on that subject; and since, in all great eruptions, the crater of the volcano must be obscured by the clouds of ashes, as it probably was then, and certainly was during the violence of the late eruption, therefore it must be very difficult to ascertain exactly from whence that water came. The more extraordinary a circumstance is, the more it appears to be the common desire that it should be credited; from this principle, one of his Sicilian Majesty's gardeners of Portici went up to the crater of Vesuvius, as soon as it was practicable, and came down in a great fright, declaring that he had seen it full of boiling water. The chevalier Magedonio, intendant of Portici, judged very properly, that to put an end to the alarm this report had spread over the country, it was necessary to send up people he could trust, and on whose veracity he might depend. Accordingly, the next day, which was the 16th of July, Signor Giuseppe Sacco went up, well attended, and proved the gardener's assertion to be absolutely false, there being only some little signs of mud from a deposition of the rain water at the bottom of the crater. According to Sacco's account, which has been printed at Naples, the crater is of an irregular oval form, and, as he supposes, (not having been able to measure it,) of about a mile and a half in circumference; by my eye I should judge it to be more; the inside, as usual, in the shape of an inverted cone, the inner walls of which, on the eastern side, are perpendicular; but on the western side of the crater, which is much lower, the descent was practicable,

ble, and Sacco, with some of his companions, actually went down 176 palms, from which spot, having lowered a cord, with a stone tied to it, they found the the whole depth of the crater to be about 500 palms. But such observations on the crater of Vesuvius are of little consequence, as both its form and apparent depth are subject to great alterations from day to day. These curious observers certainly ran some risk at that time, since which, such a quantity of scorix and ashes have been thrown up from the crater, and even so lately as the 15th of this month, as must have proved fatal to any one within their reach.

The 22d of July, one of the new craters, which is the nearest to the town of Torre del Greco, threw up both fire and smoke, which circumstance, added to that of the lava's retaining its heat much longer than usual, seems to indicate that there may still be some fermentation under that part of the volcano. The lava, in cooling, often cracks, and causes a loud explosion, just as the ice does in the glaciers in Swisserland; such reports are frequently heard now at the Torre del Greco; and as some of the inhabitants told me, they often see a vapour issue from the body of the lava, and taking fire in air, fall like those meteors vulgarly called falling stars.

The darkness occasioned by the fall of the ashes in the Campagna Felice, extended itself, and varied according to the prevailing winds. On the 19th of June it was so dark at Caserta, which is fifteen miles from Naples, as to oblige the inhabitants to light candles to mid-day; and one day, during the eruption, the darkness spread over Beneventum, which is thirty miles from Vesuvius.

The Archbishop of Taranto, in a letter to Naples, and dated from that city, the 18th of June, said, "We are involved in a thick cloud of minute volcanic ashes, and we imagine that there must be a great eruption either of Mount Etna, or of Stromboli." The bishop did not dream of this having proceeded from Vesuvius, which is about 250 miles from Taranto. We have had accounts also of the fall of the ashes during the late eruption at the

very extremity of the province of Lecce, which is still farther off; and we have been assured likewise, that those clouds were replete with electrical matter: at Martino, near Taranto, a house was struck and much damaged by the lightning from one of the clouds. In the accounts of the great eruption of Vesuvius in 1631, mention is made of the extensive progress of the ashes from Vesuvius, and of the damage done by the ferill, or volcanic lightning, which attended them in their course.

I must here mention a very extraordinary circumstance indeed, that happened near Sienna, in the Tuscan state, about eighteen hours after the commencement of the late eruption of Vesuvius, on the 15th of June, although that phenomenon may have no relation to the eruption; and which was communicated to me in the following words, by the Earl of Bristol, Bishop of Derry, in a letter dated from Sienna, July 12. 1794:—"In the midst of the most violent thunder-storm, about a dozen stones of various weights and dimensions, fell at the feet of different people, men, women, and children; the stones are of a quality not found in any part of the Siennese territory; they fell about eighteen hours after the eruption of Vesuvius, which circumstance leaves a choice of difficulties in the solution of this extraordinary phenomenon: either these stones have been generated in this igneous mass of clouds, which produced such unusual thunder, or, which is equally incredible, they were thrown from Vesuvius, at a distance of at least 250 miles; judge then of its parabola. The philosophers here incline to the first solution. I wish much, Sir, to know your sentiments. My first objection was to the fact itself; but, of this there are so many eye-witnesses, it seems impossible to withstand their evidence, and now I am reduced to a perfect scepticism." His Lordship was pleased to send me a piece of one of the largest stones, which, when entire, weighed upward of five pounds; I have seen another that has been sent to Naples entire, and weighs about one pound.

(To be concluded in our next.)

A SHORT ACCOUNT OF A JOURNEY TO THE GLACIERES.

CONCLUDED FROM P. 703.

MR COXE and his company went almost to the end of the valley, and walked from five in the morning till two, when they returned to the cavern.

I returned much fatigued to Chamougnny, employing three hours in the descent, which is far more difficult and dangerous than the ascent, as the stones often roll down under the feet, and one could easily be brought along with them.

Beautiful tame goats abound in plenty on this mountain: These animals skip and leap from one precipice to another, with an astonishing intrepidity.

I was surprised, at my coming into the valley, to find such hot sultry weather; fields covered with corn, and rich meadows: sights that were a great contrast to the frigid and barren mountain I had just quitted.

The curate in the village shewed me every sort of politeness till we sat down to dinner. He is a man who sticks fast to the principles of his church; and believes us protestants out of the right road. I had some instructing conversation with him about the formation of the *Glacieres*.

I then took a ride with the under curate (a well instructed young man) to the *Glacieres des Boissous*, four miles from Chamougnny. We left our mules below, and went up through a wood, shagged with fir trees, and incumbered with great stones; some are of an immense bulk, and are brought down by a considerable thaw.

This *Glaciere* is very different from that of Montanvert, but not less extraordinary. It is full of ice-towers, some resembling pyramids, others are in form of sugar loaves. A sudden chill in the circumambient air indicated our approach to some unusual climate, and, being much heated by the fatiguing ascent of this rock, we thought it most safe to return to our mules, and ride back to Chamougnny.

On our coming to the valley, the two daughters of the wealthiest farmer in the neighbourhood presented us with an agreeable refreshment of strawberries and cream. One of them carried such a native smile and bloom in her countenance,

that she reminded me of the poet's assertion:

—Loveliness

Needs not the foreign aid of ornament;

But is, when unadorn'd adorn'd the most.

I had the pleasure to see Mr Coxe and his company at the inn, much fatigued with their excursion in the ice valley; where they had traced the *Glacieres* almost to their very source.

The rain that fell that night occasioned a great thundering noise by the melting and falling down of the snow from the mountains.

Vast lumps of snow are frequently carried off, and violently bolted from crag to crag by adverse currents of air in those aerial regions. The snow, thus detached, is then hurried down by its own gravity, and in rolling, encreases to such a size, that, in its descent, it has been known to choak up all the passes, often filling whole valleys, and burying the unfortunate passenger underneath its accumulated mass.

In the winter of 1769 and 1770 there happened a very frightful fall of snow; the effect of the air, pressed by the fall of the mass of snow, was so terrible, that it opened itself a passage through a wood of beech and fir trees which covered this declivity, and left not one tree standing in its way. It stopped the course of the *Gifre*, that runs in the valley, overthrew on the other side a great number of trees, and demolished many better barns than those which remained covered, and crushed to pieces by this fall.

The inhabitants of this valley lead the noiseless tenour of their way along the cool sequestered vale of life, and are but little taken notice of; yet their retired and peaceful habitations afford the philosopher an ample fund for speculation. Let him learn here the true wants of man, and what a happy calm his soul would enjoy, if he remained in the hands of nature. Intemperance displays not here its baneful effects, therefore these people know of none of those disorders which reign in luxuriant cities, and enjoy a healthy and vigorous constitution which brings them commonly to an old

In winter, they are almost buried in snow. The village of Chamouigny lies at the foot of mount Blanc.

It would be impossible to give your Ladyship a complete idea of this immense and majestic mountain. The crust of ice that covers it almost from its foot, in the valley of Chamouigny, to its summit, resembles, in some places, a tempestuous sea; in others, one should think of seeing the ruins of towers and castles *entre-coup* with deep chasms; in other places the mountain advances itself on the borders of some pointed rocks.

It is obvious to every person conversant in natural philosophy, that if one could reach the height of twenty-four thousand feet above the surface of the earth, he would always perceive, in all seasons, and every where, the same degree of intense cold; not the least difference would be observed, neither in summer nor winter. Near the equator, or the poles, the variations of heat and cold can be only felt near the surface of the earth, where the air, charged with vapours, admits not the rays of the sun to pass freely. Hence it comes, that the Alps in Switzerland, though not so high, are covered with snow and ice, in summer as well as in winter. This also is the plain reason why the snow of the upper region of mount Blanc very seldom melts, but commonly that of a lower height.

The Cordelières, a chain of mountains in Peru, lie just under the equator, and yet the cold is as strong there, as in the polar regions, though their height be not 24,000 feet. The Spaniards must remember the sad experiments they made, when they attempted to pass some of those mountains*.

We resolved to go through the rocks the following day to Martinach, in the Vallais, thirty miles from Chamouigny,

* If your Ladyship should be curious to read an enlargement upon this subject, you may have recourse to a late work, entitled *Histoire Naturelle des Glaciers de Suisse*, in 4to. with many copper-plates; translated from the German original of Mr Grouner, who has collected the substance of all the preceding authors upon this subject.

and pass home to Geneva, on the other side the lake, through Ville.

Mr Coxe and his company were the first, I believe, who ventured to make this round on horseback; we had several guides and baggage mules.

I should not finish, if I attempted to describe the different aspects that nature wears in the rocks; let the poets and painters here kindle their imaginations.

The first place we stopped at was the source of the foaming river Arveron, which falls into the Arve at the foot of the ice valley of Montanvert, two miles from Chamouigny. This torrent gushes out with incredible rapidity from under an immense cavern of ice, that looked almost as transparent as crystal. There were several vaulted apertures one above the other, the last of which I thought to be at least fifty yards high.

We went, one after another, upon a large stone, at the brink of the torrent, under these icy vaults, in order to take a transient survey of this extraordinary place; but the consciousness of the peril did not permit us to enjoy long this sight, because our ears were continually stunned with the falls of some fragments of ice and snow severed from the adjacent mountains, with a crack resembling a clap of thunder.

These accidents often prove fatal to the inhabitants of this valley, and sweep, sometimes, men and cattle away. The mere flying of birds, on the running of Chamois, occasion, sometimes these dangerous falls of snow†.

After winding for some hours through a green valley, almost overshadowed by the mountains, we pursued our course many miles on the banks of a rapid river, and found ourselves soon again inclosed amidst the intricacy of a thousand pines of an amazing size, through which our horses and mules now began to climb, by a rugged, stony, and narrow path, which scarce admitted the mules to pass.

† It generally begins to snow afresh towards the mountain tops, before the autumnal equinox, so that the acquisition of snow and ice, during the winter months, is far more considerable, than the loss sustained from a dissolution by rain water, or the preceding summer heat.

The rapidity of the torrents that run between the mountains, which sometimes hang over the road in a tremendous manner, and the thickness of the fir trees with which they are covered, joined to the solitude of the place, afforded the musing mind the most pleasant meditations.

Upon viewing nature in this rugged and uncouth form, and not to feel a fearful emotion, is to be the person of whom Horace says,

Should the whole wreck of Nature break ;
In ruin and confusion hurl'd.
He, unconcerned, would hear the mighty
crack,
And stand unmov'd amidst a falling world."

This Sylvan scene retained its solemnity the whole way to Trian ; a few cottages scattered about, amidst the wilds of the Alpine district, which lies almost in the heart of that range called the *Monts Maulits*, or, accursed mountain*. After having refreshed ourselves with a glass of wine, and some bread and cheese, we continued our journey, climbing over the broad back of another mountain, from the top of which we had a beautiful prospect, seeing great part of the Vallais, and the Rhone winding its serpentine course through the middle.

The weather, which had been the whole day very rainy, now began to clear up, as we descended the mountain.

Between nine and ten we arrived at the foot of it, at a town called Martinach, where we met with a very good inn.

We proceeded on our road the next morning, through a very pleasing, cultivated valley, having the rapid Rhone on our right, and rocks close on our left, with the fine fields bordered with mountains at about two miles distance.

We could not refrain from the pleasure of dwelling a little on one of the most capital cataracts we had seen.— It fell perpendicularly near us, in the form of a vast brush of water, of at least 50 feet in length, and almost wet us to the skin as we passed, by the flying particles of water.

St Maurice is the last town in the Vallais ; the bridge over the Rhone here dis-

* This place is the first in the *Pays de Vallais*.

vides this territory from the canton of Bern. The rocks and mountains disappear the nearer one approaches the lake, which is not visible, till it presents itself suddenly in almost its whole extent. The sight is then agreeably surprized with the fine vineyards, villages, and country houses that border the lake from Villeneuve to Vevais. It is near this first place where the Rhone throws itself into the lake.

The road from Villeneuve to Veva, is exceeding agreeable, and goes always through vineyards that come close to the lake.

The walls of this pretty town are washed by the pellucid waves of this beautiful lake. The mountains and rocks in Savoy, the other side of the water, make a fine appearance. The road from this town to Lausanne continues on the elevated, fruitful, banks of the lake ; and surpasses, for pleasantness, the most I have seen in any part of Switzerland, Germany, France, the Netherlands, or even England.

It would be needless to describe to your Ladyship the beautiful environs of this little republic within the limits of France, Savoy, and Switzerland, your Ladyship enjoying daily that enchanting prospect.

Lausanne lies almost at the foot of mount Jura, and is one mile from the lake. The cathedral may be reckoned one of the largest protestant churches in Europe. It stands in the highest part of the town, upon a hill ; there is a fine terrace round it, from whence almost the whole lake may be viewed, with the mountains of Savoy on the opposite side, and the rich country of Geneva, thirty miles in extent.

Upon reading, in this church, the several inscriptions on the monuments of the illustrious dead, who once shone in either the learned or military world, these lines of Gray arose in my mind :

The boast of Heraldry, the pomp of Power,
And all that Beauty, all that wealth e'er
gave ;
Await alike, th' inevitable hour :
The paths of Glory lead but to the grave.

CEREMONY OF A GENTOO WOMAN DEVOTING HERSELF ON THE FUNERAL PILE OF HER HUSBAND.

THE place fixed upon for this tragic scene, was a small islet on the bank of one of the branches of the river Canery, about a mile to the northward, of the fort of Tanjore.

When I came to the spot, I found the victim, who appeared to be not above sixteen, sitting on the ground, dressed in the Gentoo manner, with a white cloth wrapped round her, some white flowers like jessamins hanging round her neck, and some of them hanging from her hair. There were about twenty women sitting on their hams round her, holding a white handkerchief, extended horizontally over her head, to shade her from the sun, which was excessively hot, it being then about noon.

At about twenty yards from where she was sitting, and facing her, there was several Bramins busy in constructing a pile with billets of fire wood: the pile was about eight feet long and four broad. They first began by driving some upright stakes into the ground, and then built up the middle to about the height of three feet and a half with billets of wood.

The dead husband, who, from his appearance, seemed to be about sixty years of age, was lying close by, stretched out on a bier made of bamboo canes. Four Bramins walked in procession three times round the dead body, first in a direction contrary to the sun, and afterwards other three times in a direction with the sun, all the while uttering incantations; and at each round or circuit they made, they untwisted, and immediately again twisted up the small long lock of hair which is left unshaven at the back of their heads.

Some other Bramins were in the mean time employed in sprinkling water out of a green leaf, rolled up like a cup, upon a small heap of cakes of dry cow dung, with which the pile was afterwards to be set on fire.

An old Bramin sat at the north-east corner of the pile upon his hams, with a pair of spectacles on, reading, I suppose, the Shaster, or their scriptures, from a book composed of Cajan leaves.

Having been present now nearly an

hour, I enquired when they meant to set the pile on fire: they answered in about two hours. As this spectacle was most melancholy, and naturally struck me with horror, and as I had only gone there to assure myself of the *truth of just sacrifices being made*, I went away towards the fort. After I was gone about five hundred yards, they sent some one to tell me they would burn immediately; on which I returned, and found the woman had been moved from where she was sitting to the river, where the Bramins were bathing her. On taking her out of the water they put some money in her hand, which she dipped in the river, and divided among the Bramins: she had then a yellow cloth rolled partially round her. They put some red colour, about the size of a sixpence, on the centre of her forehead, and rubbed something that appeared to me to be clay. She was then led to the pile, round which she walked three times as the sun goes: she then mounted it at the north east corner, without any assistance, and sat herself down on the right side of her husband, who had been previously laid upon the pile. She then unscrewed the pins which fastened the jewels or silver rings on her arms: after she had taken them off, she shut them, and screwed in the pins again, and gave one to each of two women who were standing: she unscrewed her ear-rings and other toys with great composure, and divided them among the women who were with her. There seemed to be some little squabble about the distribution of her jewels, which she settled with great precision; and then falling gently backwards, pulled a fold of yellow cloth over her face, turned her breast towards her husband's side, and laid her right arm over his breast; and in this posture she remained without moving.

Just before she lay down the Bramins put some rice in her lap, and also some into the mouth and on the long grey beard of her husband: they then sprinkled some water on the head, breast and feet of both, and tied them gently together.

ther round the middle with a slender bit of rope : they then raised as it were a little wall of wood length-ways on two sides of the pile, so as to raise it above the level of the bodies ; and then put cross pieces so as to prevent the billets of wood from pressing on them : they then poured on the pile, above where the woman lay, a potful of something that appeared to me to be oil ; after this they heaped on more wood, to the height of about four feet above where the bodies were built in ; so that all I now saw was a stack of fire wood.

One of the Bramins, I observed, stood at the end of the pile next the woman's head, and was calling to her through the interstices of the wood, and laughed several times during the conversation. Lastly, they overspread the pile with wet straw, and tied it on with ropes.

A Bramin then took a handful of straw which he set on fire at the little heap of burning cakes of cows dung : and standing to windward of the pile, he let the wind drive the flame from the straw till

it caught the pile. Fortunately, at this instant, the wind rose much higher than it had been any part of the day, and in an instant the flames pervaded the whole pile, and it burnt with great fury. I listened a few seconds, but could not distinguish any shrieks, which might perhaps be owing to my being then to windward. In a very few minutes the pile became a heap of ashes.

During the whole time of this process, which lasted from first to last above two hours before we lost sight of the woman by her being built up in the middle of the pile, I kept my eyes almost constantly upon her ; and I declare to God that I could not perceive, either in her countenance or limbs, the least trace of either horror, fear, or even hesitation : her countenance was perfectly composed and placid ; and she was not, I am positive, either intoxicated or stupified. From several circumstances, I thought the Bramins exulted in this hellish sacrifice, and did not seem at all displeased that Europeans should be witnesses of it.

Campbell's Journey over land to India.

REVIEW OF NEW BOOKS

The real Origin of Government. By John Whitaker, B. D. Rector of Ruan Lanyhorne, Cornwall. 8vo. Stockdale.

THE following quotation, regarding the divine origin of government, will make the reader acquainted with the political opinions of this author, and the nature of his work.

On this everlasting pillar of truth, has God founded the government of man. The pillars of the earth *may* tremble, and sink under their load ; but the pillar of government never can. God has fixed *these* for a season only, but he has pitched *this* for an eternity. The world will pass away at its allotted hour, but man will not pass with it. The world will be thoroughly polluted with its sins, be purified by fire, and then be reduced into its original chaos again, that storehouse of unstained matter, which is kept probably for the formation of new worlds ; while man will migrate to a superior region of existence there incorporate with the angels, and

there live with them in subjection to authority still. Man is therefore habituated equally to subjection, as he is to religion, here ; that he may learn the habits of religion and subjection together, to qualify him for the devoutness and the obedience, which will be necessary for his happiness on his translation to Heaven.

In this view of our race, from the steady, the solar light of God's own history ; how must we stand amazed at all the theories of government, that were floating, like so many motes in the sun's beam, among the wretched children of heathenism ! Ignorant of the true origin of man, as well as of the true nature of God, they fancied, in their blindness to facts, that mankind were born originally in a large society together, *we* know they were only a single pair ; that all *those* were equal in nature and appointment, when *we* know one even of the two have been made the superior of the other ; and that government was therefore the posterior refinement of man, when *we* know it was the original institution

institution of God. But how much more must we be amazed, at all these theories being adopted by Christians, and the darkness of heathenism courted in preference to the light of revelation! Yet such has been the case, even in *this* illuminated part of Christendom. We are even now so familiarized to the folly, of supposing, with the heathens, all government to be founded upon the will of man, all men to have been originally in a state of independent equality, and all to have agreed at last in erecting, what God had neglected to erect for them, a form of polity; that we consider not a moment the sottishness thus imputed to God, the lie thus given to the history of God, and the contradiction thus made to the most obvious and most general of all incidents in our nature. In a part much more wise in itself, and much more beneficent to man, we there see him as he is, the Father and the Friend of man; even in man's *un-fallen* state providing a government for him, as he had provided for the angels before; in his very first couple, securing the authority of one by requiring the obedience of the other; and, in their posterity afterwards, binding firmly by the strongest cement in the world, by the very weakness of the infant, and the very vigour of the adult, by the very characters of child and parent, the obedience of *that* to *this*. In the mirror of life before us, we equally see man coming into the world, in the necessary subjection of a child to a parent; we also see man growing up to maturity in a natural reverence for *him*, to whom (under God) he owes his existence at first, from whom he has the comforts of nourishment in infancy, and at whose hands he still expects the requisite provision or direction, for his settlements in life. Yet, as if all this was merely a vision, as if the scripture exhibited no such doctrines to our minds, as if reality presented no such facts to our eyes; we have seen, and we daily see, speculation advanced concerning government, all supposing it to be founded upon compact, to be wholly a late operation of man upon earth, to be entirely an improvement (may I write the words with irreverence?)—an improvement upon the bungling plan of God. We *may* wonder at the Papist, who, with the commandment against praying to any but God directly before his face, still continues to pray to other beings. But we *must* wonder at Protestants, those best of Protestants, the members of the church of Eng-

land, at men in general professing to try every doctrine by the test of scripture; fabricating even systems of government, and preaching even principles of obedience, upon conceits purely heathenish, upon fancies directly opposed by scripture, and upon surmises contrary to the very transmission of mankind by generation. Man comes into the world, man has always come, in the obedience of a child to a parent, in the submission of a subject to a sovereign; and God would not suffer even one slight loop-hole of disobedience to escape him, in the mixt, the seemingly equal authority of husband and wife. He closed up this very loop-hole, by placing the wife below the husband; and then made the children of both subject relatively to both, by the very necessities of their nature. He even added in his *second* code of Revelation expressly, that "there is no power but of God, the powers that be are ordained of God," Rom. xiii. 1. He thus declared, as with a voice from heaven, legal in its commencement, or not encroaching upon any legal right in its continuance, participates in the general appointment of Providence, shares in the general sanctions given by Providence to government, and is entitled, in the name Providence, to the general obedience of its subjects.

Narrative of the Dangers to which I have been exposed since the 31st of May 1793; with Historical Memorandums. By John Baptist Louvet, one of the Representatives proscribed in 1793, now President of the National Convention. 8vo. 3s. Johnson.

IT is scarcely possible to peruse the adventures of any person without becoming interested for him, though one may grant him a very small portion of esteem, or entirely disapprove of his principles and conduct. The continued dangers and repeated escapes of the same being, pursued by ill-fortune, and perpetually exposed to hardships and sufferings, insensibly familiarize us with him, till we feel a species of friendship in the concern we undergo for him.

As a man, M. Louvet, as far as we may give implicit credit to his narrative, appears to possess some very estimable qualities; of which the most prominent are fortitude, and a presence of mind which never forsakes him in the most difficult and trying circumstances. His morals appear exceedingly relaxed and uncertain, such

one would expect from a pupil of Jean Jacques Rousseau, and the general dissoluteness of manners which redoubled with his philosophy in France. The wife of M. Louvet, who shares many of his dangers, was married to him under the pressure of some of them, with no other ceremonies than the presence and testimony of some of his fellow-sufferers to the contract. It appears also, that this lady has forsaken her other husband for the affection she bears Louvet; and probably there was few ceremonies, and fewer witnesses to the divorce or elopement. To say that such a woman may not still be possessed of some good or amiable qualities, would favour of rigour and austerity; but undoubtedly he strives in vain to communicate the admiration he feels for her to his readers, or to awaken all the sensibility of his own wisdom in favour of a person we cannot but condemn. It is in vain that he tricks her out in the flowers of his partial fancy, or invests her with the name and title of Zodoiska, the amiable heroine of one of his episodes in his romance. Fortunately we cannot long or seriously be interested for any thing but virtue; but we may explore the general depravity and corruption of a country, where one of its leaders does not scruple to publish his scandalous memoirs; and where the men of letters both inculcate and vindicate, by precepts and example, that dissoluteness of manners which they have found it too easy to naturalize amongst a turbulent and intoxicated people. We shall endeavour to make our readers acquainted with M. Louvet in his own words, as they are given us by his translator.

“*Grotto of St. Emillion in the Gironde, the beginning of Nov. 1793.*”

Every thing that could impart happiness to a man of sensibility, with a taste for simple enjoyments, was mine before the revolution. I lived in the country to which I was passionately attached. There I composed works, the success of which had begun what I called my little fortune. In reality it was little, and my ambition was the same. Deeply enamoured of independence, at an early period I had learnt that the sole mean of securing its enjoyments was to narrow the sphere of my wants as much as possible. Luxury therefore, the offspring of the coquetry of my early youth I had discarded; and I had embraced sobriety, necessary to the health of every one, still more necessary to the labours of a man of letters. I had so limited my expences, that eight hun-

dred livres (33l. 6s. 8d.) a-year were sufficient to answer them. The first seven volumes of my first work, printed on my own account, produced me a much larger income.

Shut up in a garden, a few leagues from Paris, out of the reach of impertinent visitors, I wrote, in the Spring of 1789, six small volumes, which accelerating also the sale of the former, were to constitute the basis of my little fortune. They would have produced me thrice the profit, but for those great events which, in the course of that year, attracted the attention of all: thus stifling works of mere amusement, and facilitating the operations of those piratical bookfellers who live on the spoils of authors. Apropos of my little book: I hope every impartial person will do me the justice to confess, that, amidst the levities with which it is filled, a great love of philosophy will be found; at least in the serious passages, where the author himself comes forward; and more especially republican principles, rare as they were at the period when I wrote.

We had some cause to dislike a revolution which, if it did not destroy our hopes, must at least retard their accomplishment. But it was just, it was lovely. How could we avoid being enamoured with it, even though it wounded our dearest interests! I have only to write another work, said I to the friend of my heart, and pursue my labours a little longer. If the delay of our happiness produce the happiness of mankind, shall we not find pleasure in the sacrifice? My mistress applauded my sentiments.

What a woman! what generosity! what greatness of mind! Well was the worthy of the immortal passion with which she had inspired me. We had been as it were brought up together. Our love was born and had grown with us. But when she had entered her sixteenth year, she had been obliged to give her hand to a man of wealth, and he carried her three hundred miles from me. Six years after she returned. At this period, beholding each other again, that passion which will only die with us, displayed itself to us in all its force. Alas! perhaps it prepares for my beloved many dangers and many misfortunes.”

The affair of the 10th of March is so curious and interesting upon a variety of accounts, that we shall present it to our readers. It is extraordinary that Louvet should charge Dumourier with being one of the chiefs of this conspiracy.

“But

"But what occasioned the failure of that dreadful plot of the 10th of March, well laid as it was? A concurrence of the most singular accidents: and, as the reader proceeds, he will be astonished in this instance also at the great effects produced by little causes.

"That I might be near the Convention, I had taken a lodging in Honore-street, a very little above the Jacobins. About nine in the evening my Lodoiska, who had gotten home and was expecting me, heard a frightful tumult and horrible cries. Ever anxious for me, who with most of my friends had lived for three months surrounded with dangers, constantly pursued, threatened, insulted, obliged to carry arms for my defence, and forced to keep every night from home, my dear wife came down, and went on till she came into the galleries of the society, from which the noise issued. She heard a thousand slanders, a thousand horrible speeches uttered. She saw the lights extinguished and sabres drawn. She came out with an enraged multitude, who went to the Cordeliers for auxiliaries, thence to return forthwith and attack the Convention. Lodoiska just came back when I returned. Immediately I flew to Pethion's, where some of my friends were assembled. They were conversing calmly on certain decrees that were to be passed in the course of a few weeks. God knows how difficult I found it to rouse them from their security. At last I prevailed upon them to refrain from appearing at the meeting already begun, and to assemble, with all the principal persons proscribed, in an hour's time, in a house where the conspirators would not expect to find us. I then repaired with speed to the meeting, where I found Kervelegan, deputy from Finisterre. This brave man hastened to the farther part of the suburb St Marceau, to a battalion from Brest, which very fortunately arrived at Paris a few days before, and had been detained. This battalion remained all night under arms, ready to march to our assistance on the first request, or the sound of the alarm bell. In the mean time I went from house to house, to acquaint Valaze, Buzot, Barbaroux, Salle, and several others. Billaud went to inform the ministers of what was passing; and the minister at war, the brave and unfortunate Bournonville, having scaled the walls of his garden, had already joined some of his friends, with whom he formed a patrolle. After a ramble of two hours, in a dark night, and in the midst as it

were of my assassins, I arrived at the place of rendezvous. Pethion was wanting. He was much in danger, however, if he remained at his own house. I returned to seek him, and a single incident that passed will depict his character. As I was pressing him to come with me, he went to the window, and opened it; then having looked at the weather, he said, "It rains; there will be nothing done." Notwithstanding all I could say, he persisted in staying at home.

It was not the rain that stopped the conspirators, but the two circumstances of our absence and the information given to the battalion of Brest. When they knew that the decree of impeachment which they would have obtained, could not be followed up by the sudden arrest of their victims, they hesitated; and their courage, always so mighty when nothing was to be done but assassinate, failed them at once when they found they must fight. They were only three thousand, the met of Brest were four hundred; could they venture to risk an attack? No: they durst not."

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

EDINBURGH.

An alarm to Britain! Or, an Inquiry into the Causes of the Rapid Progress of Infidelity in the Present Age. By John Jamieson, D. D. F. A. S. S. Minister of the Gospel, Farsar, 1s. 8d. sewed. Bell & Bradburn.

The Fear of God, Reasonable in itself, and beneficial in its Consequences: A Sermon, Preached before the Corps of Aberdeen Volunteers, in the West Church of Aberdeen, on Sunday the 2d day of August 1795—to which are subjoined, the Prayers and Addresses delivered at the Consecration of their colours. By James Shirreffs, D. D. Senior Minister of Aberdeen, and Chaplain to the Corps of Volunteers. Inscribed to his Grace the Duke of Gordon. 1s. A. Shirreffs.

A Treatise on the Scurvy: Containing a New, an Easy, and Effectual Method of Curing that Disease; the Cause and Indications of Cure, deduced from Practice; and Observations connected with the Subject. With an Appendix, Consisting of Five Letters, respecting the Success of a New Antiscorbutic Medicine. By David Paterson, Surgeon in the Royal Navy. Manners & Miller.

An Address to the Legislature, the Land Interest, and his Majesty's Boards of Excise in England and Scotland, on the Distillery Laws. 6d. Stewartson.

POETRY.

P O E T R Y.

FOR THE SCOTS MAGAZINE.

ON MICHAEL BRUCE,

THE SCOTS POET*.

HOW oft relenting to the vernal ray,
When trembling Nature tends the landscape
gay;

New Winter from the pole with ruffian storms,
The spring and all its lovely scenes deforms,
Blasts the untimely blossoms of the bowers,
And sweeps the infant family of flowers.

Ah! Daphnis, such the killing blast of time,
That marr'd the golden promise of thy prime,
Thy vernal bloom, to one short hour confined,
And ever cast in shades the morning of thy
mind.

O'er thy lone couch, no love devoted train,
Hung to diffuse the lenitives of pain.

No soothing accent hush'd thy mourning cries,
No friendly features met thy dying eyes;
Far from thy friends, from each connection
dear,

No form congenial sheds the tender tear.
'Twas thine, the orphan of despair to groan,
Left in the dreary wilderness alone.

Ah! will the Muses not protect their son,
Nor shield their fav'rite, till his race be run;
Will no kind patron his protection lend,
And in the poet recognize the friend;
On learning's rising honours build his own,
Proud to adopt the children of renown.
In vain I call their aid, no patron find:
Nor wit nor beauty ever found a friend.

FEMALE PORTRAITS†.

PRINCESS ROYAL.

No, in goode soothe!—I am not one of those
To breathe out sighs for that vain creature man
To lorde it o'er me in an unknown clime!
'Too soone the softe delusion of his tongue
A changeful husband turns to wanton dames!
Let others then in patient silence sit,
And see each Ladie of their Courte carest,
Or lowlie handmaide of their house prefer'd;
But I'll ne'er pine, or fade in splendid sorrow,
Compeli'd to wear the semblance of delighte,
While my swoln harte is rending with its
grief!

In peace domestique rather let me dwell
Within the bosome of my native isle,
Nor barter blessings of a British growthe,
For foreigne miserie in state array'd!

PRINCESS MARY.

AMID the princelie blossomes which adorn*

* He was a native of Kinrossshire, and died in
obscurity at the age of 21. See Mirror No. 36.

† From an ingenious Work entitled, 'Pas-
sages selected by distinguished Personages, on
the great Literary Trial of Vortigern and
Rowena, a Comi-Tragedy---Whether it be, or
be not, from the immortal Pen of Shakespeare?'

VOL. LVII.

Old *Windfor's* happie shades, can nature shew
A fairer flower to blefs each ravish'd sence?
More bloominge as the teems in beautie's scale,
Her minde with all the social graces stor'd.
Growes riper yet in sweete benevolence---
Heroic youthes, for chivalric renown'd,
When foreigne warfares shall no longer rage,
Turne to this isle your royale course in peace;
Here viewing well the lovelie treasure, saie,
Is't fitting this faire forme should fade unseen,
Like the pale lillie in sequester'd vale?

PRINCESS OF WALES.

— SHE came

A lovelie stranger to a foreigne clime,
To seale her virgin vowe, and prouddie winne
A People's homage!—
Rough was her passage o'er! for three long
moones

The fretful elements conspired in wrathe
To wrest her from her Lorde!—but now ar-
riv'd,

Of this sweete, tender plante, O thou posselt,
Keep from its roote the briar's thornie snare,
And baeful creeping ivie of a *Courte*!
So may this fair exoticke bleffe our soile,
And bloom therein at peace!

DUCHESS OF YORK.

—THAT's her, the mirrore of her sexe,
Reflecting graces that adorne her state!
Viewe ye that eye uplifted, of purest blue?
Not for her patiente selfe she askes a bonne
But sighes for blessings wyde on all around her!

DUCHESS OF DEVONSHIRE.

SAIE, how can earth's gros meteors long
abide,
When heaven's owne planets topple from their
height?
Yon lovelie orbe which now is on the wane,
And but by shepherdes seen at twilight grey,
Was once the morning star that did arise
Most radiantlie be-gemmed! A gazing worlde
Confest its genial influence around!
Wife men did journey from the east to view't,
And bend in humble adoration of its power!
But now 'tis falling from its circled heighie,
To leave a darkened void 'mid beauties sphere!

DUCHESS OF HAMILTON.

SOFT, unsuspecting sifterhood of mine,
Ere you the hand of innocence bestowe.
On wooinge man-- marke well, I praie,
The temper of his mind! Oh! wed ye not
To brutal fullness, in Lordlie shape,
Or lowe vulgaritie disguised in state.
Unheeding this, incautiousslie I fell
From all the virgin pleasures of my youthe,
To miseries almost confin'd to me,
The titled shadow of a widowed wife!

S M

FOR

FOR THE SCOTS MAGAZINE.

WHAT IS LOVE?

ADDRESSED TO ANNA.

LOVE'S no irregular desire,

No sudden dart of raging pain;
Which in a moment grows a fire,
And in a moment cools again.

Not found in the sad *sonnetteer*,

That sings of darts, despair, and chains,
And by whose dismal verse 'tis clear,
He wants not heart alone, but brains.

Nor does it centre in the beau,

Who sighs by rule, in order dies;
Whose all consists in outward show,
And want of wit by dress supplie!

No—Love is something so divine,

Description wou'd but make it less,
'Tis what *I feel*, but can't define,
'Tis what I know, but can't express!

Edinburgh, 27th Oct. 1795.

A. L. R.

SONNET TO THE BAT.

BY MRS RADCLIFFE.

FROM haunt of man, from day's obtrusive glare,

Thou shroudest thee in the ruins ivy'd tow'r,
Or in some shadowy glen's romantic bow'r,
Where wizard forms their mystic charms pre-
pare,

Where horror lurks, and ever-boding care!

But, at the sweet and silent ev'ning hour,
When clos'd in sleep is ev'ry languid flow'r
Thou lov'st to sport upon the twilight air:
Mocking the eye, that would thy course pur-
sue,

In many a wanton-round, elastic, gay,
Thou fir'st athwart the pensive wand'rer's way,
As his lone footsteps print the mountain dew,
From Indian isles thou com'st, with summer's
car,

Twilight thy love—thy guide her beaming star!

THE ROYAL CHRISTENING*.

PART II.

THE Christ'ning was not yet begun,
When thus the King bespoke his Son;

Away and leave your bauble:
Shall Captain Tom † receive offence,
By standing for a Foreign Prince;
He represents the rabble.

'Tis very well, young Hopeful said,
You must, you shall, be still obeyed,
My Sire and Heaven's viceregent:
But Tom, if e'er I pardon thee,
May I be styl'd, as I shall be,
Not Heir, but Fool Apparent.

* See p. 693. for the occasion of this poem.

† Captain Tom was a nickname then given
to the Duke of Newcastle.

No, rascal, no: not all the rout,
That for thy gold and liquor stout

Huzza the cause they hate:
And ne'er will leave thee, till they drain
Thy purse as empty as thy brain,
Shall save thy soul from Fate.

How, quoth the King, is this your fashion?
To heftor Dukes of my creation?

Hence, to your room, begone!
Thou son of an unhappy mother,
Confin'd like her, henceforward smother,
Or vent thy rage alone.

His Highness, order'd to retire,
Despairs to pacify his Sire.

Alas! how can it be?

For well he knows the marble stone
As soon might hear his piteous moan,
And sooner melt than he.

By letters when for grace he plies,
He mocks me, sure, the Monarch cries!

Forgive him, rebel! Rot him!
Should I forgive him, after this,
The spiteful world might judge amiss,
And fancy I begot him.

But since confinement piques the lubber,
Who bullied late, and now can blubber,
I give him timely warning.

'Tis night, indeed; but nights are long,
That he, and all his factious throng,
Depart the Court e'er morning.

A lodging, in a private house,
Is large enough for him and spouse,
To solace in alone;

And for his lumber, maids, and grooms,
The town has store of upper rooms,
Unfurnish'd like his own.

The message in a trice obey'd,
Down went the hangings; every maid
(The tidings being told 'em)
Pack'd up and fobb'd their fright; and speed
Made some cry fire, but all agreed
The house too hot to hold 'em.

The Prince he weeps from morn to night,
The Princess, she, in doleful plight,
Has fits yclep'd of mother.

Well may they by that name be known,
Since Youngster newly come to town
Occasion'd all the pother.

O rare presage of future bliss,
That must attend a reign like his,
To whom the stars dispense,
The Grandfire's clemency and law,
The soul and courage of Papa,
And either Hero's sense.

Awhile, with resolution stout,
His Highness thought to stand it out,
But quickly judg'd it better

To try His Majesty again;
And lowly in the suppliant strain,
He wrote the following letter.

W

With tears which than my ink flow faster,
 wailing, Sir, my late disaster,
 I humbly beg a share in
 your mercy, might it yet take place,
 and such has prov'd your act of grace,
 'Tis scarce the worse for wearing.
 Gyle would fright me with the slaughter
 Hall, Kenmure, and Derwentwater,
 Surrendering at discretion:
 Oh! on terms I stand no more,
 since dare I hope, tho' I implore,
 You'll pardon my transgression.
 I might I once again presume
 within your palace to find room
 But during good behaviour;
 Sir, I am not quite so mad,
 to ask for what I never had,
 Your confidence and favour.
 And if my friends disturb your brain,
 mean the few that still remain
 As hearty as before;

I give them up: my honour too!
 A slender sacrifice, 'tis true,
 But can I offer more?
 Your service, as I understand,
 Requires my vote, my heart, my hand,
 To countenance the Godly;
 And for the Church, your will is such,
 I should espouse it just as much
 As Toland does, or Hoadly.
 Agreed: and for affairs of State,
 To you and your Triumvirate
 I fairly quit the saddle;
 Content to give my baby pap,
 To lull the darling in my lap,
 Or rock it in the cradle."

Thus wrote the Prince: With what success,
 I dare not yet presume to guess,
 Or judge twixt Sire and Son:
 But sure I am we boast in vain
 Our native breed the wolves are slain,
 By foreign bears o'er-run.

BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Nov. 9. The House, in a committee of ways and means, agreed that the land tax should be four shillings in the pound, and no more, as last year. The duties on malt, in, cyder, and perry, to remain the same last year.

10. *Mr Dundas* moved the thanks of the House to be given to Vice Admiral Cornwallis, for his gallant conduct on the 16th and 17th June, and to the officers, seamen, and marines, who were under him at that occasion.—Agreed to.

The order of the day, on the King's proclamations being called for.

Mr Pitt rose to state the reasons for taking these into consideration; every one, he said, was well acquainted with the circumstances that gave rise to these proclamations, circumstances which made so strong an impression on every one, as well without as within that house; it was not necessary to detain them long on the transactions of that day, transactions which were so notorious to every person in that house. He put the question to every man in the house, whether, when the first impulse was the impulse of horror, we ought not in the second instance to prevent a repetition of the transactions of that day, by preventing seditious societies from holding meetings in future for the purpose of thus interrupting the public tranquillity. The business of this motion was not rela-

tive to the attack made on his Majesty's person; that was now the subject of discussion in the other house; but it related to societies in general: these societies were of two descriptions; the first were public, held under the general pretexts of petitioning both houses of parliament for redress of national grievances; other meetings were held for the purpose of propagating grounds of jealousy, and every thing which tended to bring forth treason and treasonable practices. The present bill, on the one hand, while it took care not to infringe the liberty of peaceably assembling, would, on the other, curb the licentiousness of seditious meetings. In this case parliament felt itself called on for some remedy, and that remedy would be, a more clearly marked power in the magistrate to disperse, in a summary manner, all seditious and tumultuous meetings. The intent of this bill therefore was, that whenever meetings were to be held, public notice should be given, that magistrates, with civil officers, might attend, and be empowered to apprehend any persons speaking seditiously; and that in case any obstruction was made to their apprehension, that those guilty of such obstruction be guilty of felony; and that in case the assembly was desired to disperse, and did not, the persons opposing should, as in the riot act, be guilty of felony. This did not, he said, go to the preventing of peti-

tioning in a peaceful and orderly manner. Those were the outlines of the bill at present; but, in a future stage of it, perhaps he might submit to the house whether it would not be expedient to make some alterations: he alluded to another species of meetings called political lectures; meetings where acts of sedition were made the sources of living to those thus guilty of them: to these meetings persons were admitted for money, or on tickets; it was therefore part of this bill, that no greater number of persons than those of the family should assemble, without licences from magistrates. He would therefore conclude by moving, that leave be given to bring in a bill for more effectually preventing seditious meetings.

Mr Fox said, that he felt as much abhorrence at the outrage offered to his Majesty, as any person either within or out of that house; to which nothing could be equal, unless the abhorrence and indignation which he felt on this day, at the bill now offered to the house. The right hon. gentleman says, that the bill does not go to the security of his Majesty's person, as there was a bill now pending in the Lords for that purpose; but it is a bill to preserve the constitution. He would not go into a detail on the constitution; but it was obvious, that the constitution of this country had lasted for many ages with its present laws, the drift then of this bill is, that the laws are not competent. It was said there was a seditious meeting; if there was, why were the speakers not taken up? why were not the writers of these proceedings, and of the seditious hand-bills, punished? According to the right hon. gentleman's outline, whoever should talk of meeting for the purpose of petitioning, would be guilty of sedition: this was, he said, rank despotism. If, then, we should meet to consider of our grievances, must we send word to the magistrates, (a cry of no! no! from the opposite side) what then, says Mr Fox, advertise? good—we may; and go to the meeting, for what purpose? to hold our tongues. He hoped this bill would never take place; if it did, all was at an end. Taking the subject in a different point of view: did we wish to prevent revolutions? this was not the means: In the reign of Charles I. was revolution owing to freedom of speech or not? certainly not; as libels, or writings and opinions were never more persecuted. What brought on the revolution in France? not freedom of opinion.

Mr. Pakenham declared, that he had been

educated in sentiments of loyalty and attachment to the constitution, which he had hoped always to admire; but the present aspect of the political hemisphere rendered that circumstance rather dubious. No one, he said, felt greater horror than he did at the abominable and atrocious act, alleged to be the cause of the present measure, or more sincerely wished that the authors, and all concerned, might be brought to speedy and condign punishment. He approved of the proclamation to that purpose, and the advertisements of the magistrates; and great as the reward is, he thought it no more than should be offered. But here the measure should have stopped; for all that could be beneficial was done. He saw cause of alarm in the second proclamation, and particularly in the present bill, which, in his opinion, had no connection with its avowed cause, the assault on his Majesty, and was fraught with very dangerous consequences to the constitution, and therefore met with his strongest disapprobation.

Mr Sheridan rose; he said he wished, that if there was any shame in ministers, that shame should produce contrition, and that they would have abandoned the bill; but the right hon. gentleman wished to hand down liberty to us, which was done by a direct violation of the first clause of the bill of rights: he asserted that there was a spirit of sedition to overturn the constitution; if so, this gave the direct lie to his Majesty's speech, which had asserted, that there never was a greater spirit of loyalty, as the people had born their burthens with so much patience. He had also asserted on the first day of parliament, that the war had destroyed French principles; if it had, why introduce a bill now for the same purpose? As to the attack on the King, he believed it would, if it was sifted to the bottom, terminate in the hanging of one of their own spies. On the whole, he would think, should the present bill pass, that both houses of parliament were unworthy of the exception made in their favour, and that instead of being honoured, would be disgraced by it—the bill, for these reasons, met with his direct negative.

Mr Windham observed, that gentlemen on the opposite side, in this debate, had omitted every thing like argument, and substituted their own suspicions and accusations of ministers in the place of fair and regular discussion. He wished to bring the matter to a distinct view—He wished to take their own documents against them: L

c argued, that they went to the ruin of the constitution. Their eulogies and praises of a revolution, that tumbled the greatest empire in the dust, was sufficient to excite their designs of wishing to introduce the same anarchy and confusion here. When they openly avow that a great event has taken place, which, they say, will change all the governments of Europe; when they proclaim this change greater than that produced by the Saracens, and the overthrow of Paganism by Christianity, surely this and every other government ought to be on their guard, and apply preventions and remedies against this dangerous and insidious evil. New situations always make new provisions necessary: such was the case in the times of our ancestors; and should we even go beyond precedents of our ancestors, the change that has taken place justifies it. If such meetings as those at Copenhagen house be allowed; if seditious speeches be held forth; if libellous hand-bills be circulated with impunity; and if honourable gentlemen sophistically defend such proceedings; we asked what might be the consequences attending such designs and unconstitutional practices? Much was said of the liberty of the press, which, like the lever in mechanics, was made a new engine in politics to set all men, learned and unlearned, on arguing and discussing topics of government, and, in this country, of throwing all evils on the back of the executive government. He was free to say, that if suffered here to such extent, national ruin would be the consequence. He hoped the magistrate would not be deterred by the same *spys*, or any other opprobrious application, from doing his duty.

The house then divided, and the numbers were,

For the Bill	215
Against it	42
Majority	—172.

When strangers were admitted, Mr Fox was urging a call of the house, to discuss his business in all its stages. A conversation then took place between him, Mr Pitt, Mr Grey, Mr Robinson, Mr Sheridan, and Mr Dundas, the purport of which was that the call of the house should take place on that day fortnight.

12. Mr Dundas rose to move the first reading of the Sedition Bill.

Lord W. Russell moved the question of adjournment.

Mr Grey opposed the reading of the bill. He was surprised that a bill of that importance and magnitude as the present should be brought up by surprise, and go to a first reading, without due notice.

Mr Pitt could not conceive why gentlemen should complain so bitterly that the bill was brought in without notice—what notice would they wish to have, but the usual notice of leave to bring in the bill? He was surprised at the motion of the noble Lord, as he should have thought himself perfectly regular in bringing in the bill a few moments after the clerk had read it; he said he had agreed to the call of the house, and at the same time had intimated, that he would bring in the bill in a day or two, and he conceived himself perfectly justifiable in so doing, under circumstances so weighty as the present, as they were all called upon to do their duty to their sovereign and their country.

Mr Courtenay spoke against the first reading of the bill. He reprobated the insult on the King as much as any one in that house; the right hon. gentleman had smuggled the bill into that house, but he knew it would be opposed, whatever his address in smuggling might be; the people would be roused, and would prevent their rights from being yielded up to the most incapable and tyrannical government that ever existed.

Mr Dundas rose to vindicate himself from any idea of acting clandestinely. He had submitted to the call of the house, for the very purpose of rejecting the bill, should it not be found right.

Mr Brandling and Mr Duncan said a few words.

Mr Sheridan rose in allusion to what had fallen from a Mr Canning: the right hon. gentleman triumphantly says, that a society exists, in which king-killing was preached up, and that consequently an attack was made upon his Majesty;—as for himself, he declared his utter disbelief against any such doctrine held forth in that society to which he alluded: he even goes so far as to say that he has seen an hand-bill, in which this is recommended; he had not the least doubt but that he had, and that these bills were printed by their own spies. This was avowed on the late state trials; the spies had declared that they themselves had made the most inflammatory speeches in order to cover their designs. Would they pretend to say that they had not spies at Copenhagen house, and even near the very tribunes from which the speakers spoke? He would therefore beg leave to do what they did last year, move for a committee to examine whether any such society had existence, in which king-killing was recommended, or whether there could be any justifiable grounds for the introduction of the bill now impending.

When

When a division took place on the question of adjournment. For it 42

Against it 145

Majority—112.

Two other divisions took place; one whether the bill should be read a second time, and the other when that time should be for the second reading.

A motion was then made for the second reading on Tuesday the 17th.

For it 133

Against it 23

Majority—106.

16. A message was brought down from the Lords, signifying that their Lordships had passed the bill for the better security of his Majesty's person and government.

On a motion being made, that the bill received from the Lords be read a first time,

Mr Sheridan rose to oppose it. He was not much, he said, in the habit of arguing any bill on the first reading, but the bill in question was of such an objectionable nature, that he would oppose it in every stage.

Mr Pitt said, that the right hon. gentleman had been in the habit of arguing it in another place already, if it could be called arguing; he would persist not only in his motion for the first reading of it, but would move for the second reading of it on Thursday next, and that, in the mean time, a certain number of copies of it should be printed for the use of the members.

For the first reading 170

Against it 26

Majority —144

A second division took place, whether the bill should be read a second time, which was carried in the affirmative.

For the second reading 151

Against it 25

Majority —126.

After the House divided on the second reading,

Mr Sheridan rose to make his promised motion, relative to appointing a committee to investigate whether there was sufficient cause for the introduction of the two bills in question. He denied that there was, in a speech full of pointed severity. This, he said, was now the fourth plot brought forward by ministers, as the pretended reason for extending their power, and taking away the liberties of the people. The existence of these conspiracies, ministers had not been able to establish; the positive verdict of an honest jury, had proved the falsity of such alarms. If sedition, to the extent stated, does exist in

the country, it was the duty of ministers to bring forward the proof of it; but as they shrunk from this, it could only be from the consciousness of the falsity of the charge. *Mr Sheridan* concluded by moving, "That a Committee be appointed to examine into the extent and danger of the country, and the reasons for the proclamation of the 4th November, &c."

The Attorney General replied to *Mr Sheridan*, and entered fully into the history of the late trials, vindicating the conduct of ministry in taking those measures which the alarming aspect of the times rendered necessary, when doctrines repugnant to order, and subversive of the constitution itself, were published and dispersed abroad. He then read extracts from several pamphlets of a seditious nature, which had lately appeared.

Mr Fox rose to declare, that nothing the learned gentleman had advanced, had tended to change his opinion concerning the obnoxious measures now in question. He bestowed high eulogiums on the character and conduct of the late juries; but their opinion, though in opposition to the opinion of Parliament, was no justification of the bills now before the House. Ministers, driven to despair, wished to intimidate by force, where they could not silence by argument; and to accelerate their favourite object, the establishment of despotism on the liberties of their country. The late conduct of clubs and societies had been pronounced seditious; if so, why did not ministers, by their spies and informers, bring forward evidence of it? Though not present, the meeting at Copenhagen House, he was convinced, had been much calumniated; and a more respectable meeting than the late one in Westminster, or conducted with greater decorum, never assembled to deliberate on any subject.

Mr Pitt asserted, that the gentleman would be much mistaken if he imagined that that meeting expressed the sentiments of the real electors of Westminster. He would avoid, at present, to follow the gentleman in the various grounds he had gone over, but would afterwards take that opportunity. Every gentleman would have an opportunity of speaking to the question, when brought before the House, and any delay to that step, which was the object of the present motion, he would oppose, convinced of the urgent necessity of the present measures; and, notwithstanding of the result of the late trials, the subject of triumph to some, he knew

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the bulk of the nation felt the full force of the evidence produced by the Committee of the House, and he pledged himself to bring new and accumulated evidence of danger, from those men to whom false enity had been shewn, against our constitution. The House dividing, there were

For Mr Sheridan's motion	22
Against it	167

Majority —145.

17. *Mr Pitt* moved the order of the day for the second reading of the bill intituled, "An Act to repress Seditious Meetings and Societies."

The Solicitor General (Sir John Mitford) rose. He said, that the bill now pending had been already so much the subject of conversation and misrepresentation, that it became necessary to enter more fully into an explanation of its principles: before the bill should be read a second time, he would take the liberty of stating the objects it had in view. *First*, he did not deny that all had a right to petition; it struck him, he said, that all who were the true friends of the liberty of their country, must also be friends to that which went to protect that liberty; the principle of this bill was what he had stated before to be, viz. to prevent the rights of petitioning from being abused, and that might lay other restrictions on those principles which were dangerous to civil society—these were the first objects of his bill. The *second* object was, to prevent a repetition of those public meetings which threatened so much danger to the constitution, and to prevent also individuals from holding private meetings for their own private purposes, such as political lectures, debating clubs, &c. It might be asked, what necessity was there for such a bill as this? the answer was plain; there had been, no doubt, some real grievances, but a vast variety of pretended ones, and these gave pretexts for holding such unlawful meetings. This bill went to prevent such proceedings in future, and this was the bill that was so objectionable, which went to protect our liberties. Under this impression, he would vote for the second reading of it.

Mr Erskine rose to state his opinion respecting what he understood was said on the first reading of the bill. He had not been present when gentlemen had declared their opinions on the first reading of the bill, but he was sure that the laws, meant the criminal laws of this country, were fully sufficient; but at present were got into a conjuncture, in which

it was thought necessary to enact this law, not as a temporary provision, but to last; this at first he conceived only as a law of the conjuncture, but the learned Solicitor came forward and stated it as part of the law of the land, and for the purpose of protecting our liberties. This was a law never thought of by our ancestors, an act never thought of at any other period, which ministers never thought of passing, even when they had suspended that great palladium of our liberties, the *Habeas Corpus Act*. The learned gentleman had maintained, that the right of petitioning was not taken away by this bill; he maintained positively and absolutely, without fear of contradiction, that it totally destroys the liberties of the subject. The bill, he said, contained exceptions in favour of county meetings, &c. the people had a right to petition and to attend to their rights against the encroachments of the crown: in this case the magistrates are allowed to interfere; they are well known to be appointed by the crown, and removable at pleasure, and these are the persons we are to give notice to on a subject that concerns our liberties. He tells us, we are permitted to assemble; but how is this? with a magistrate at our elbow, instantly to stop our mouth. If this bill, for instance, passes, and he should, with others, hold a meeting, magistrates had it in their power, by this bill, first to know the object, and secondly, whether it was any thing respecting reform in Parliament. He next took a view of the mode our ancestors took to crush sedition, and drew from this an argument, that the people would not, nor ought not, to permit this bill to pass. He then took a cursory view of the wording of the bill, which gave a discretionary power to magistrates, for which they could not decently punish them after. The bill, he said, contained in it the most abominable absurdity; suppose, for instance, 30 or 40 magistrates, suppose even the twelve judges put their names to a notice of a public meeting, two hungry jobbing justices could, by this act, disperse the whole. If a meeting was called, and any spy present, with only half-a crown in his pocket, he could say something inflammatory, which would instantly induce the magistrate to put an end to the meeting. *Mr Erskine* concluded a most eloquent and argumentative speech, the bare outlines of which we scarcely are able to give, by opposing the second reading.

Mr Anstruther rose and said, that it was
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his wish, that the rigour of the bill should extend as far as was necessary; and such was its nature and import, that it must meet his approbation. What was the tendency of the bill, he would ask the learned gentleman, (Mr Erskine) opposite to him? Why, merely to prevent the operation of Jacobin principles into this country. It was standing forward at a critical conjuncture, against principles calamitous in the extreme, and involving the low and the great, the rich and the poor, in one common ruin. The proposition of the learned gentleman (Mr Erskine) was, that if this bill passed into a law, there is an end to the constitution; but he would ask that gentleman, did it follow, that if a necessity was found for amendment of any part of the constitution, that any remedy applied for that purpose, could be said, in any respect, to affect its safety, or endanger its existence. What then was the case at the present conjuncture? certain circumstances had occurred, which rendered the interference of the legislature necessary for its preservation, by adding such aids to its support, as the dangers that menace it require to be applied. To gentlemen who saw no danger from men disseminating pernicious tenets, he hoped, he did not address himself; they were all, he was sure, confident of their enormity, and were ready to counter-act them. Can it be patiently listened to by the members of that House, to hear themselves called by the London Corresponding Society, the dogs of a representative government—to hear this society declare, that they would not condescend to petition that House? Most certainly the most serious alarm must have been felt. How then must this have been increased, when it had been reported by this society, that they intended to present, on the first day of the Sessions, a remonstrance to his Majesty. Combining all these circumstances together, who then can say, that the meeting at Copenhagen-house was not connected with the daring outrages committed on the person of his Majesty? And if gentlemen are convinced of their connection, how could they hesitate to adopt such measures as might tend to counter-act its effects?

Lord Mornington rose and said, the first question that suggested itself to him was, whether there was at present an evil in the country that required a remedy? the second was, whether the existing laws were adequate to apply a remedy to this

evil? the third was, whether the law before the house was warranted by existing circumstances? Never, he contended, was the strong hand of Parliament more required than at the present crisis. We were called upon by every sentiment of loyalty to his Majesty, for interference in the prevention of a future evil. The noble Lord, after drawing a very unfavourable picture of French harpiness, of which the societies became fervent advocates, then proceeded to read a number of extracts from different pamphlets published, he said, by Citizen Bookseller Lee, all of which had an actual tendency to encourage the assassination of the King, the degradation of the nobles, the abolition of all religious institutions, and even to advise a general proscription of the rich.

Mr Sheridan said, he rose to reply to the noble Lord (Mornington), but found a difficulty in doing so, on account of the pamphlets from which extracts had been made by him. The noble Lord, he said, had taken uncommon pains to prove the connection between meetings of societies and the insult offered to the King; but had failed in the attempt. He thought there was as little ground of connection between them, as between the speech of the noble Lord and the question on the table. It was the irritation of the people in consequence of the numerous disasters that have befallen the country, and the famine that threatened them, that excited that momentary ebullition of their fury and not any preconcerted plans of societies. With respect to the monstrous mass and farrago of pamphlets, or extracts from them, which lie on the table, and were, as the noble Lord asserted, published by Citizen Lee; he asked why the Attorney General had not, if he conceived them to be pregnant with treason, or sedition, prosecuted him? It was totally unbecoming the dignity of the noble Lord to be going over the stalls of fast bookfellers, picking out two-penny pamphlets to ground his supposition of the disloyalty of men. If men were to be accused on such grounds, he did not know what might be the consequence. Every man in that House should therefore stand up for himself, but, as the agent and attorney of the people, whose servant he was, and give his decided negative to a measure of such dangerous consequence.

Mr Secretary Dundas said, he rose under a firm conviction, that the measure under discussion, so far from robbing the

people of the rights and privileges that had been purchased with the blood of their ancestors, was calculated to confirm those rights and privileges, and to transmit them unimpaired to posterity. The bill, he said, had been pressed into the service of gentlemen in opposition. It was competent, he asserted, for the legislature to alter, amend, and even to revoke the bill of rights, in common with any other statute, if, in their wisdom, it should be deemed meet. He was aware of the solemnity of the occasion, that gave birth to this great charter of our liberties, and any encroachment upon it ought to be the result of mature deliberation. The objections that had been urged against the present bill, might, with equal propriety, have been urged against a variety of other measures, which apparently militated against the constitution of the country, but which were, in fact, resorted to for the security and preservation of the constitution. The riot act, the suspension of the *habeas corpus* act, the disarming whole nations, the extension of the excise laws, &c. were of this nature, and furnished a precedent for its adoption. A gentleman learned in the law (Mr Erskine) had produced in his mind much surprise and astonishment. He had contended for the right of assistance in the people without any limitation. With a modification he might agree with the learned gentleman. The people, he was ready to admit, had a right to resist when the government encroached on the subjects; but no man would be hardy enough to assert, that that resistance was justifiable in the present instance; for the measure was sanctioned on precedent, expediency, and constitutional grounds. He then adverted to the meeting of the 17th, in Palace Yard, and rebuked the conduct of Mr Fox, who, said, contrary to his wonted candour and liberality, had arraigned the conduct of gentlemen in administration, who were present to defend themselves.

Mr Fox, in answer to the charge of illiberality, declared, that he observed in the courtyard a number of gentlemen, who might have vindicated the conduct of their adjutors. The business was not done in a corner, and it certainly was the duty of every inhabitant to have attended on this momentous occasion. When present on the discussion of public affairs, in order to draw up a petition for the redress of grievances, it was very natural to advert on the conduct of administration, who were chiefly the cause of those

grievances. The omnipotence of Parliament had been insisted upon. It was, he readily admitted, the privilege of Parliament to enact and repeal laws; but, in the exercise of this privilege, they were to act with a sound discretion; and the question here was, how far was it politic or expedient to deprive the people of an integral part of the constitution? A provision in the bill gave men of property an undue influence and preponderance over the lower orders of the community. It conferred on them what was before the privilege of all, viz. the exclusive right of discussing public topics. The right hon. gentleman having commented, with great ability, on the different provisions of the bill, and followed up the arguments adduced by Mr Erskine and Mr Sheridan, which he enforced with a variety of illustration, contended, that the principle of the bill was repugnant not only to a part of the constitution, but incompatible with its very basis, inasmuch as it prohibited the subject from exercising two of his most important rights—the right of petitioning, and the freedom of debate.

Mr Pitt, with his usual ability, took a comprehensive view of all the arguments that had been urged in the course of the debate, and entered into a defence of the measure under discussion. He remarked on the invidious distinctions that had been made between the rich and the poor, which he termed base calumnies which had a tendency to excite the lower order of the people to acts of atrocity against their benefactors. With respect to the clause which had produced so great an opposition, he said he would admit broadly and freely, that the only persons who were not permitted to meet without the presence of a magistrate, were such as could not come within the description of bodies corporate, freeholders, &c. This was a humane regulation, as it would prevent the commission of offences that might originate in the heat of passion. Without giving the power of dispersion to magistrates, all the provisions of the bill would be nugatory, and no argument had been used against it, to induce him to relinquish it. After a variety of observations, Mr Pitt concluded, by a solemn appeal to the House on the importance of this question, and called upon them as men, who wished to perpetuate the blessings they enjoyed under the British constitution, to support the bill as the only means of perpetuating those blessings.

The question being loudly called for,

the House divided, when there appeared,

For the motion 213

Against it 43

Majority —170.

19. Order of the day on the second reading of a bill for the better security of his Majesty's person and government.

Mr Fox rose, he said, that he hoped it would not be understood, from his declining to enter into a debate on the second reading of the bill, that he did not mean to persevere in his opposition to it in every stage; he perceived also, that a considerable number of members were absent, who would have an opportunity of debating it more fully when the motion would be made for the Speaker to leave the chair: he should therefore defer saying more on it at present.

The House divided on the second reading,

For it 64

Against it 22

Majority —42.

20. The House, in a committee of supply on the army estimates,

Mr Wyndham (Secretary at War) said, it was not necessary to trouble the House with saying much on the subject; the facts themselves were what the House most desired. The amount of all the forces was contained under the denomination of guards and garrisons, which might be said to be the army in general. Under the other article was contained the forces of the colonies and plantations, which includes Gibraltar, Corsica, America, the West India islands, and the forces sent to the Cape of Good Hope: the statements were as follow:

Land forces for 1796	L. 49,219	0	0
For their charges and			
cloathing	1,358,624	2	9
For maintaining the forces			
in the plantations, Gibraltar, Corsica, and New			
South Wales, from the			
25th Dec. 1795, to the			
25th Dec. 1796	1,666,900	0	0
For the difference between			
the English and Irish establishments of six regiments of foot, from			
the 25th of Dec. 1795,			
to the 25th of Dec. 1796	40,195	4	9
For recruiting for the East			
Indies, from the 25th of			
Dec. 1795, to the 25th			
of Dec. 1796	8,345	16	2
For recruiting contingencies for 1796	360,000	0	0
For innkeepers, for increas-			

ed subsistence on quartering, for 1796

120,000 0

For general and staff officers for 1796

103,640 1

For pay of general and staff officers on an expedition under Gen. Clarke, for 1796

9,259 18

For supernumerary officers and others, from the 25th of Dec. 1795, to the 25th of Dec. 1796

127,779 14

For the paymaster general, secretary at war, &c. for 1796

143,490 13

For reduced officers of land forces and marines, for 1796

118,873 18

For reduced officers of the troops of horse guards, for 1796

126 1

For officers late of the States General, for 1796

1000 0

On account of reduced officers of British American forces, for 1796

52,500 0

For allowance for ditto

7,500 0

For militia and fencible infantry, for 1796

917,299 14

For contingencies for ditto, for 1796

210,000 0

For cloathing the militia, for 1796

108,538 17

For fencible cavalry, for 1796

476,636 19

For certain allowances to ditto, for 1796

115,000 0

For ordnance, for 1796

875,483 14

For ordnance service, previous to the 31st of Dec. 1793

279 4

For ditto in 1794

45,656 0

For ditto for sea service in 1794

61,000 0

For ditto for land service in 1795

762,046 13

For the civil establishment of Upper Canada, for 1796

7,100 0

For ditto of Nova Scotia

5,415 0

For ditto of New Brunswick

4,550 0

For ditto of St John's Island

1,900 0

For ditto of Cape Breton

1,800 0

For ditto of Newfoundland

1,232 10

For ditto of Barbara Island, above present salaries

4,200 0

For Chief Justice of Bermudas

580 0

For ditto of Dominica

600 0

For the civil establishment of New South Wales	5,241	0	0
To pay off Exchequer bills of last year	2,000,000	0	0
To pay off other Exche- quer bills	1,500,000	0	0

A long and desultory debate now took place between the opposition members and the other side of the House. A strong opposition was made to the fencible cavalry, which being put to the vote, there appeared,

For continuing them	63
Against them	34
Majority	—48

The different resolutions, with the number of men annexed, and the sums to be applied, were then put and agreed to.

23. *Mr Sturt* presented a petition from the London Corresponding Society, signed by upwards of 10,000 names; among these, he said, were the names of many citizens of respectability. *Mr Sturt* introduced the petition with a speech of considerable length, and pointing with much severity against the ministry. The Corresponding Society was charged with treasonable and seditious practices, which he was sure a British jury would never admit. He would read, he said, to the House, what was truly a bit of treason, viz. an extract from a pamphlet written by Justice Reeves, in which he said, "that the Monarchy of England was like a goodly tree, of which the Lords and Commons were merely branches; that they might be lopped off, and that the constitution of England would still go on without their aid."—This, he said, was a most infamous libel on the constitution of this country, and every man who did his duty in the House, ought to resent so gross a violation of the privileges of that House, and prosecute so daring an offender.

BREACH OF PRIVILEGE.

Mr Sturt now directed the attention of the House to the pamphlet written by Mr Reeves, and which was called, *Thoughts on the English Government*, suggested the propriety of instituting a prosecution against the author of it, for the parts which he had already read to the House, and which he contended were gross libels.

Mr Wyndham said, that for his own part, he was not prepared, nor could he believe any one was that had not read the pamphlet, to declare whether it was libellous or not. It struck him that such a sentiment might be stated as an historical fact, or as a subject for the antiquary; where an historian might say, that monarchy was the original foundation of the government at a very distant period, and so it might

be again. When the matter should be before the jury, he said, the whole would be taken together, and he had no doubt but the result would be honourable to the author; he then entered into a panegyric of Mr Reeves, the chairman of the famous society erected in 1792, who he said deserved the thanks of the country for his patriotism on that occasion, and he said the country would be ungrateful, indeed, if they forgot him for the services and zeal he had then manifested.

Mr Fox said, he felt no sort of delicacy or respect towards Mr Reeves, and he should deem himself unworthy of any estimation as a gentleman, if he did not speak of him in terms of reprobation; but, said he, it is said Mr Reeves' pamphlet is a solitary instance:—What! were there none of Mr Reeves' libels in circulation three years ago, (alluding to the publications regarding Dissenters, &c.)? Were there no publications maintaining divine and hereditary right, anointed kings, and other anointed doctrines of government? But away with such hoodwinked dealings. It was, he said, high time to expose the error, and relieve the country from the apprehension and the imputation together.

The pamphlet having been read by the Clerk at the Table,

Mr Sheridan observed, that it formed as an whole, as well as in the passage which had been read, a foul, false, and scandalous libel. After some severe strictures on the work, and its author, he concluded with moving in the words of the motion against Doctor Sacheverel, whom he considered as infinitely less criminal than Mr Reeves—"That the pamphlet which had been read was a scandalous and seditious libel on that House, tending to alienate the affections of his Majesty's subjects, and to subvert the principles of the constitution, and that it was an high breach of the privileges of that House."

The Master of the Rolls moved, that the farther consideration should be adjourned till Thursday.

Mr Pitt seconded this motion. He said, that if the passage, taken with the context, could be supposed to mean that the kingly power could be sufficient in this country without the aid of Parliament, he could have no hesitation to pronounce the publication a libel.

25. *The Chancellor of the Exchequer* moved the order of the day, for the House to resolve itself into a committee on the seditious meeting bill.

Mr Curwen rose, he admired the candour

dour of the Secretary of State, in admitting so readily the call of the House; it was now clear, that in consequence, more addresses had found their way to that House against these bills. In these bills there was drawn a line of distinction between what was called the lower orders of the people and the higher; the public execration had risen against these bills, in proportion as they underwent discussion; in these the whole people were calumniated for the act of a desperate few; he trusted that the united voice of the people would never give up those laws that they had received from their ancestors, and that they would come forward and request of his Majesty to dismiss from his councils, a man who thus dared to calumniate the nation. This bill went farther than to calumniate the nation; for it asserts, that 5,000,000 of people have less rights than 400,000: the natural result of this would be, that this House would be changed into a mere chamber to register acts; he therefore called on the House to grant farther time to collect the sentiments of the people on these bills. Mr Curwen concluded by moving, "that this House will, on this day se'n-night, resolve itself into the said committee."

Mr Whitbread, jun. confessed, that he rose to second the motion of his hon. friend, solely for the purpose of delay; every day, every hour, nay, every minute, they could delay such odious bills, ought to be matter of triumphant exultation. It had been said, that these petitions, against the bills, had been obtained in an unfair manner: he denied the fact; he knew the people of England, as far as these petitions expressed their sentiments, detested these bills. It might be objected, that these petitions did not speak the sentiments of the richer class of the people—that was nothing, it was the rights of the poorest that were at stake; the rich had many modes of expressing their grievances, but to the poor there was only that of petitioning. It had been said, that the bill had been misrepresented on this side of the House—the bill could not be misrepresented, it was not only a fatal and daring attack on our liberties, but it was also inadequate to the object it had in view. He repeated the arguments of his right hon. friend, (*Mr Fox*), viz. that if the enactments of this bill are carried into effect, that "obedience will be a matter of prudence, rather than of moral duty;"—this he would also maintain.

Mr Grant began by observing, that when great evils existed, the restraint of those was always to be referred to as a lesser one; when a great body of men, perfectly distinct from the government, were preparing to make an attack on that government, what was to be done? Was the government to take no precaution against them? Let it be considered what the conduct of this society was: they ridiculed the constitution, under which they considered themselves as in a state of slavery. They said, the government was an usurpation from beginning to end; and they seemed to have a fanatical aversion to every thing that was English. It had been asked, why was not sedition punished by the present law, if any did exist? What had been called sedition heretofore, was no more than the spleen which a solitary individual might have vented; in the present instance thousands, nay, tens of thousands, propagated sedition every day. With respect to the smallness of the numbers of those persons, compared to that of the people at large, history furnished examples of great empires having been overthrown by people who originally had been few. The republican club, at Paris, had, at first, consisted only of seven members. The societies in this country had been proceeding on the exact model of the Jacobins of France; their machinations had been directed against all authority of every kind, even against that authority which is always attached to men of great talents and attainments. When all the great and enlightened men of France had united, the wretched and infamous Marat stood up to oppose what he called the aristocracy of wealth and talents, and made his want of either a ground for claiming merit and popularity. The success of Marat, and the fate of the others, was too well known; and to that situation was the British Parliament liable to be reduced. There was no security against the principles of the societies in this country. Their leaders never spoke of their duties but of their rights, and then taught them to believe, that to the people all power belongs; that they should exercise the right; and that, after having done so, they should be happy. Every thing beautiful in the English constitution they keep out of their sight, and the very nature of Englishmen was in danger of undergoing a great change. The very evils incident to life were attributed to government. Human nature itself might be brought into contempt, if its foul side was always

produced, and its fair side put in the shade; and for those innovators he would say, that Swift's description of the Yahoos was as fair a representation of human nature, as the corresponding society's description was of the constitution. Keep out of sight all that is beautiful and excellent, and the best work of creation might appear foul and detestable.

Mr Fox, after paying some compliments to the last speaker, for his able and eloquent speech, proceeded to answer the several arguments contained in it; from which, he said, a false impression might be made on the House, on account of their appearance of reason. He could not controvert the truths with which the learned gentleman had set out; but he would deny his position as to the existence of danger, as well as its magnitude. Neither would he admit the assertion, that so great sacrifices were to be made. He would ask, for argument sake, whether the spirit of disloyalty and disaffection had increased or diminished since the commencement of the war? If it was greater now than before the war, he had a right to presume, that all the steps of rigour and severity that had, since that time, been taken to repel that disaffection, had only increased it. But if that disloyalty and disaffection was less than before the war, he would then ask, what occasion was there to apply remedies to a disease whose virulence was abated. The proceedings of the societies, in 1792, were too insignificant to be made the ground of a legislative act; that any of them ever meditated the overthrow of the constitution had never been proved to him, nor would he believe it until it was proved; and he thought the juries much better authority than any committees of Parliament. It did not follow, that if they were friends to annual Parliaments, and universal suffrage, they were unfriendly to the constitution; and it was not from France they adopted these principles; but it was England that the French had to reproach for first broaching them. With respect to the learned gentleman's observation, that men of authority, tho' adverse to the measures of ministers, would be in equal danger with them, he perfectly agreed with him. "If there are men in this country," said Mr Fox, "who wish to destroy the constitution by violence and carnage, and if they should ever succeed in their attempts, sure I am, that, if I was not the first, I should not be the last victim of popular fury: so the learned gentleman had no occasion to warn me on that subject; for I have long known

it already. The freedom of a government did not depend on the forms of its constitution: Oppressive acts could not be defended, because sanctioned by Lords and Commons. It depended on the liberty men enjoyed of speaking and writing, and it was that which had given this country its character of manly boldness. It was the character alone that made a nation free—the liberty people enjoyed of speaking their sentiments openly whenever they pleased. And if men now would abandon their rights, the fall of the nation from that character, though slow and imperceptible, was not less certain. Take from a tree its roots, or strip it of its bark, and, though it may for a little time retain its verdure, or even its blossoms, it must soon decay and die. When all the fundamental rights of Englishmen were taken away, they should then content themselves as a degraded nation, that gave up the whole of their liberties. Mr Fox then concluded by saying, that he would use every effort to produce delay in these bills.—*Spatium requiemque labori.*

Mr Grant rose to explain.

Mr Curwen's motion was then put, when there appeared,

Against it	269
For it	76
Majority	—193.

The next motion was for the Speaker to leave the chair.

For it	273
Against it	72
Majority	—201.

The House then resolved itself into a committee on the bill, reported progress, and had leave to sit again.

26. The order of the day was moved for resuming the debate on Mr Reeves' pamphlet,

Mr Sheridan rose; he said, that notwithstanding the time that he must necessarily bestow on other parts of his duty, he had read over that pamphlet, the principles of which were now the subject of discussion. If there had been nothing in that pamphlet but that solitary passage that breathed such a spirit, he would have thought it unworthy of any other notice than silent contempt; but when it carried, through the whole of it, the most deliberate, stupid, and sullen malignity, he conceived it not as a pamphlet, but as part of a deliberate and intended system, to establish the authority of the crown on the destruction of the liberty of the subject; he could not pass it over in silence. The objects of this publication went

went to prove, *first*, that all liberty depended on the King; *next*, that all our laws depended on him; that the Revolution of 1688 was only a chimera; that the Dissenters in this country were a most wicked and restless race, and the enemies of monarchy; that the Whigs are now either dependent on the Court, or united with seditious societies; and, *finally*, that the Lords and Commons may be lopped off from the constitution, and that monarchy would go on as well without them. In this pamphlet it was also asserted, that the King makes the laws as well as executes them, and after this followed a long history of the Reformation, which he asserts to be founded on French principles alone; and throughout the whole of this abominable pamphlet, he represents the Dissenters as a race that ought to be extinguished, like the Maroons and Charibs of the West India islands.—As to the Revolution, it was only vulgarly called so, but it was a term unknown either to the Parliament or the laws. The pamphlet in question he considered as part of a system to strengthen the hands of the crown, and this system was carried on by persons in the pay of ministers. He here alluded to another publication, intitled, "The Example of France, a Warning to Great Britain." The author of this was Arthur Young, Esq; on whom he found that there had been many compliments passed by one of the committees of these societies, where Reeves was chairman, and the book recommended by him to public notice. These people seemed to him to be playing directly into each other's hands: Arthur Young proves that the House of Commons is most corrupt, and that this corruption is necessary for the preservation of the constitution. The other (Mr Reeves) overthrows the constitution altogether, as he makes Parliament and Juries subsidiary to the monarchy, and that it was the tree from which Parliament sprung. This man (A. Young) was secretary to the Agricultural Society, and these publications were printed in the King's press, and thus circulated, and this he could prove at the bar of the House. There never was a country where there was such an absence of public virtue, and more private worth; and by this he maintained, that the country must one day, sooner or later, come to ruin—the British Empire must fall one day, and the fall of it would be different from all other empires. In Rome, both public and private virtue were destroyed; but here the case

was quite different.—No one passage from Dr Sacheverel's sermon, which he preached before the Lords, was half so bad as this passage taken from the pamphlet in question. The motion made originally was, that this pamphlet was a "false, scandalous, wicked, seditious, and malicious libel, tending to subvert the constitution, and highly derogatory of the privileges of Parliament;" and as this charge against Dr Sacheverel was not strong enough, he would move, as an amendment to the original motion, the words "highly reflecting on the Revolution."

The Solicitor General said, he would make no observations on it at present; for, if a prosecution was commenced against the author, his learned friend (the Attorney General), and he would, of course, be employed against the defendant, as their duty; it was therefore a delicate point for him to give an opinion on it at present.

Mr Erskine observed, that if a writer spoke with as much obscurity as the Solicitor General, it would be difficult to prosecute him. The great law officers of the crown should be the advisers of the House on a question of the present kind, instead of declining giving an opinion on it. The House would surely lose nothing of its dignity, if the defendant, against whom a prosecution was to take place, should hereafter be acquitted, because the House was ignorant of the defence which might be made: but if they did not, in the manner of a grand inquest or jury, put the publisher of the book up on his trial, they forgot their duty to themselves and their constituents.

Mr Wyndham began by observing to what misrepresentations his expressions had been subject, but he would never, from such an apprehension, be deterred from asserting any doctrine. He had not been prepared on the first night to give an opinion; but having since perused it, he was ready to repeat what he had then said—that the passage in question did not warrant the interpretation put on it. Many differences existed on constitutional points. Mr Hume, in his History of England, maintained principles directly contrary to those of Mrs M'Caulay. If no mischief followed from those opinions, and if the author did not mean any mischief, his doctrines could not bear the construction of a malicious libel. The object of the writer of this passage was to make a skilful and careful analysis on certain points relating to the British Constitution;

and

and no man could ever write upon or examine any subject without making nice distinctions. The author undertook to examine the separate parts of the Constitution, and endeavouring, by removing some of these, to shew what effect would be produced by the others, if left to themselves. It was the same as if a person was to take a watch, or any other machine, and, removing separate parts of the work, try what effect it would produce. Whether the monarchy was the ancient stock or not, was a question of fact? There were many different opinions on that subject, as well as on the Revolution of 1688. He would assert, that it was a false and mischievous opinion to suppose that, in consequence of the Revolution of 1688, the King reigned in this country by the choice of his subjects; and the propagation of that opinion was much more deserving a prosecution than the passage in question. He ridiculed that reasoning, that, if the branches of a tree were cut, others should not grow in their place. Parliaments were called and dissolved by the King, who could conduct the ordinary business of government without them. But though Parliaments might not be in existence, the King always was; his existence was active and visible. The government of England, when spoken of, could mean nothing else but a monarchy, and it was that which the Author said could go on without Lords and Commons. Having examined the whole book, he would say, that he would as soon put his hand into the fire as to say that it bore such a construction as gentlemen wanted the House to put on it; and he never could think it becoming the House of Commons to put the author on his trial; particularly if they thought a jury would not convict him.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer was happy to perceive, that no difference of opinion then existed in the House upon the point of privilege, except as to the construction that might be put on the passage in question. The question then before the House was, did the pamphlet contain doctrines inconsistent with that great principle of the constitution? On this question he must say, that he differed from his right hon. friend, and he would wish to examine it on the principles of the law of England. According to the principles and law of the constitution of England, the monarchy could not have an existence, if the Lords and Commons were cut off. If, therefore, it existed at all, it must exist as

at present. To say then, that the present constitution could exist with a King alone, was as untrue as to say that it could exist after a pretended republic should be set up in the country. The passage supposed the branches, meaning the Lords and Commons, to be lopped off and discontinued, without any prospect of a revival, and that the remaining part of the government could go on as well as if these had existed; it supposed that a kingly government would supply all these defects. All that was certainly a libel on the constitution; and as to the mode the House should pursue, whether to follow the matter up by any resolution, was another question. They were there to decide on the fair import of the passage before them; and he was ready, for his part, to support the proposition that had been made.

Serjeant Adair congratulated the House upon their temper, and approved the original motion; the amendment, he thought, could not be so well supported.

Mr Sheridan, wishing for unanimity, withdrew his amendment.

The question being then called for, the resolution was agreed to without a division.

Mr Sheridan congratulated the House upon their near approach to unanimity. After stating the various ways by which the House had proceeded on former occasions, Mr Sheridan moved, according to the precedent of 1707, that "a committee be appointed to enquire who is the author of the pamphlet."

Mr W. Smith supported the motion, which was agreed to without opposition; and Mr Sheridan and several other members were appointed a committee, for the purpose stated in it.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Nov. 10. Lord Grenville rose to move that the bill which he had introduced on Friday last should be then read a second time. His Lordship went into a definition of the nature and objects of the bill, which was little more than a recapitulation of its several clauses. His Lordship adverted to the supposed connection of certain clubs with the late attempts, and boldly demanded of the house, if there was one man who did not believe that the one proceeded from the other? [Here Lord Lauderdale pointedly and repeatedly called upon their Lordships attention.] Lord Grenville said, that as often as the noble Lord took up that tone of remark,

so often should he feel it his duty to repeat this declaration. At that moment he should content himself with moving that the bill be then read a second time.

The Duke of Bedford said, he could not but express a strong degree of astonishment that the noble secretary, who presented this bill to the house, should this day think it merely necessary to move its second reading, without going into any of the reasons which induced him to bring forward such a measure, or any explanations of what the Duke confessed himself unable to understand. As far as he could gather from the bill, the main object it purposed, namely, the security of the person, and life of our Most Gracious Sovereign, was in no way strengthened or guarded; and he defied any man to shew him the advantage it derived to the Sovereign. His Grace then animadverted upon the connection found by ministers between the act, which no man reprobated more sincerely than he did, and the London Corresponding Society. He said, he could not but recollect, that when the noble secretary came down upon a former occasion to move the suspension of the Habeas Corpus, (an object comparatively light to the extension of the treason laws,) he had not ventured to urge that house to decide, without producing evidence (whether satisfactory or otherwise) to justify the measure. The decent formality of proceeding was preserved, in the present instance, simple assertion was all they had heard, and they were conjured to vote away the rights of the subject, and enlarge the penal code without any evidence of the necessity. The Duke declined debating the secondary or misdemeanor part of the bill at present, and sat down with giving to the whole his hearty and decided negative.

Lord Lauderdale commenced with some smart sarcasms on the noble secretary, whose displeasure he had been so unfortunate as to excite by the *high tones* to which he had observed upon the assertion so often made by that noble Lord, a *tone*, which he would not be induced to lower on the present occasion, and which the measure then under consideration was little calculated to repress. Neither, he was well convinced, should he be desired by the country to lower this tone, when its exertion had already induced the noble secretary to abandon the most obnoxious clause of the bill. He was happy to hear, too, that his noble friend had taken up the subject in a much higher tone

than his, to the honour of his spirit and political consistency, and he thoroughly agreed with him in the grounds of his opposition, to this most unheard of violation of the law of the land. Coming to the general principle of the bill, he said, "the time might come, when it would be the duty of a man to resist it, even should it pass into a law." [Lord Grenville, anxiously, hear! hear!!] The noble Lord seems astonished at my assertion; but I will tell him, upon the authority of as great characters as any of the present day, that there are times, which sanction, and call for this resistance as the most sacred of duties. And I am not to conceal from your Lordships the alarming rumour, that assail me from without, that this bill is only one of a class, the first of a series, which ministers have in contemplation to bring forward. While in this dilemma we are prohibited from remonstrance or complaint, it is some slender consolation to find, that we are indulged with the privileges of discussion in the two houses of parliament, by an express proviso in the bill; by which we are to understand, that without it, even this would not have been allowed us. The noble secretary had referred, without a shadow of proof, the connection of the corresponding society with the persons who insulted our gracious Sovereign; and then asked, very triumphantly, whether any man could be found who doubted it? I will tell the noble Lord, that I for one doubt, nay, utterly disbelieve it; and more, I affirm, that ministers themselves are more nearly connected than this club. I explain myself by referring to those ruinous measures whose natural effect is to produce those effervescences in the people, those convulsions of famine and disgrace. He concluded, with solemnly warning ministers not to drive the British people to desperation, by the pursuit of measures both wicked and destructive.

The Earl of Mansfield supported the bill, and reprobated the manner in which it had been treated by gentlemen in the opposition. His Lordship said he should put the present bill in two points of view. First, Whether existing circumstances rendered the bill necessary; and adly, Whether the provisions were salutary. With respect to the first, there could be little doubt of the necessity, from the number of seditious meetings held in different parts of the kingdom, but more particularly from the outrages committed on the person of the King, on meeting his parliament.

ment. The strongest provisions in this bill, he said, were copied from an act, passed in the reign of Queen Anne; and notwithstanding gentlemen might call him an alarmist, he professed his belief that plots did exist to dethrone the King, and consequently to overturn the constitution; he only extension in the present bill, was making it banishment for seven years for seditious speaking or writing, and although he was as anxious as any one to stand favourably in the opinion of his country, yet he would profess his abhorrence of the many infamous pamphlets that were daily publishing, which, while they concealed the poison, might lead to the commission of the most enormous crimes.

Lord Grenville rose in explanation; he said, that so far from wishing to lower the one of the noble Lord (Lauderdale) he could have wished him, in order that he might appear in his true character as a defender of the corresponding society, as an adviser, if prudence did not restrain him, or them to take up arms against the laws of their country.—These expressions would long live in the minds of those who had heard them; expressions which the noble Lord must know, if not spoken in that house, would subject him to severe punishment, as the laws now stand.

Lord Lauderdale called him to order; he had intended to have waited till his Lordship had finished; but if he were now to do so, it might be construed into an assent that he was wrong: he only called him to order, that he might be in possession of the words, which were, "that if the bill passed, that he would resist the act of parliament, if prudence did not prevent, and not a sense of his duty, as he might thereby risk the life of his Sovereign."

Lord Thurlow said, he did not know how far the explanation might be correct, as he did not attend to the words when first spoken; but it was certainly competent to any member of parliament to express his sentiments in any extent while a bill was pending in parliament, to shew what effects it would produce, or what consequences might follow, in order that parliament might not pass laws prejudicial to the rights of the nation; and it was his Lordship's opinion that measures might be brought into parliament, which it would be the duty of the subject to resist; but he was not fond of reasoning on such abstract principles.—When the house divided on the second reading there were,

Non-contents, 6—Proxies, 1, 7

Contents, 56—Proxies 23, 79

Majority ———— 72

VOL. LVII.

SUPPRESSION OF SEDITION.

II. *Lord Grenville* moved the order of the day for going into a committee on this bill, on which Lord Walsingham took the chair.

In the course of reading the clauses, a variety of amendments were proposed, and those which came from the Chancellor or Lord Grenville were adopted: When the Clerk came to the clause of misdemeanours,

Lord Thurlow went much at large into this part of the bill. He believed, he said, that no one would believe him lukewarm in his attachment to the Sovereign, and to the constitution of his country; for the preservation of both, no man could be inclined to go further, but he doubted very much whether this bill was calculated to defend either: he had long imbibed the principle, that excessive punishments were not likely to produce good effects; and when he looked at this bill, and saw seven years transportation laid down as the declared penalty of a second offence, he could not but consider it as a farce to call that a misdemeanor which had a felonious punishment. He condemned, in very pointed terms, the binding down the courts to that specific punishment; the cases might be very different which came before them, and yet the penalty must be the same. His Lordship then adverted to the next clause of the bill, which put it in the power of his Majesty's ministers, and his attorney general alone, to carry on a prosecution; from which he inferred, that it was not an improbable case, that writers would be permitted to write and print libels with impunity on one side, while a voyage to Botany Bay would be certain on the other. Being up, he could not but advert to another clause, that of making an exception in favour of what was said in parliament. This he considered as bad as any of the rest; for, dreadful would it be when the freedom of debate in parliament should so far become a question as to make an exception in its favour necessary.

Lord Grenville defended the principle which had dictated the transportation for seven years for the second offence; and this he was induced to do from the hardness of some offenders, who, while they were under imprisonment, were daily committing the same offences for which that imprisonment had been inflicted; nevertheless he had not the smallest objection to leave it entirely in the breasts of the judges; and therefore he would move as an amendment, "that, for the second offence, the culprits should be subject to the

common punishments for misdemeanors, or to transportation, if the court should think proper."—This amendment was agreed to.

The Bishop of Rochester, (Bishop Horsley) entered into a reply to *Ld Thurlow*, and insisted, that all that the people had to do with the laws of the country, was to obey. This was warmly taken up by *Lord Lauderdale*, who said he should not have been surprised at such an expression from an eastern Musli; but that it should fall from an English bishop, astonished him beyond measure.

On the question being put on the clause, the Duke of Bedford declared, that he considered it so subversive of the dearest privilege of Britons, that he could listen to no alterations, and therefore would oppose it to the utmost in his power, which was by dividing the house, when there appeared

Contents 43

Non-Contents 5—Majority 38.

The other clauses were then gone through, with the rejection of that relative to the freedom of speech in parliament, when the chairman quitted the chair, and the report was ordered to be received to-morrow.

12. On the report of the treason and sedition bill

The Duke of Leeds renewed his motion of amendment, for correcting the words—"the established government and constitution of the realm," which were so equivocal and indefinite, that no certainty could be obtained as to the true meaning. He should therefore move—first, to leave out the words "established government;" and he should afterwards move to insert, after the word "constitution," the words—"consisting of King, Lords, and Commons."—He concluded with moving the first amendment.

The Lord Chancellor lamented that he had not yet had time to make up his mind on the alterations which the noble duke had suggested. The house had sat so late, and his other avocations this day had been so pressing, that he had been unable to attend it; he had, however, reflected on the subject, and words had occurred to him that he thought might satisfy the noble duke. The words suggested by the noble duke were liable to an objection, as seditious expressions might still be spoken of the government. He would advise therefore to add, after the word constitution, those words, "as by law established." But as these were merely his first reflections, he wished the noble duke would defer his motion till the third reading.

After some expressions from the Duke of Bedford, wishing that ministry would act with caution, on a subject so momentous, the report was read, and the bill ordered to be printed, and read a third time to-morrow.

BILL FOR PROTECTING HIS MAJESTY

13. *Lord Lauderdale* rose, for the purpose of offering a clause, by way of ride to the bill. It was for the purpose of extending the provisions to Scotland. He saw no good reason why it should not: the same provisions which were sufficient to keep Englishmen quiet, would be sufficient for Scotchmen. If sedition did exist in this country there was no pretence for saying that the people of Scotland were perfectly quiet; and therefore there would not need greater severity to be used towards them than the southern parts of the kingdom.

Lord Mansfield observed, it would not be necessary to trespass long upon their Lordships time, as very little in his opinion would be necessary to induce their Lordships to reject the clause. The noble Lord had urged a very curious reason, why the provisions of the bill should be extended to Scotland; namely, because that country was in a state of perfect tranquillity; and therefore, it was presumed, perfectly well satisfied with their existing laws.

The clause was rejected without a division.

Upon the question for a third reading.

The Duke of Bedford rose. Although, he said, he had no great hopes of succeeding in his opposition to the bill, and convinced as he was, he should have no new argument to offer; but when he considered, that it went not only to the modelling of treason laws, to the mere extension of the criminal code, and the increase of punishment, but that it also struck at the root of our liberties, and was sapping the foundations of the constitution, he felt his heart weighed down with the pressure, and his spirits sunk under the load. In this state he could not feel himself happy, or as having discharged his duty, unless he should make this last effort, however feeble, to encounter the mischief. The reasons, or rather the reason, upon which the bill was grounded, (for but one reason was assigned) was the insult offered to his Majesty, and the supposed direction of certain societies in procuring such insults. As far as related to the latter point, as a Peer of that house, he knew of no such societies; there was no evidence whatever before them, to serve

foundation to build any structure upon. Such has been said, at various times, respecting France. He would ask the noble lords, whether they conceived that the revolutions in France was occasioned by popular societies, or by the licentious writings of the press? He believed it would, to the contrary, be found to originate entirely on the government itself. The court was a scene of dissolute morals, and corrupted manners; the ministers, and administration of that government, were despicable and corrupt. In how many points did we but too nearly resemble them? Our Sovereign, it is true, by the purity of his morals, drove vice far from his court; but our ministry, he would again assert, were corrupt; deny that who could. He concluded by giving his negative to the bill.

Lord Grenville said, he was unwilling to trouble their Lordships, but he should ever be ready to defend any measure which he brought forward, as often as it should be attacked. The noble duke had assumed, that there existed no connection between the societies and tumults which existed, and called for proof. What better proof could there be, than those actstaking place, which their conduct must necessarily produce. The affairs of France had also been introduced; and he readily admitted that great cause of the revolution in that country had been attributed to the conduct of their government. Yet, nevertheless, much or all of the excesses since committed, were caused by the clubs and popular societies. He, for one had had hopes, when the revolution was first effected, that it would have proved a glorious event,

equally happy for that country, and beneficial to Europe; but by such measures, it had caused torrents of human blood to be shed, to the misery and wretchedness of itself, and the disquieting the rest of Europe.

The *Bishop of Rochester* came forward, (as the noble prelate alluded to) and explained himself upon the expression imputed to him, as having said, "that the people had nothing else to do with the laws than to obey them." This expression had been charged upon as an expression that would have come with a better grace from the mouth of a Mufti than from a British prelate; and that it was more calculated for the meridian of Constantinople than of London. His Lordship asked, what comparison could be made between the inhabitants of that sky and those of that country? These laws were neither known nor obeyed, because the arbitrary and domineering temper of the despot was the only law. He was thankful to the noble duke (Bedford) who gave him an opportunity of explaining himself upon the expression which was imputed to him. This the learned prelate did, by admitting the fullest liberty that the laws had given to the subject, but at the same time guarding them by those wholesome securities, that would prevent them from running into the extreme of licentiousness.

The house then dividing, on the 3d reading of the bill

For it 41—Proxies 25, 66

Against it 5—Proxies 2, 7

Majority - - - 59

The bill was then read a third time, and passed.

MONTHLY REGISTER

FRANCE.

NATIONAL CONVENTION.

Oct. 26. THE last acts of the Convention were decreeing, that punishment of death shall cease at the general peace, and annulling all proceedings and accusations relative to the events of the revolution. All those imprisoned on this subject shall be liberated, if no charges exist against them respecting the conspiracy of the 13th Vendémiaire. All individuals accused of robbery or dilapidation, may be proceeded against by a civil action, for restitution only.

Those excepted from this amnesty are all

who opposed the putting of the new constitution in activity; the fabricators of false assignats; the transported; and the Emigrants, whether returned or not.

The Convention then declared that its sittings were terminated, and it immediately formed itself into an electoral body, for completing the 500 remaining members.

At eight o'clock at night, on the 27th of October, the electoral body had completed the nominations it had to make, amounting to one hundred and five. During the night the *appel nominal* took place, for knowing those of the electoral members who were forty years of age, and who were married.

The verification of powers were finished, without any difficulty, on the 28th; and the deputies divided themselves into two chambers, and retired to their respective halls.

The Council of five hundred proceeded to form a list of fifty candidates, from which are to be chosen the five members of the executive directory.

Of 350 individuals imprisoned in Quarenatons, accused of terrorism, 320 are released, on account of the amnesty.

LEGISLATIVE BODY.

Oct. 28. At half past twelve, a great number of Deputies being assembled, the oldest member took the chair.

Brilly of la Lozere called for the execution of that article of the constitution, which directs, that the morrow after the last sitting of the Convention, two councils shall be assembled. He proposed that the secretary should be called, that they might read the list, and that the members might separate, to repair to their respective chambers.

The president at two o'clock, informed the assembly, that he had received a list of the members who were to compose the Council of Elders. He observed, that it was a sort of minute. This list gave occasion to considerable altercation, till at length Tallien appeared, and read the list of the 167 members of the late Convention who were to compose the Council of Elders, with the 83 others named by the departments.

At four o'clock the members separated, and retired into the halls of their respective assemblies. The Council of the Five Hundred assembled provisionally, in the hall of the late riding-school. The Council of the Ancients remains provisionally in the hall of the Convention.

COUNCIL OF ELDERS.

29. This Council met at twelve o'clock, and chose for its president Lareveilliere Lepeaux; and as secretaries, Lanjuinais, Baudin, Breard, and Charles Delacroix.

Charlier demanded that the Council should declare its attachment to the republic; but on the motion of Charles Delacroix it was rejected, as unnecessary for a Council which was assembled in the name of the constitution, and all whose members were animated with the love of the republic.

30. The president announced, that the Council was complete, being composed of 167 ex-members of the Convention, and 82 new deputies.

Therefore, all those who shall come afterwards, must go to the Council of Five Hundred.

The Council decreed, that it was definitely constituted, and also decreed, that this circumstance should be communicated, by a state messenger, to the Council of Five Hundred. The messenger was called, and advanced so far as the ballist trade. The president delivered to a secretary a dispatch, sealed with the state seal, and thus addressed—"The Council of Elders to the Council of Five Hundred." The secretary delivered it to the state messenger, who, accompanied by two ushers, carried it to the Council of Five Hundred.

The president invited his colleagues to attend the sittings every morning at ten, that they might be enabled to rise at an earlier hour in the evening.

31. A state messenger from the Council of Five Hundred brought up the list of fifty candidates for the executive directory.

The most known among them are, Lareveilliere Lepeaux, Letourneur (of La Manche), Barras, Reubell, and Cambaceres.

COUNCIL OF FIVE HUNDRED.

29. The Council chose Daunou as its president, and Cambaceres, Thibaudoux, Chenier, and Rhenier, and Reubell, secretaries. It was also employed in the nomination of its officers.

A member declared, in the midst of the warmest applauses, that the Council would, in all circumstances, approve itself the most rigid observer of the constitution in all its parts.

30. Jean de Brie had obtained a decree, by which it was resolved that, in the sitting of this day, the Council of Five Hundred should make out the list of fifty candidates, from which the Council of Two Hundred and Fifty should be obliged to chuse the five members of the executive directory.

The persons who had the greatest majority among the candidates, for the executive directory, are, Lareveilliere Lepeaux, Cambaceres, Fermont, Treillard, Fleurieu, Seyes, Berthelemy, Baudin, Letourneur, Bougainville, General Jourdan, Creuze la Touche, Reubell, Bourgeois. —The other candidates are only obscure men, who were put in to complete the list, and to narrow the choice of the Council of Elders to the few eligible candidates proposed by that of the Two Hundred.

Nov. 6.

Nov. 6. After a violent debate the council decreed, that Saladin and the other deputies confined in the houses of arrest should be set at liberty. This decree was founded upon the constitution.

7. The following sums were distributed among the different ministers:—To the Minister of Justice, 500 millions; Minister of the Interior 900 for provisions, and 100 for extraordinary expences; Minister of Finance 200; Minister of War 1100; Minister of Marine 600: Minister for Foreign Affairs 50.

8. Merlin of Thionville, who had just returned from the army of the Rhine, spoke of the accounts from thence having been exaggerated.

All young men who had attained the age of 17 since the 23d of August, 1793, were ordered to be included in the first equitation.

10. The council abolished all military equitations, reserving to the directory the power of employing the military for objects of an indispensable nature.

The following decree was passed:

Every deserter, to foreigners, or to the enemy shall be considered and punished as an emigrant. Every deserter to the rebels shall be punished with death.

COUNCIL OF ANCIENTS.

6. The executive directory announced that they had chosen Merlin of Douai and Charles Lacroix for Ministers.

7. A messenger of state presented the decree of the council of Five Hundred for releasing the deputies detained in houses of arrest. The Council of Ancients acceded to the decree.

23 The Council of Ancients, after a declaration of urgency, came to three resolutions. 1. To place, at the disposition of the ministers, the sum of 21 millions in money. 2. To suspend the sale of the national domains until the 1st Germinal. 3. To close, for the present, the provisory loan at three per cent.

The Council of Five Hundred sat in a general committee on the finances.

24. The executive directory informed the Council of Ancients, that the ratifications of the treaty of peace between the republic and the landgrave of Hesse Cassel, took place at Basse on the 16th Brumaire.

30. In the council of Five Hundred a resolution was proposed, purporting that the coinage of gold and silver money should be forwarded by every possible means, and that the citizens who could wish to convert these metals into

money should send them to the mint, from whence they should be returned weight for weight, without any deduction.—Agreed.

GAZETTE INTELLIGENCE.

Horse-Guards, Nov. 20.

A dispatch, received by the Rt Hon. Henry Dundas, from Major-General Leigh, commanding his Majesty's troops in the Leeward Islands, dated

SIR, *Martinico, Oct. 5.*

I have the honour to inclose, for your information, the copy of the letter I received from Major-Gen. Irving, dated at St Vincent's, Oct. 3d, and to congratulate you on the good behaviour of the troops, and on the success of his Majesty's arms, by the possession of the important post of the Vigie on that island. I have the honour to be, &c.

C. LEIGH.

Letter from Major-Gen. Irving to Major-Gen. Leigh, dated

SIR, *Kingston, St Vincent's Oct. 3.*

I have the honour to acquaint your Excellency, that, finding this town extremely straitened by the enemy having possession of the Vigie, I judged it expedient to drive them from it, as the only means to relieve it. I informed myself, from those best acquainted with the country, that a height called Fairbane's hill, commanded the Vigie; upon this I formed my plan of attack. The grenadiers and light infantry, with four companies of the 40th regiment were to gain the hill on one quarter, while the 59th regiment supported by two three pounders, were to force it on another; the whole marched at three o'clock yesterday morning, so as to be at the object by day-break. The first division gained the height early in the morning, with considerable loss; the 59th regiment was early within fifty paces of the enemy, and made several attempts to gain the post, but the natural strength of the ground, and the heavy rain that unluckily fell at day break, rendered the place inaccessible. The troops having been exposed the whole of the day to great fatigues, and the weather being unfavourable, from violent showers during the day, and having no possibility of providing the least shelter for them, I thought it most advisable to return to our former quarters for the night. Having sufficient reason to suppose the enemy had abandoned their posts during the night, I ordered out, early this morning

morning a strong detachment of the St Vincent's rangers to take possession of it; and I have the satisfaction to inform your Excellency, that the British flag now displays itself there. We found all the cannon and ammunition there destroyed. Brigadier-General Meyers, by his able conduct during the whole day, afforded me the most essential service; and the highest praise is due to this army, both officers and men, for the perseverance, discipline, and bravery they manifested in sustaining an action from day-break until night, in this climate. I have the honour to be, &c.

P. IRVING, Major-General.

Killed—Capt. Patrick Blair of the 59th regiment.—Lieut. Alexander Scipton of the 40th.—Lieut. Samuel Warren of the 54th.—and 43 privates, &c.

Wounded—Capt. Christopher Seton of the 54th.—Capt. Vaughan of the 59th.—Ensign Hannagh of the 59th.—and 104 privates, &c.

Horse-Guards, Nov. 23.

Dispatches have been this day received by the Rt Hon. Henry Dundas, from Vice-Admiral Sir G. Keith Elphinstone, K. B. and Major-Generals Clarke and J. H. Craig.

Castle of the Cape of Good Hope, Sept. 21.

SIR, The Dutch Governor having not only rejected, in the most peremptory terms, the proposals which had been made to him, that the settlement should place itself under the protection of Great Britain, but having also acted in a manner demonstrative of such hostile dispositions towards us, as to justify the suspicion which was conveyed to us of its being his intention to set fire to Simon's Town, from which all the inhabitants had been obliged to retire by his order, the Admiral and myself concurred in thinking it expedient to prevent the execution of his purpose, by landing ourselves, and taking possession of the place, which I accordingly did on the 19th of July, with the part of the 78th regiment under my command, and the marines of the Squadron, the latter amounting to about 450 men, and the former to 450. Very few days elapsed before our patrols were fired upon by the burgher militia and Hottentots, who occupied the hills round us, while our people were restrained by the directions which they had received not to commit any act of hostility towards the Dutch troops. Hostilities being, however, thus commenced, and as the time approached when we might reasonably expect the arrival of

the troops and stores which had been requested of the governor of St Helena, it appeared to be an object of consequence to dispossess the Dutch forces of the post which they occupied at the important pass of Muisenberg, as by it we might perhaps open a more ready communication with the country, at the same time that we should, by doing so, convince the inhabitants of the reality of our intentions, of which we knew they entertained doubts.

The post of Muisenberg being extremely strong in the front, and covered by a numerous field artillery, against which I had not one gun to oppose, our principal reliance was upon the ships fire, which, being properly disposed of at the different stations assigned them by Commodore Blankett, produced every effect that could be expected from it. The enemy were driven from two twenty-four pounders, which were directed towards the sea, and abandoned the post, before it was possible for us to arrive near enough to profit by the circumstance so completely as we were in hopes of doing, as they carried off all their artillery, except the two heavy guns above mentioned, and one brass six pounder, with two eight-inch howitzers.

The enemy having, however, taken post on an advantageous ridge of rocky heights, very strong, and difficult of access, a little beyond the camp, the advanced guard, under the command of Major Montecpenney, of the 78th, supported by the battalion of that regiment, attacked and drove them from thence with the greatest spirit, although, in addition to the strength of the ground, the enemy were protected by cannon from the opposite side of the Lagoon, which covers the post of Muisenberg towards Cape Town. In this affair which terminated only with the day, the activity and spirit of the light company of the 78th, under Capt. Campbell, were conspicuously displayed. Capt. Scott, of the 78th, was the only officer wounded on the occasion.

The next morning the enemy having drawn out their whole force from the Cape Town, with eight field pieces advanced to attack us, but finding us too strongly posted, and being themselves fired upon from the pieces they had left behind the preceding day, which had been drilled and brought forward by the exertions of a company of pikemen under Lieut. Coffin of the Rattlesnake, they thought it more prudent to desist from the attempt, and retired, after some skirmishing, attended with little loss on our side, and only remarkable for the steadiness displayed by the first battalion of seamen, commanded by

by Cap. Hardy of the *Echo*, who, having crossed the water with the marines, received the enemy's fire without returning a shot, and manœuvred with a regularity which would not have discredited veteran troops. The marines, under Major Hill, displayed an equal degree of steady resolution on the occasion.

On the 9th the *Arniston* arrived from St Helena, with such assistance as governor Brooke had been able to afford us. It consisted of 352 rank and file, with some field artillery, and a very limited proportion of ammunition; they were directed to proceed immediately to camp, and the boats of the fleet were unremittingly employed in forwarding stores and provisions to us; a work in which, from the peculiar difficulty of our situation, and the insufficiency of means, our progress was very slow, and frequently so much interrupted by unfavourable weather, that we could hardly get a-head of our consumption.—While this necessary business was going on, our future operations became the object of my most earnest consideration. On the one hand, as the enemy appeared numerous, and disposed to an obstinate defence, for which they had ample time to make the best preparations, we could not but be sensible that the force under my command was, in point of numbers, inadequate to the attempt of reducing them; and I had little to rely on to counterbalance the disparity, but the spirit of individuals belonging to it. I possessed no cattle or carriages for the transport of ammunition or provisions, and a communication of twelve miles was to be kept up, to be furnished with either, at least till I could open a shorter one with the ships that the Admiral might send to Table Bay, for which the season was still very unfavourable. On the other hand, though these difficulties were sufficiently discouraging, yet the arrival of General Clarke was uncertain, and the state of our provisions was such as to render the possibility of our stay, till it should happen, very doubtful. Under these circumstances, I determined on an attempt by night on the most considerable of the enemy's outposts, in the hopes that a severe execution among the burgher militia might intimidate them, and produce circumstances to our advantage. It took place on the 27th of last month; but unfortunately, notwithstanding every attention on the part of Lieut. Colonel M'Kenzie, who commanded, it failed, from the intricacy of the roads and the timidity and ignorance of the guides;

while it served only to produce among the enemy a degree of vigilance, which soon convinced me of the impracticability of any other attempt by way of surprise.

On the morning of the 1st of September, the enemy, having lined the mountains above us with Hottentots and burgher militia, commenced a fire of musquetry upon our camp, which, from the total want of effect that had attended a former attempt of the same nature, was little attended to, till unfortunately the picket of the reserve, being too much occupied with covering themselves from it, neglected their front, from whence the enemy poured in considerable numbers, and forced them to retire with some loss. Captain Brown, with the 78th grenadiers, advancing, however, to their support, the enemy were immediately driven down the hill again, and the ground of the pickets re-occupied. In this affair, Major-Money-penny of the 78th was severely wounded, and we suffered a great loss in being deprived of the assistance of an officer of distinguished zeal and activity in the command of the reserve, with which he had been charged since our march from Simon's Tower. Captain Dentasse, of the St Helena troops, was also wounded.

In a conference with Sir George Elphinstone, on the 2d of September, it was agreed to wait six days longer, for the possibility of Gen. Clarke's arrival, and that if he did not appear by that time I should then advance, and, under every disadvantage of numbers and situation, try the fortune of an attack, which, however arduous, we deemed it our duty to make, before the total failure of our provisions put us under an absolute necessity of seeking a supply elsewhere.

On the morning of the 3d, however, the enemy, encouraged by the little success which had attended our attempt on the 1st, meditated a general attack on our camp, which in all probability would have been decisive of the fate of the colony: they advanced in the night with all the strength they could muster, and with a train of not less than eighteen field-pieces. Some movements, which had been observed the preceding evening, had given me a suspicion of their intention, and we were perfectly prepared to receive them. They were on their march, and considerable bodies began to make their appearance within our view, when at that critical moment the signal for a fleet first concerted them, and the appearance of fourteen sail of large vessels, which came

fight immediately after, induced them to relinquish their enterprise, and retire to their former posts. General Clarke came to anchor in Simon's Bay the next morning; and for the subsequent events, which have been attended with the capture of this important colony, I do myself the honour to refer you to his account; trusting that his Majesty, and our country, will do me, and the troops and seamen under my command, the justice to believe, that it has not been owing to any want of zeal, or of a cheerful determination to encounter every hazard in the necessary discharge of our duty, that the same event did not take place during the period in which we were left to ourselves. Under the circumstances of our situation I did not think the attempt justifiable, unless compelled to it by necessity; but we were at the same time fully resolved not to retire, in any event, without making that attempt, which whether successful or not, would at least have been a proof of our zeal for his Majesty's service.

It is impossible for me to close this report, Sir, without making my acknowledgements to Lieutenant-Colonel M'Kenzie of the 78th, Major Hill of the marines, and the Captains Hardy and Spranger of the Echo and Rattlesnake sloops, who commanded the two battalions of seamen. Animated by the exertions of these officers, the troops and seamen have undergone great fatigue and hardships with a cheerful resignation, and have encountered a more numerous enemy with an active spirit, which entitles them to the most favourable report from me to his Majesty. Lieut. Campbell of the Echo, who commanded a light company, merits also that I should notice his indefatigable zeal, and the ability with which he conducted the service in which his company was constantly employed. To this, Sir, I have only to add, that my sense of the obligation I am under to Sir G. Keith Elphinstone is such, as I should not do justice in an attempt to express it; his advice, his active assistance and cordial co-operation on every occasion, have never been wanting, and entitle him to my warmest gratitude.

I have the honour to be, &c.

J. H. CRAIG, Major-Gen.

I have the honour to inclose a return of the killed and wounded during the period of my command.

Killed and wounded—Total 2 rank and file killed; 1 Major, 2 Captains, 1 subaltern, 1 drummer, 32 rank and file, wounded; 5 rank and file missing.

Names of the Officers wounded.—Major Money Penny of 78th regiment; Captain Hercules Scott of ditto; Captain Denton, of St Helena corps; Mr Hirty, Midshipman, R. N.

SIR, *Cape Town, Sept. 12.*

My letters from St Salvador, by the Chatham brig, will have acquainted you of our leaving that place: And I have now the honour to inform you, that all the India Company's ships, having troops on board, arrived off the Cape of Good Hope on the 3d, and entered Simon's Bay on the 4th instant, where I found the Admiral in possession of the harbour, and Major-General Craig at Muisenberg, a post of importance about six miles on the road to this place, with a corps composed of seamen and marines from the fleet, in companies of the 78th regiment that came in it, and a detachment of the East India Company's troops from St Helena, amounting in all to about 1000 men; and the enemy who had peremptorily rejected all negotiation, in a state of active hostility against us. Under these circumstances it became necessary to endeavour to effect the execution of our orders without loss of time; I therefore, in conjunction with, and aided by the Admiral, disembarked the regiments, artillery, and necessary stores, and forwarded them to the advanced posts as fast as possible, where, through his ardent zeal for the public service, and indefatigable exertions, as much provision was collected, as we hoped, might enable us to set down before the town, and go on till we could communicate with our ships in Table-bay, or draw some assistance from the country behind us: and having made the best arrangement we could, for transporting our provisions, guns, stores, ammunition, and necessary articles of every kind, by the only means in our power, men's labour, we marched on the 14th from Muisenberg, leaving a sufficient detachment for the protection of our camp and stores at that place. The enemy could see all our motions, and the country through which we were to pass for several miles being very favourable to the sort of warfare that it was their business to pursue, (many of them being on horseback, and armed with guns that kill at a great distance) I had reason to think we might be greatly harassed, and suffer much on our route. Our loss, however, from the precautions taken, and the inferiority of the enemy, fortunately proved less than might have been expected, having only one seaman killed, and seventeen soldiers wounded, in our progress to the post.

Wynberg, where the enemy were in force, with nine pieces of cannon, and determined, as we were told, to make serious resistance. But having formed the army, from columns of march, into two columns, and made a detachment from my right and left to attack both flanks, while I advanced with the main body and artillery, (which, much to the credit of Major Burke, was extremely well conducted and executed) against their centre, they found themselves so pressed by us, and at the same time alarmed by the appearance of Commodore Blankett, with three ships the Admiral had detached into Table-bay, to make a diversion on that side, of which they were very jealous, that they retired with the loss of a few men from our cannon, before we could gain the top of the hill; from whence we followed them close for two miles, but dark coming on, and that part of the troops being much fatigued by the burdens they carried, and the harassment they met with through very swampy ground in the course of the day, I determined to halt for the night in the position I found myself, which proved favourable for the purpose, with the intention of prosecuting my march at daylight next morning. In this situation an officer arrived with a flag and letter from Governor Sluysken, asking a cessation of arms for forty-eight hours, to arrange and enter proposals for surrendering the town; but I did not think it prudent to grant more than twenty-four, in which time every thing was settled agreeable to the articles of capitulation that I have the honour to inclose, whereby the regular troops of the garrison became prisoners of war, and his Majesty is put into the possession of the town and colony; which I hope will prove acceptable to you, and justify the commendation and report, that I think it my duty to make, of the meritorious services of all the officers, soldiers, seamen, and marines, that have been employed in this arduous service. The difficulties and hardships that great part of them have experienced are extreme, and the perseverance and cheerfulness with which they were encountered, demands the highest credit, and, I am persuaded, will recommend them all in the strongest manner to his Majesty's favour. The general character of Sir G. K. Elphinstone, and his ardent desire to serve his country, are too well known to require additional lustre from any thing I could say upon that subject; but I should do injustice to my own feelings, if I did not express

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the obligations I am under for the ready co-operation and assistance that he afforded upon every occasion, which so eminently contributed to the successful issue of our joint endeavours.

The arrangements made by Major General Craig previous to my arrival, and the active services he rendered afterwards, claim my thanks, and furnish the best proof of his having conducted his Majesty's service in a manner honourable to himself, and beneficial to his country.

Lieutenant-Colonel M'Murdo, Deputy Quarter-Master General to the expedition under my orders, will have the honour of delivering this dispatch. He is well qualified to give you every information that his short residence here will admit; and I take the liberty, Sir, of recommending this old and most valuable officer to your good offices, and his Majesty's favour. I have the honour to be, with the highest respect and regard, Sir, your most obedient, and most faithful humble servant,

A. CLARKE.

P. S. The quantity of ordnance, ammunition, naval and other stores, that we find here is very considerable; but as there is not time to have it examined, and proper inventories made, before the departure of the ship which conveys these dispatches, we must defer sending such documents as may be thought necessary upon this subject till another opportunity.

The regular troops made prisoners of war amount to about one thousand, six hundred of which are of the regiment of Gordon, and the rest principally of the corps of artillery.—Enclosed is a return of the killed and wounded on the 14th instant.

A. C.

Articles of Capitulation proposed by the Hon. Commissary and Council of Regency of the Cape of Good Hope to Gen. A. Clarke, commanding his Britannic Majesty's troops, and to Vice-Admiral the Hon. Sir G. Keith Elphinstone, commanding the ships of war of his said Majesty.

Art. I. The castle and the town shall be surrendered to the troops of his Britannic Majesty.—Ans. The capitulation being signed, the castle and the town must be surrendered to a detachment of his Britannic Majesty's troops at eleven o'clock this day.

II. The military shall march out with the honours of war, and shall then lay down their arms and become prisoners of war, but the officers shall retain their swords—Ans. Agreed.

5 P

III.

III. Such officers as shall be desirous of leaving the colony shall have permission to do so, they giving their parole of honour that they will not serve against Great Britain during the present war; and there shall be no impediment to their going home in neutral ships, if they chuse it, at their own expence.—Ans. Agreed; and in the mean time they shall remain prisoners on their parole at the Cape Town.

IV. Such officers as chuse to remain here, without service, shall have leave so to do.—Ans. Agreed.

V. All property belonging to the Dutch East India Company shall be faithfully delivered up without reservation, and proper inventories furnished to such officers as shall be appointed to receive it; but all private property of every sort, whether belonging to the Company's civil, naval, or military servants, to the burghers and inhabitants, to churches, orphans, or public institutions, shall remain free and untouched.—Ans. Agreed, in its fullest latitude.

VI. Servants of the Company out of pay, or in the service of the burghers, desirous of remaining in the colony, shall be permitted to do so.—Ans. Agreed.

VII. The inhabitants of the colony shall preserve the prerogatives which they at present enjoy. Public worship, as at present in use, shall also be maintained without alteration.—Ans. Agreed.

VII. His Britannic Majesty shall continue the money in its present value, to prevent the total ruin of the inhabitants. Ans. Agreed.

IX. No new taxes shall be introduced; but the present ones shall be modified as much as possible, in consideration of the decay of the colony.—Ans. Agreed.

X. The Commissary, as governor, being prisoner of war, shall, after having delivered up what belongs to the Company, be at liberty to depart from hence on his parole of honour, and may, if he chuses it, take his passage on board a neutral ship.—Ans. Agreed.

XII. He shall also be permitted to carry along with him, or to realize all his private property of every sort, giving his word of honour as to its being really such. Ans. Agreed.

XII. He shall likewise have permission, after having faithfully delivered up all papers, plans, &c. belonging to this government, to retain all papers belonging to himself, and which may appear necessary to him for the vindication of his conduct

during the time of his ministry, in the same manner as he might have done, if he been discharged by his sovereign. Ans. Agreed.

XIII. No persons whatever, whether servants of the Company, seamen, military, burghers, or others of the colony shall be pressed into his Britannic Majesty's service, or engaged but by their own free will and consent.—Ans. Agreed.

ALURED CLARKE, General.
GEORGE KEITH ELPHINSTON
Vice-Admiral.

ADDITIONAL ARTICLE.

It having been represented to us in the utmost confusion must ensue in the colony, that it would, in all probability, be attended with the entire ruin of it, if the paper money now circulating in it were deprived of that security which can give any effect to the eighth article, we therefore consent, that the lands and houses, the property of the East India Company in this settlement, shall constitute the security of that part of the money which is not already secured by mortgages upon the estates of individuals, by having been lent to them. This is to be however, without prejudice to the government of Great Britain having the use of the buildings, &c. for public purposes. And we will further represent to his Majesty's government the infinite importance of this subject to the future prosperity of the colony, and request that they will take it into consideration, in order to make such arrangements as may appear proper for its further security, if necessary, or for its final liquidation, if practicable.

ALURED CLARKE, General.
GEORGE KEITH ELPHINSTON
Vice-Admiral.

Copy of translation.

JOHN JACKSON.

Total—Killed and wounded—1 rank and file killed, 2 serjeants, 16 rank and file wounded.

A dispatch, of which the following is an extract, has been this day received from Vice Admiral the Hon. Sir G. Keith Elphinstone, K. B. dated on board his Majesty's ship Monarch, in Table Bay, Sept. 23.

I have the honour to acquaint you with the information of my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that on the 14th instant the colony and the Cape of Good Hope surrendered by capitulation to the British arms, in consequence of which proceeded in the Monarch to this bay, whether I had previously dispatched Commis-

ore Blankett in the America, with the two sloops and an India ship, for the purpose of raising an alarm on the Cape Town-side, in which he succeeded admirably.

This event has given me great satisfaction, not only from the fortunate termination, but also from the relief it affords to the officers, seamen, and marines of the fleet under my command, after a laborious service for a length of time, wherein they were continually fatigued, and often unavoidably ill fed.

Evan Nepean, Esq;

Horse-Guards, Nov. 28.

Dispatches, of which the following are copies, have been received at the Office of the Rt Hon. Lord Grenville, one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

Head Quarters of Marshal Clairfayt's army, Mayence, Nov. 3.

My Lord,

I Have the honour to inform your Lordship, that Marshal Clairfayt's advanced guards have followed up the brilliant victory of the 29th with so much vigour, that they have taken forty-three pieces of artillery in addition to the hundred and six mentioned in my last report. They have found the remains of great quantities of ammunition waggons that had been blown up; stores of all sorts, partly damaged, partly serviceable; and wherever their march has been directed, they have perceived evident traces of the most precipitate and disorderly flight. General Schaal's dispersed army has gone towards the Moselle.

Marshal Clairfayt has occupied Bingen and Kreutzenach, and placed a corps in each position behind the Nahe rivulet, so as to cut off all direct communication between Generals Jourdan and Pichegru. He has also a corps at Altzey, whose advanced posts extend nearly to Worms. Part of his troops have returned from the Lahn, and the main army is now collected and encamped in the front of Mayence behind the Seltz rivulet.

On the 30th of October, the Austrian General Boros surprised and made prisoners seven hundred infantry who occupied the Nieder Wert, an island on the Rhine near Nenwied. And on the 31st, the enemy evacuated the strong works that they had erected to cover their bridge at that place, upon finding that the Austrians were preparing to storm them.

Every day fresh instances come to our knowledge of outrages and cruelties, ex-

ercised by Gen. Jourdan's troops in their retreat. The inhabitants were driven to despair in many places, and fell upon the enemy with forks, scythes, and such other weapons as they could procure.

Head Quarters of Marshal Clairfayt's army, Bechteln, Nov. 9.

My Lord,

I have the honour to inform your Lordship, that an advanced post of Marshal Clairfayt's army, under the command of Gen. Naundorf, obtained an advantage over the enemy on the 3d instant, between Altzey and Kirkheim; and on the 4th, the Marshal marched from his camp before Mayence; on the 5th, he arrived at this place, which is about eight English miles from Worms.

Gen. Wartenleben encamped the same day, with a considerable corps, in the neighbourhood of Altzey, being covered by two advanced guards, one under the Prince of Hohenloe at Bingen, the other under Gen. Naundorf, who occupied Kreutzenach, and masked the enemy's post at Kirkheim. The advanced guard of the main army, commanded by Gen. Kray, encamped near Pfedersheim, upon the Pfrim rivulet, drawing its advanced post of the Rhine, till they formed those of Gen. Naundorf.

On the 6th instant, Gen. Naundorf marched with part of his troops to take possession of the principal pass that leads from Kreutzenach to Kaiserslautern. He attacked the enemy at Rockenhansen, who, after being dislodged from a very strong entrenched post at that place, abandoned Falkenstein, and retired in great confusion behind Winweiler.

The loss of the Austrians on this occasion was not great. The enemy had about two hundred taken prisoners, and left about three hundred on the field.

I have the honour to be, &c.

C. CRAUFURD.

Whitehall, Dec. 10.

Dispatches were received last night from Lient. Col. Craufurd, and Robert Craufurd, Esq; by Lord Grenville.

Head Quarters of Marshal Clairfayt's Army, Pfedersheim, near Worms, Nov. 12.

My Lord,

I Have the honour to inform your Lordship, that Marshal Clairfayt, after having thrown two bridges over the Rhine at Gemheim, and received a reinforcement from General Wurmsfer, marched on the 10th instant to attack General Pichegru's army, which was encamped upon

upon the heights behind the Prim, a rivulet that runs into the Rhine a little below Worms. General Wartenleben marched at the same time from Alty to attack the enemy's post at Kirchheim.

Upon the approach of the Austrian army, General Pichegru quitted his very advantageous position, and retreated towards Frankenthal and Turkheim. The Austrians did not arrive in time to bring on a serious affair with his rear guard; however, they took three pieces of cannon, several prisoners, and killed and wounded considerable numbers.

Marshal Clairfayt encamped with the main army close to the Prim that evening; General Wartenleben at Kirchheim.

On the 11th the Marshal crossed the Prim, and encamped on the right of the road that leads from Worms to Mannheim. The enemy had evacuated Worms in the night, and General De la Tour, with part of the reserve, drove them out of Frankenthal, whilst the enemy was occupying its position. He took three cannon, and above one hundred prisoners: the enemy in the course of this day, had above two hundred killed and wounded. The advanced posts were pushed towards Mannheim, Turkheim, and Keyserlautern.

To-day no movement of any consequence has taken place on this side.

General Wartenleben returned to Alty the 11th, as part of General Jourdan's army had appeared in front of his posts at Krentzenach and Bingen; and to-day he has encamped with his whole forces between these two places.

The Austrians lost, in the course of the 10th and 11th, about two hundred and fifty men.

On the 10th at night the trenches were regularly opened at Mannheim.

I have the honour to be, &c.

C. CRAUFURD.

*Head Quarters of Marshal Clairfayt,
Pfeiderheim, Nov. 13.*

My Lord,

I have the honour to inform your Lordship, that in the afternoon of yesterday, after I had sent off my last dispatch, part of General Pichegru's army attacked the Austrian post at Frankenthal. The ground in front of that town is of such a nature as to admit of the enemy's approaching to within a very short distance without being discovered; and they profited of this advantage by bringing a large body of troops, and above thirty pieces of cannon, so forward before they com-

menced the attack, as almost to enfilade their carrying the place, more especially as it was not occupied in force. They succeeded, after a terrible fire of grape shot and musquetry: But whilst they were making their dispositions to maintain the important point which they had gained the Austrian General, De la Tour, advanced with two battalions and ten squadrons, attacked the town with the utmost impetuosity, drove the enemy out of it, took about three hundred prisoners, and killed and wounded between five and six hundred.

The Austrians had on this occasion eight officers, and about two hundred non-commissioned officers and privates killed and wounded.

General Pichegru has taken a position with his right to the Rhine, his left at Turkheim; so that Mannheim is not yet invested on this side of the Rhine. I have the honour to be, &c.

C. CRAUFURD.

*Head Quarters of Marshal Clairfayt,
Frankenthal, Nov. 15.*

My Lord, I have the honour to inform your Lordship, that Marshal Clairfayt marched yesterday to attack General Pichegru, who occupied a very strong position, with his left at Turkheim, his right to the wood of Friesenheim, which runs close up to the Rhine, a little below Mannheim. His left wing and centre stood upon very commanding heights; the former being covered along part of its front, and on its flank, by an impassable morass; the latter by a rivulet, the banks of which were marshy, and intersected with several deep ditches. His right wing was posted in the wood of Friesenheim, and partly in the villages of Oggerheim, Epstein, and Flomersheim, and the adjacent inclosures. This wing was also difficult of approach from the many broad ditches that ran along its front, especially near the village and in the wood of Friesenheim; but, upon the whole, it presented fewer obstacles than the other parts of the position. Before the left of his centre, was the village of Lambheim, where he had placed a body of infantry, and some artillery, and it stood upon one of the principal roads leading towards his camp.

Marshal Clairfayt's disposition was as follows:

The right, or first column, forming a separate corps of five battalions and thirteen squadrons, under General Kray, was

o attack at Turkheim, and if they could not force that point, they were at least to act in such a manner as to prevent the enemy's detaching from thence.

The right wing and centre of the army, commanded by the Marshal in person, was to march in six columns; four, making eighteen battalions and twenty-six squadrons, to form opposite the right of the enemy's left wing, and opposite the left of their centre. The two others, making nine battalions and eight squadrons, opposite the remainder of their centre.

The left wing, under General De la Tour, was to march in three columns; one of three battalions and four squadrons, towards the wood of Friesenheim; one of six battalions and twelve squadrons, towards Oggersheim; one of five battalions and ten squadrons, towards Flomersheim and Epstein.

The whole had a proper proportion of heavy artillery.

Generals De la Tour and Kray were directed not to attack, till the village of Lambsheim, which formed a salient point in the enemy's position, was carried. General Kray was then to begin, and General De la Tour, as soon as the right wing and centre began to form and cannonade the enemy's line, after the taking of Lambsheim, but not before, because his attack must necessarily be so much facilitated by these movements.

The column that marched towards the wood of Friesenheim was not to make a real attack till the villages of Flomersheim and Epstein were carried, and the attack upon Oggersheim, which was to follow immediately upon these events, was taking a favourable turn. By these means, the troops in the wood of Friesenheim would be turned on their left; at the same time that they were attacked in front, and of course obliged to abandon their position, without making that resistance which they might otherwise have been enabled to do, from the nature of the ground.

The columns had some distance to march to their respective stations, so that it was eleven o'clock before the village of Lambsheim could be attacked. It was formed with great bravery by two battalions, and the army began its formation immediately.

General Kray now reported, that the part of the enemy's army immediately opposed to him was so strongly posted, and so numerous, that he could neither attack them in front, nor turn their flank. As

soon as the Marshal received this report, he advanced with his right wing and centre towards the rivulet that covered the enemy's position; but he found the whole bottom, in which it runs, so extremely marshy, and intersected with water-courses, that he could only cross it in three places, and with at most six men abreast. This he considered as too dangerous a manœuvre to attempt immediately under the fire of the enemy's batteries, and exposed to the attacks of their cavalry as he was forming. Therefore he changed his disposition; reinforced General De la Tour from his centre, and kept up a heavy cannonade, pushing at the same time two battalions, a small body of cavalry, and a battery of heavy artillery across the rivulet at two different points, as if he intended to cross with the army; but giving orders to the troops, whom it was necessary to expose in this manner, not to advance after they had formed at the head of the defiles: This manœuvre had the desired effect, by preventing the enemy from reinforcing their right, and it gave General De la Tour an opportunity of defeating them entirely on that wing. By the time it was dusk, he had carried all that part of their position; and if the action had happened at a season of the year when the days are longer, the victory would have been of the most complete and brilliant nature: because the enemy's centre and left could not possibly keep their ground after their right wing had given way, and the Austrian cavalry would have been able to attack them in their retreat, with the most decided advantage. However, the night coming on made this impossible; therefore General Pichegru effected his retreat behind the Rebach, (a rivulet that runs from Neustadt into the Rhine above Mannheim) after having evacuated the works which form a protection to Mannheim on the side of the river, and abandoned all communication with the garrison.

Mannheim is now closely invested, and the object of Marshal Clairfayt's manœuvres, since he stormed the entrenched camp before Mayence, completely attained.

The Austrians had on this occasion twenty-seven officers, and between seven and eight hundred men killed and wounded. They took between six and seven hundred prisoners, and six pieces of cannon.

The French loss in killed and wounded was very great, according to all the reports of the deserters and prisoners.

During

During the battle General Naundorff, who was posted with a light corps upon the right of Gelheim, pushed on strong parties on the roads leading to Kaiserlautern.

Marshal Clairfayt marches to-day, and encamps with his left to the Rhine above Mannheim, his right to the mountains between Turkheim and Neustadt.

General Pichegru's retreat has rendered his communication with General Jourdan more difficult.—The latter has advanced with part of his army towards General Wartenleben, who is posted behind the Nahe rivulet, between Kreutzenach and Bingen; and on the 12th he attacked the post of Kreutzenach, but was repulsed with the loss of a great number of men, and two pieces of cannon.

The first parallel before Mannheim is opened at a very short distance from the works, and the siege is carrying on with the utmost vigour. I have the honour to be, &c. C. CRAUFURD.

Extract of a letter from Charles Craufurd, Esq; to Lord Grenville, dated headquarters of General Wurmser's army, near Mannheim, Nov. 23.

I have the honour to inform your Lordship, that the Commandant of Mannheim having, the night before last, sent out an officer to General Wurmser to propose terms for the surrender of the place, a capitulation was concluded yesterday morning, by which it was agreed, that the garrison should march out with the usual honours, lay down their arms on the glacis, and become prisoners of war.

As soon as the capitulation was signed, the Austrian troops occupied the outworks, and two of the gates of the town, viz. the Heidelberg and Rhine gates.

The garrison marched out this morning, and the place was taken possession of by General Wurmser, in the name of his Imperial Majesty, after a siege of only twelve days of open trenches.

The French troops, which by this event are become prisoners of war, consist of ten half brigades, or thirty battalions of infantry, a proportionate corps of artillery, sappers, miners, &c. and a squadron of hussars, making in the whole four Generals, 389 officers, and 9949 non-commissioned officers and privates.

This great diminution of force must be severely felt by the enemy, at a time when their armies are so weakened and dispirited, and their strength rapidly declining, by the immense desertion which daily takes place.

The inclosed list of the garrison of Mannheim is a corroborating proof of the truth of the information that is received from all quarters upon this subject, as, of the ten half brigades, or thirty battalions of infantry, which, if complete, ought to amount to thirty thousand men, the actual strength is only eight thousand three hundred and seventy-two. Their officers acknowledge, that they have long since ceased to receive any recruits.

Downing-Street, Dec. 19.

Dispatches, of which the following are extracts, were received last night from Robert Craufurd, Esq; by the Rt Hon. Lord Grenville, his Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Foreign Department.

Head-Quarters of Marshal Clairfayt's Army, Alzey, Dec. 1.

I Have the honour to inform your Lordship, that Marshal Clairfayt, with that part of his army which, during the siege of Mannheim, had been encamped between the Rhine and Neustadt, arrived on the 29th in the neighbourhood of Creutzenach, where it formed a junction with Gen. Wartenleben's corps, and took nearly the same position that the latter has occupied for some time past, the right flank being at Bingen, the left on the heights behind Creutzenach and Furfeld, and the advanced posts pushed on behind the Nahe.

Gen. Kray, as soon as he was relieved from the post of Neustadt, directed his march towards Wolfstein; from whence, after having received reinforcements from the army, he was to advance by Lauterneck and Meissenheim to turn the right flank of the enemy, encamped near Zimmeren, whilst the main body of the army should menace his front.

Gen. Kray could not arrive at Lauterneck before the 1st instant. In the mean time Gen. Jourdan advanced with the army of the Sambre and Meuse, consisting of about fifty-five thousand men, drove back, on the 30th, the Austrian advanced piquets that were on the other side of the Nahe, and took a position opposite to that of Marshal Clairfayt's army, his right flank being covered by one division posted behind Lauterneck and Meissenheim on the Glaho; his centre and left extending along the banks of the Nahe on the Rhine. At Bingen, which is situated at the conflux of these two rivers, and on the right bank of the former, there is a stone bridge over the Nahe; but it is equally difficult

for either party to undertake any thing on this quarter. From thence to Creutzenach, where there is a stone bridge, the nature of the ground is much more favourable for the enemy than for the Austrians, as the hills on the left bank, (that is, on the enemy's side) are very commanding, and close to the Nahe; whereas, on the right bank there is a plain of considerable breadth, from which the heights rise in so gradual a slope as to afford, in general, no position for the Austrian artillery near enough to defend the passages of the river, without being entirely commanded by the French batteries on the opposite side. These circumstances exist in a peculiar degree at Creutzenach itself; so much so, that infantry posted on the hill, called the Schlosberg, on the left bank, can fire quite into the town and on to the bridge.

On the morning of the first inst. the enemy were seen in very great force drawn up on the opposite hills. About nine o'clock a large body of infantry, supported by the fire of artillery very advantageously placed on the heights behind the town, advanced to attack Creutzenach: the Austrians defended it with great firmness; but the disadvantages of the situation made it impossible for them to prevent the enemy's at length getting possession of it, which happened about eleven o'clock. The Austrians, however, having re-formed on this side of the town, advanced again, and attacked the French with so great bravery, that they presently drove them quite over the bridge, and out of the place.

The enemy renewed the attack with a large body of fresh troops, and the Austrians in the town being extremely galled by the commanding fire of the French artillery, and by that of the infantry on the Schlosberg, and being unsupported by their own cannon (which, from the nature of the situation, could not be made use of,) they found it impracticable to maintain the post: they therefore abandoned it a second time, and retired to the heights, bringing away the only piece of artillery that had been employed in the affair.

The enemy contented themselves with occupying the bridge, and did not venture to show themselves on this side of the town.

The loss of the Austrians, in this affair, amounts to near five hundred killed and wounded.

Fifty of the enemy were taken prisoners, and their loss in killed and wounded must have been considerable.

They having been obliged to abandon the post of Creutzenach is not of any material consequence, as the army maintains exactly the same position as before, excepting that the part of the line which is opposite that place is thrown a little back, in order to occupy the most commanding heights.

At the same time that the above-mentioned affair happened at Creutzenach, General Kray attacked and defeated a corps of the enemy at Lautereck, and entirely cut to pieces and took two whole battalions. The number of prisoners are eight officers and one hundred and fifty men. General Kray occupied Lautereck.

*Head-quarters of Marshal Clairfayt's Army
Alzey, Dec. 5.*

The situation of the Austrian armies on this side of the Rhine is at present as follows, viz.

Marshal Clairfayt's behind the Nahe, from Bingen to the heights behind Volckshelm (near Creutzenach) and Fursfeld. Two or three battalions at Alsenz and other villages on the left, to keep up the communication with Gen. Kray's corps, which is at Lautereck and Wolfstein, and has lately been reinforced by some battalions from the army. Gen. Nauendorf is to march from Kayerslautern, which post, and those dependent on it, as Frankenstein, Nipstedt, and Hockspier, were this day occupied by a detachment of Gen. Wurmsler's army. Another strong corps of that army extends from Neustadt, behind the Spierback and Rechbach, to the Rhine, occupying Speir, &c.

Frankfort, Dec. 2.

By accounts from the Austrian army it appears, that the enemy's loss, in the battle of the 14th of November, amounted to about five thousand men, besides about seven hundred prisoners, and that twenty-two pieces of cannon, with above an hundred ammunition waggons, and some considerable magazines of different kinds, were taken by the Austrians; and other magazines, and numbers of ammunition waggons, destroyed by the enemy in their retreat.

Admiralty-Office, Nov. 24.

Extract of a letter from Admiral Sir J. Laforey, Bart. dated Martinico, Oct. 8.

On the 30th ult. the Vanguard, cruising to windward of Desada, took a frigate belonging to the Convention of France, called the Superbe, mounting 22 guns,

guns, and 106 men, the rest having been put into prizes, two of which she had with her, viz. a Guineaman, which escaped, and a brig from Barbadoes, bound for Newfoundland, which was retaken.

Admiralty-Office, Dec. 12.

Copy of a letter from Capt. Luke, of his Majesty's ship *Caroline*, to Evan Nepean, Esq; in the North Seas: the *Texel* bearing S. S. E. 20 leagues.—Received the 11th instant without date.

You will be pleased to inform their Lordships, that his Majesty's ship *Caroline*, under my command, part of Admiral Duncan's Squadron, having discovered, on the 1st of December, two strange sail, bearing S. four leagues, the Admiral made our signal for chase: this happened about eight o'clock in the morning. At half past eleven, A. M. came within gun-shot, when we found the chase shewed French colours, and fired a shot to windward. The *Caroline* immediately fired, to bring her to, but she hauled her wind from us, and fired a broad side. In the course of an hour, after firing several shot, she struck: she proves to be the *Pandora*, a National brig, three days from Dunkirk, carrying 108 men, and mounting 14 six pounders. The other, named *Le Septnie*, mounting 12 four-pounders, got off while we were taking out the prisoners.

(*End of the Gazettes.*)

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

OPERATIONS ON THE RHINE.

THE success of the Austrians on the 29th Oct. was improved by their Generals, and followed by a succession of advantages over the enemy, who continued their retreat, leaving behind them great quantities of stores and artillery, the outrages and cruelty committed on the inhabitants were revented by them in the severest manner. General Clairfayt taking advantage of this disposition, put arms into their hands, and formed them into a body of militia. The events that did occur from this period to the 9th Nov. are detailed in Col. Craufurd's dispatches, &c. *Vide Lond. Gaz. p. 799. et seq.*

On the morning of the 10th November a grand attack was made by the Austrian army on the French forces, which was resisted with obstinate valour. General Pichegru who commanded, was compelled to fall back, after great loss had been sustained on both sides. The issue of these

severe actions, was the surrender of Worms, which the Imperialists entered the 11th, the preventing the junction of the armies of Generals Jourdan and Pichegru, and the commencement of the most furious bombardment of the beautiful city of Mannheim by the Austrians, the possession of which city, is necessary for securing their winter quarters. Kreutznach which had been attacked, carried by General Marceau, was retaken by the Austrians with the bayonet, Pichegru was driven from his position at Aggersheim behind the lines of Rehback.

Ratisbon, Nov. 10. The three Colleges of the Empire came to a conclusion upon a letter from General Clairfayt, in which he calls upon the diet for immediate support from the fund appropriated for the defence of the Empire, especially as the late progress of the Imperial arms promises the happiest consequences. It was accordingly agreed that the arrears of tax of the Roman months should be brought forward with dispatch.

Citizen Swart, the Dutch ambassador at the Court of Petersburg, has sent notice, that the Court of Russia will not acknowledge that the republic is free and independent, as long as French troops shall remain in it; that on the contrary, it will be looked upon as a country conquered by the French, and on that very account, the said court will not enter with the Dutch minister upon any measures, either commercial, or of any other nature.

Immense reinforcements of men, provisions, and ammunition, have been forwarded to the French armies in Italy, indicating their intention of supporting a winter campaign. Their fleet under Richery, which went into Cadiz, after capturing the English convoy from Gibraltar, are closely blocked up by Admiral Mant, whose vigilance on that station, begins to give uneasiness to the Spaniards.

It appears now, indubitably certain, that the cause of Charette, and the emigrants, is reduced to a state altogether hopeless. An account from France gives the following detail:

General Hoche has attacked Charette; he has established his army in divisions in the interior of La Vendee, where Charette had been peaceable master during two years. These divisions occupy entrenched positions, secured from the insults of the plunderers. The rebel peasants can no longer assemble at the requisition of Charette, and have resolved to remain tranquil. Many of them have laid down their arms.

ms. There remain with Charette only 1000 men, foreigners to La Vendee, to the number of twelve or fifteen hundred. They are dispersed in several parts, and we destroy and kill them in detail: in short, this war has taken the most satisfactory turn for the republic.

The unremitting ardour of Marshal Clairfayt in pursuing his late successes, cut off the communication of General Pichegru, with the fortrefs of Manheim, which surrendered to General Wurmsfer, Nov. 23d, its garrison then consisting of 5,000 men. For the particulars of the movements of the armies, *Vide Lond. Gaz.* 1799. &c.

General Clairfayt afterwards continued to press General Pichegru, who, from desertion and the loss of artillery, was compelled to retreat from his posts, as the Austrians advanced towards Landau. At this period, the accounts from Holland state, that every appearance indicated the intention of the French to withdraw all their forces from that country, and that the hopes of the Stadtholder's party were become very sanguine. Alarming symptoms of disaffection and disquiet with their new allies, had appeared at Brussels, and in many places of Belgium, on hearing of the Austrian successes on the Rhine.

They write from Constantinople, that great uneasiness prevails, from the apprehension, that, on the departure of the Turkish admiral from the Archipelago, the Maltese corsairs will return and renew their depredations on our transports of provisions from Egypt and Syria, on which is all our dependence against the approaching winter. This is a subject of much disquiet to the people, who are already sufficiently afflicted by the plague, which continues to increase and extend its ravages. There is no description of persons who have not been attacked, or in danger of being so. The houses even of the foreign Ministers have not escaped, notwithstanding all their precautions. Baron Hubbs, the Danish charge d'affaires, has been obliged to retire to Bujukdere, on account of the pestilence breaking out amongst some of his domestics. The Spanish envoy has been obliged to do the same, and for the same reason. The people of Constantinople are in the extreme of misery, and the frequent conflagrations that happen, serve to complete their wretchedness. The government furnishes all the relief in its power to those most liable to suffer by the famine: but it has

seldom the means of affording them any effectual assistance.

WEST INDIES.

JAMAICA.

In consequence of the proclamations issued by Lord Balcarras, for apprehending the Maroons, many of these banditti surrendered themselves; which, it is hoped will ensure the peace of the island.

A plot of a dangerous nature being discovered at Port au Prince in St Domingo, martial law was proclaimed there. About the latter end of August, an expedition was made against Marebalais and Grandsbois, two districts infested by the Brigands, from whence they made frequent attacks on Port au Prince, Baron Montalembert, Colonel of a British legion, commanded the expedition, which was attended with the wished-for success. The capture is an event of the utmost importance for the general conquest of that island. These two districts contain 150 leagues in circumference, 490 plantations, and 12,000 negroes.

LONDON.

Nov. 12. The Jane sloop, Capt. Pallot, arrived at Plymouth from Isle Dieu, to which place she carried supplies, from hence for General Doyle's army: she left that place four day's since, at which time the troops were all healthy and in high spirits, and were busily employed in erecting battaries and making entrenchments. They were much in want of provisions, owing to the vessels laden with supplies being so long detained here by contrary winds, as well as hay for the horses, for the want of which, several of the latter were obliged to be shot. Several transports have been drove from their moorings, during the late heavy gales of wind, and received much damage; and great quantities of wreck were seen along the coast.

14. A French cartel ship arrived at Plymouth from Brest, from whence she brought 250 English prisoners, the major part of whom have been landed at Mevagissy.

17. At a meeting held at Guildhall, Mr Symes, according to notice, moved that a Petition be presented to the House of Commons, "praying they will take such steps as they may deem necessary to prevent tumultuous and seditious meetings;" when he was moving the same—Mr Alderman Combe and Mr Phillips opposed

it; and the former moved an amendment, by leaving out all the words after the word "praying," and substituting the words, "that they will not pass into a law, two bills now depending in that House," intitled "An act for the more effectually preventing seditious meetings and assemblies," and "An act for the better preservation of his Majesty's person and government against treasonable practices and attempts." On the amendment being put, it was negatived, on a division, by a majority of 37, there being against it 82, and for it 45. The first question, with the words "for a limited time," being added, was carried by a great majority. A committee was then appointed to draw up a petition, which they did, and it was unanimously agreed to.

A protest against the new treason bill passing in the House of Lords, hath been made by the following Peers, viz. Bedford, Derby, Lauderdale, for the following reasons. 1st, That the bill is founded on a false pretence. 2^{do}, That the free discussion of the administration of government is thereby prevented. 3^{do}, because of the extension of the treason laws, and the enacting of new misdemeanours, so alarming to the security of the subject.

The late storm on November 18, was most severely felt by the fleet of transports, which lately sailed with the armament for the West Indies, three of the transports were totally lost, and near four hundred persons were drowned, many of the ships were much damaged, by which misfortune, the sailing of the fleet, was for some time retarded. On hearing of the disaster, Mr Dundas and Lord Spencer went to Portsmouth, to give orders for the immediate repair of these losses, and to forward the expedition with as little delay as possible.—The number of troops on board was 16,179 effective men, besides about 300 on the sick list; most of whose complaints, however, were of a trivial nature.—The fleet at Cork has 56 troops of dismounted light cavalry, of 80 men in each troop; which, with Gen. Peryn's corps, which comprises 3,000 men, chiefly Hungarians, with Irish officers, which were raised on the Continent, will make the whole force intended for the West Indies amount to between 26,000 and 27,000 men. The horses to be employed on this occasion are mostly Polish; all of which thrive amazingly on ship-board; they getting fat in a situation where other horses generally pine and die.

The following is a letter from Wey-

mouth, dated Nov. 26. The shore from hence to Abbotsbury, about seven miles distant, is still covered with dead bodies, and parts of the wrecks hourly thrown up. Yesterday nine bodies were thrown upon the beach by one tide, within the space of a quarter of a mile; the violence of the sea had torn every particle of cloathing off them, and from bruising and lying so long in the water, they made the most shocking appearance. Part of the Gloucester militia, aided by the peasantry, are constantly employed in burying them. The number of sufferers almost exceeds belief: upwards of sixteen hundred bodies have been thrown up upon the beach. An officer of the Gloucester militia states, that he has assisted at the burial of three hundred. The vessels lost in the West Bay were seven in number, and such was the fury of the waves, that several of the transports, heavily laden, were driven to the very summit of the beach, which is considerably higher than a common built house. Had the poor wretches continued on board, many more would have been saved; but such was the agitation and fright, that, as soon as a vessel struck, they leaped overboard, and were exhausted before they could reach the shore. A soldier of the 63^d reports that previous to his quitting the transport one of the officers of the regiment, who was lame and in bed, and conscious of his not escaping death, met it with a most dignified constancy: he told the soldiers that from his strength there was a chance of his safety, and told him how to band it to the best of his advantage, and then gave him his purse and watch, which he observed was of no longer use to him. Cap. Bearcroft, who commanded the detachment is drowned. One lady, miraculously preserved, was wife to Capt. Burns, of the 26th light dragoons. On Tuesday his remains, together with that of Lieutenant Kerr, of the 46th, and twenty-six others, were buried at Weymouth Church, about two miles from hence, with military honours, the Gloucester militia &c. attending.

At the time when this storm happened in several places of England, the shock of an earthquake was very sensibly felt at Stamford, and the surrounding country, seems to have operated in a line of several miles in length.

In the Westminster meeting, about the bills passing in Parliament against seditious assemblies, Lord Hood suggested, that the proper mode was by parochial meetings.

is has been very univerſally done, and ſolutions almoſt univerſally paſſed in approbation of them. The number of petitions and counter petitions on this ſubject, ſent up to the Houſe of Commons, has ſeldom been equalled in any former occaſion.

25. Mr Pitt contracted for the loan of the enſuing year. The contractors are, Meſſ. Boyd and Co. Meſſ. Robarts, Currie, and Co. Meſſ. Goldſmidt, and Mr McAlluſton, ſen.—The loan is for eighteen millions ſterling, and the terms are as follows: for every 100l. ſterling the Miniſter

L. 120	3 per Cent. Conſols.
25	3 per Cent. Reduced.
6s. 6d.	Long Annuity.

The loan was only intended to have been for ſixteen millions; but a greater ſum has been borrowed, in order to pay bounties on corn. The firſt payment is to be made on the 10th of December.

26. Admiral Duncan, with his ſquadron ſhips, and the Ruſſian fleet, ſailed from Downs for the North ſeas.

COURT OF KING'S BENCH.

27. Mr Yorke convicted of ſedition at York aſſizes, was brought up to receive the judgement of the Court.

Mr Juſtice Lawrence, the junior judge, ſpoke in a very audible and diſtinct voice, and read the report of the proceedings in the Court below, and a copy of the evidence which the priſoner was convicted. At the end of which the priſoner requested, in the indulgence of the Court, an enlargement of the time for arranging the ſentences he intended to offer. He had lately been removed to Newgate from the caſtle of York, where he had long confined, and conſequently had a ſufficiency of leiſure to adjust ſuch matters, as might be neceſſary in his preſent circumſtances. The Court granted the requeſt, and poſtponed its judgement to a future day.

28. William Stone, indicted of high treaſon, was yeſterday produced in Court. The Attorney General, after a few preſent words, moved for the reading of a copy of the priſoner's commitment by Mr Grenville and Mr Secretary Dundas, which was accordingly read. He then moved that it ſhould be filed; which was alſo granted, he next moved for the arraignment of the priſoner.

Mr Barlow, the Clerk of the Court, then read through the indictment, which was of great length, as to occupy above three hours of an hour in the reading. It

contained ſeveral counts, the ſubſtance of which was, “that Mr Stone had, with the aſſiſtance of perſons of the name of Huddleſton and Jackson, formed the deſign of procuring an invaſion of this kingdom and of Ireland, from France, for which purpoſe, he had tranſmitted information, money, &c. Mr Stone pleaded *not guilty* to the indictment. Counsel were then aſſigned to him.—They were, Mr Serjeant Adair and Mr Erſkine. The aſſiſtant counſel, we underſtand, are Mr Gibbs and a Mr Ward. On the motion of Mr Serjeant Adair, the trial, on account of the abſence of two material witneſſes, was, by the appointment of the Court, put off till the firſt Thriday in the next term.

27. Mr Yorke received the ſentence of the Court, which was, that he be confined in the county gaol of Dorſet for the term of two years, pay a fine of 200l. and find ſureties for his good behaviour for ſeven years after the expiration of the two years, himſelf in 1000l. and two ſureties in 500l. each. Mr Yorke is a very genteel young man, a Creole, and rather of the Mullatto kind, was educated for the bar, and has great abilities. He is only 23 years of age.

In a late viſit to Briſtol, the Duke of York was received in the moſt loyal and flattering manner. He was preſented with the freedom of the city in a gold box.

The Newcastle, bound from Leith to Hamburgh, lately loſt on the coaſt of Jutland, had on board a great part of the baggage, belonging to Lord Elgin, all of which is loſt. The ſervants and crew ſaved themſelves by ſwimming to ſhore. In conſequence of this diſaſter, his Lordſhip's embaſſy to the court of Berlin is delayed for ſome time, as the books and valuable papers, which were entrusted to him by Government, are entirely loſt.

An embargo is laid on the exportation of grain, flour, and every other kind of proviſion, from the kingdom of Ireland, except to Great Britain, and his Maſteſty's colonies. The embargo alſo extends to ſtarch and hair-powder, in which Great Britain is not excepted. The cauſe of this laſt is ſaid to be in conſequence of quantities of ſtarch having been lately ſhipped for the iſle of Man, &c.

Seven veſſels laden with wheat from Canada, came home with the convoy from Newfoundland, which they ſell in with off the North Banks, and were enabled to keep company all the way.

Subſcriptions are opened in ſeveral parts of the country, to ſend out miſſionaries to

convert the inhabitants of the islands in the South seas to Christianity. There is a committee established in London, which have hired several young parsons for that purpose, and who, we understand, are now employed in learning the Otaheitean language, to qualify them for that laudable undertaking.

Dec. 6. Dispatches are received from Lord Dorchester, at Quebec, giving an account of an insurrection having broken out in several of the American States, which threatened the most alarming consequences. The pretext was, the lately ratified treaty of amity and commerce between America and this country. Even the venerable character of the president has not protected him from oblique insult, the populace having actually burnt him in effigy; it is however added, in the mail statement, that these irregularities have been chiefly confined to such places as always were strongly tinged with revolutionary principles, and ever were most actively opposed to the establishment of the present system of American government. Meanwhile, we are assured the more respectable of the mercantile interest, in all the States, approve of the treaty.

In consequence of an advertisement, announcing that the Corresponding Society proposed to meet for the last time previous to the passing of Lord Grenville's and Mr Pitt's bills, now before parliament, an immense concourse of people were drawn together in a field near Paddington. At one o'clock three tribunes, formed of drinking tables and benches from the Jews' Harp house, were crowded with orators, among the principal of which were Thelwall, Jones, Hodgson, Binns, and Campbell Brown; the last being considered *pro forma*, as chairman, opened the business, which was to vote a *remonstrance* to the King against the pending measures; advising him, moreover, to dismiss his ministers; and an address to the nation. The reading of these was followed by a string of resolutions declaratory of the right of the people to arm, but recommending *passive obedience*! Thanks were also voted to the members of both houses of parliament who have stood most conspicuously forward in opposing the bills. Every thing proposed was of course carried unanimously by *acclamation*, though it was impossible that one tenth of the persons present could hear what was read.

Our Government have sent two commissioners to Calais, to demand the release of the emigrants, lately wrecked on that

coast; a measure so humane we hope will be complied with.

7. A circular letter has been issued from the War office, to stop the further recruiting of the fencible regiments, and to reduce the fencible infantry in England to 500 men a regiment.

9. Admiral Christian sailed from Helens, with the long intended armament for the West Indies. The command consisted of a number of men of war upwards of 200 sail of transports.

The True Briton, and other ships arrived from China, having in the month of August, touched at Batavia, bringing advice, that the Dutch force at that settlement was very much reduced by sickness and death, the garrison of that city not exceeding 200 Europeans effective, and not more than 300 native troops; and that a similar reduction had taken place among their seamen, as, although there were 1500 men of war lying in the road, of which two were of sixty-four guns, they had not, in the whole, more than 400 Europeans fit for duty. While the English ships lay there, a Dutch frigate arrived from the Cape of Good Hope, with the news of Admiral Elphinstone being arrived there; but owing to the weak state of the Dutch force, our four Indians were suffered to depart unmolested.

DEFICIENCY OF WHEAT.

The reports from the Corn committee in the House of Commons, though not so full and satisfactory as the members could have wished, regarding the real statement of the produce of last year's crop, are such as call upon the community at large, to observe the strictest economy in the use of that article, particularly where wheat is used, the produce of which is most defective. To reduce the consumption of this grain, they have submitted regulations to be voluntarily signed by the members and by men of all descriptions throughout the nation.

The following are the leading points on which the gentlemen of the Secret Committee of the House of Commons relate the propositions laid before the House for guarding against the probable consequences of the present apparent deficiency of wheat.

The Select Committee have received, since their first report, a considerable number of returns, made by the Custos Rotulorum of the different counties, respecting the state of the last crop; together with much additional intelligence upon that subject.

communicated by many of their members. They find it however impossible as yet to draw, either from these returns or from any other quarter, a precise conclusion. The returns are so incomplete in their number, and are founded upon so many different principles, some stating the whole quantities of grain produced, others the number of acres sown, and others again the average produce of each acre; and drawing, in some instances, a comparison with the crop of last year, in other cases with that of certain preceding years, and with others what is generally called a fair crop; that it is extremely difficult to combine and compare them, so as to state accurately the result of the whole.

Your committee would have endeavoured to render this investigation more complete, if they had not felt the great importance of suggesting, without further delay, such measures as have occurred to them, for alleviating an evil which evidently exists to such an extent as to call for the most effectual remedy.

From the best consideration of such information as they have hitherto obtained, they should not feel themselves authorized in assuming, as the ground of any opinion they may offer, that the deficiency of the crop of wheat is less than from 1-6th to 1-5th, compared with the crop of last year, and from 1-4th to 1-5th, compared with an average crop. The crop of rye, of which no great quantity is usually grown, may probably be considered as equally deficient: but the crops of barley and oats are represented to be nearly double those of 1794, and at least 1-5th better than an average crop.

It appears also, from the concurrent testimony of intelligent persons, that the stock of wheat in hand at the commencement of the last harvest was much less than at the same period of the preceding year; and there is also reason to believe, that a larger quantity has been used for seed in the present seed time than in the last. One of the causes of the extreme high price which prevailed antecedent to the last harvest, was generally supposed to be the very exhausted state to which the stock of the country had been then reduced. In order to avoid a repetition of this evil, to the same or to a much greater extent (if the succeeding crop should, from unfavourable seasons, be later or less productive than usual) it is certainly extremely desirable that the stock remaining in the country, at the commencement of the next harvest, should be more adequate to the de-

mand than what remained this year at a similar period. Whatever is necessary for this purpose, ought therefore to be added to the amount of the deficiency.

ASSIZE OF BREAD.

The following is the substance of the resolutions by the Committee of the House of Commons, appointed to examine the several laws now in being, relative to the assize of bread.

Your committee do find, that from time immemorial, and in all times, to the 31st year of the reign of George the Second, there was in all assize tables, made under the law, a wheaten bread made of flour the whole produce of the wheat, the said flour weighing, on an average, three-fourths of the weight of the wheat whereof it was made.

Your committee are informed, and do find, that such flour doth contain the whole nutrition or sustenance of the wheat, and that such is the best medium standard and the most proper which can be introduced for bread in common use. Resolved, "That it is the opinion of this committee, that if the magistrates were by law permitted (when and where they shall think fit to set an assize on bread,) to introduce again, under certain regulations and restrictions, the old standard bread made of flour, which is the whole produce of the wheat, the said flour weighing, on an average, three-fourths of the wheat whereof it is made, it would tend to prevent many inconveniencies which have arisen in the assize and making of bread for sale." Resolved, "That it is the opinion of this committee, that the columns calculated for the wheaten bread, in the now repealed tables of the act of the 8th of Queen Anne, intitled, "*An act to regulate the price and assize of bread,*" would be the proper assize for said standard wheaten bread, containing the whole flour of the wheat, (the said flour weighing, on an average, three-fourths of the weight of the said wheat), would upon a medium, contain one pound of bread in eight more than the twelve-penny loaf of the present wheaten bread, made under the act of the 31st of George II."

Your committee beg leave to submit this suggestion to the wisdom of the House; and they hope it will not be thought beyond the line of their duty, if, upon an occasion so urgent in point of time, they presume also to suggest the principal points which such an engagement ought, in their humble opinion, to embrace:

To reduce the consumption of wheat in the families of the persons subscribing such engagement, by at least one third of the usual quantity consumed in ordinary times.

In order to effect this purpose, either to limit to that extent the quantity of fine wheaten bread consumed by each individual in such families; Or, to consume only mixed bread, of which not more than two thirds shall be made of wheat; Or, only a proportionable quantity of mixed bread of which more than two thirds is made of wheat; Or, a proportional quantity of bread made of wheat alone, from which no more than five pounds of bran is excluded. And, if it should be necessary, in order to effect the purpose of this engagement, to prohibit the use of wheaten flour in pastry, and to diminish, as much as possible, the use thereof in other articles than bread.

By one or more of these measures, or by any other which may be found equally effectual, and more expedient and practicable, in the respective situations of persons subscribing, to ensure to the utmost of their power, the reduction abovementioned. This engagement to continue in force until fourteen days after the next Session of Parliament, unless the average price of wheat shall, before that time, be reduced to an amount to be specified.

Agreement respecting the Quality and Consumption of Bread, acceded to by the House of Commons.

"We the undersigned, impressed with a sense of the evils which may be experienced by his Majesty's subjects in consequence of the deficient supply of wheat, unless timely and effectual measures are taken to reduce the consumption thereof, within such limits as may prevent the pressure of actual scarcity previous to the next harvest, may secure, as far as possible, the necessary subsistence of the people of this kingdom, until it shall please Divine Providence to restore the blessings of general plenty; do hereby jointly and severally pledge ourselves, in the most solemn manner, to execute and maintain, to the utmost of our power, the following resolutions: And also most earnestly to recommend the same to be adopted in our respective neighbourhoods:

We will reduce the consumption of wheat in our families, by at least one-third of the usual quantity consumed in ordinary times.

In order to effect this reduction, either we will limit to that extent the quantity of fine wheaten bread used by each indi-

vidual in our families—we will consume therein only mixed bread, of which no more than two-thirds shall be made of the wheat; or we will consume only a proportionate quantity of mixed bread, of which no more than two-thirds is made of wheat, or a proportionate quantity of bread made of wheat alone, from which no more than five pounds bran per bushel is excluded (if it shall be necessary for the purpose of this engagement) we will prohibit in our families the use of wheaten flour in pastry, and diminish as much as possible, the use thereof in other articles than bread, or by some one or more of these measures, or by any other which may be found equally effectual, and more expedient and practicable in our respective situations: We will, to the utmost in our power, insure the reduction above-mentioned, of at least one-third of the quantity of wheat usually consumed in our families in ordinary times.

This engagement shall remain in force until fourteen days after the next session of Parliament, unless the average price of wheat in the whole kingdom shall be reduced before that time to 8s. the Winchester bushel: And we do earnestly recommend to our fellow subjects to adopt and strictly adhere to the same."

[This agreement having been presented to the Lords, at a conference, was adopted by their Lordships, and agreed to afterwards in the court of common-council of the city of London.]

WASTE LANDS.

The following are the resolutions of the Board of Agriculture on the 20th November, on which Sir John Sinclair's motion was founded:

Resolved,

I. That it appears to this Board, from the returns made of the state of agriculture in the different counties, that a very considerable proportion of the territory of the united kingdom still remains waste and unproductive, though capable of great improvement; and it is the opinion of the Board, that the present scarcity and high price of provisions call most forcibly for every possible encouragement, that can be the means of bringing such extensive tracts of land into a state of cultivation.

II. That the improvement of these lands would be greatly facilitated, by a general law, to render the division and drainage thereof less troublesome and expensive; the necessity of applying for private acts being the chief obstacle, and amounting,

many instances, to a prohibition of so essential an improvement.

III. That it is expedient, that application be made to parliament, to take under its consideration the best mode of encouraging the improvement of such lands, as one of the most effectual means of providing for an increased population, giving an employment to the industrious and labouring poor, and preventing future scarcity.

IV. That, in the opinion of this Board, such an application has become peculiarly necessary at this time, as the lands now in cultivation, have been found, on an average of several years past, inadequate to the consumption of the kingdom; and that such an encouragement of agriculture as is here recommended, might not only be one means of raising a sufficient quantity of bread corn for home consumption, but also of providing a surplus, and preventing the precarious situation of depending on foreign countries for the national subsistence.

V. That the president be requested to move, in the House of Commons, for the appointment of a committee to take the above important subject into consideration; and that the Board do lay before the Committee that may be appointed for that purpose, all the information that it has been able to collect, in regard to the waste and unproductive lands of the kingdom.

EDINBURGH.

The imaginary dawn of peace, which for a while enlightened the political horizon of Europe, has at once (the evanescent vapour of a moment) disappeared, and all is again involved in darkness and doubt.

It appears the French still look with confidence to the establishment of their frontiers on the left bank of the Rhine, and the Emperor seems determined to hazard every thing to drive them back within their original boundaries. Looking, however, upon the efforts which are making on both sides, it may be easily foreseen, that the approaching conflict, though dreadful, cannot last long, and a peace, before another campaign elapses, must eventually ensue, much more disadvantageous to one or the other party perhaps, than if made at the present moment.

Nov. 30. The House of Lords heard counsel upon the appeal from the Court

of Session, in which the Hon. Archibald Frazer of Lovat was appellant, and his Majesty's Advocate and the Trustees of the late Simon Frazer of Lovat, respondents. This was an appeal taken from a decree pronounced as far back as 1751, respecting a claim entered by Mr Frazer to the forfeited estate of Lovat. The appeal was dismissed as irregular and incompetent.

Dec. 5. As two men belonging to Milton printfield were returning from Balfour, through Dunbarton Muir, they unfortunately lost their way, owing to a thick mist, when one of them perished; the other is in a very enfeebled state.

There is at present a poor man living at Broughtown, near Edinburgh, who has been twice married, and is father of twenty-four children, eleven sons and thirteen daughters.

It is settled, pursuant to a proposition made by his Majesty's privy council, and accepted by Monsieur, Count d'Artols, that his Highness, as well as his son, the Duke of Angouleme who is still with Lord Moira, and suit, should reside in the Palace of Holyroodhouse.

21. This day all the French prisoners in the castle were embarked on board a cartel ship, now in Leith Roads, bound for Calais, to be exchanged for an equal number of British prisoners. They marched from the castle in the forenoon, and appeared very happy at being released from their long confinement.

Twelve respectable farmers and corn-dealers have agreed to furnish 11,000 stones of oatmeal for the town of Dumfries, at 2s. 2d. per stone, on or before the 1st of March next.

About 72 sail of transports are put in at Shields by contrary winds, with the 1st, 2d, and 5th dragoon guards; the 2d and 5th dragoons; 7th, 8th, and 15th light dragoons, from the Weser, after a passage of four days.

A gold mine has been discovered in Ireland and a rich specimen has been presented to his Majesty. Great expectations are formed of it. Many country people had considerably enriched themselves with pieces got in the brooks. We hope soon to be able to lay a more particular account of it before our readers.

Addressees have been presented to his Majesty from almost all the public bodies of the kingdom. We present our readers with two of them as specimens, viz. the first from the city of Edinburgh, the other from the Royal Edinburgh Volunteers.

To

Unto the KING's Most Excellent Majesty,
The humble Address of the Right Hon.
the Lord Provost, Magistrates, and
Council of the City of Edinburgh.

SIRE,

STRUCK with astonishment, as we are, at the late audacious insult committed on your Majesty's person, which is, by our excellent constitution, justly deemed sacred and inviolable, we now approach your throne, eager to testify at once our respect, our esteem, and veneration for our beloved Sovereign, and the detestation we feel of that most atrocious attempt which has been made on your person and authority.

Abhorrent as we are, of the wicked but contemptible hands who were the instruments of that insult, this sentiment in our breasts is feeble, when compared with the rooted detestation we feel of those men, unworthy of the name of Britons, whose principles and doctrines, hostile to all good government and civil subordination, have a direct tendency to inflame the minds and poison the felicity of a loyal, a well affected, a free, and a most happy people. Of such, it is our fervent prayer, that the malevolent designs may ever be frustrated by the wisdom of a good Providence and our own loyal and spirited exertions.

Considering this nefarious outrage as a signal for all good men to rally round that constitution, thus attempted to be violated in the person of its first Magistrate, we devote, with true patriotism, our hearts, our hands, our property, and all we hold valuable as members of society, to the preservation of that glorious fabric, and, what we deem its best security, the safety of your Majesty's life and the maintenance of that dignity and respect justly annexed to your great office.

And in this noble purpose, Sire, it is our pride and our comfort to think that we speak not as individuals, but utter the unanimous sense of that large and respectable community, the metropolis of this part of the united kingdoms, whom we have the honour to represent.

Signed and sealed by our appointment, and in our presence, this 6th day of November, in the year 1795.

JAMES STIRLING, Provost.

ADDRESS OF
THE ROYAL EDINBURGH VOLUNTEERS.
Most Gracious Sovereign,

WE, your dutiful and loyal subjects, your Edinburgh Volunteers, humbly beg leave to express our most hearty congratu-

tulations on your providential escape from the atrocious attempt lately made on your royal person, and to assure your Majesty of our unshaken attachment to your person, to your family, and the happy constitution of our country.

While we regard with horror that attempt, we consider it as a proof, that those traitors who contrived it, know that, in your Majesty's life, consists the first and surest safeguard of that free and happy government which they seek to overthrow; and which we, and thousands more of your peaceful subjects, are associated in arms to support. To support and defend it against all foreign and domestic foes shall ever be our pride, as it is our duty.

Signed in the field, in our presence, and at our request, by

JAMES STIRLING, Colonel.

The following correspondence has taken place between the Hon. Henry Erskine, and several members of the Faculty of Advocates.

To the MEMBERS of the Faculty of ADVOCATES, not resident in Edinburgh.

GENTLEMEN, *Prince's Street, Dec. 1.*

The distance of your residence, and my ignorance of the proper address to many of you, obliges me to take this method of communication.

I yesterday received a letter from the following gentlemen, Members of the Faculty:—

John Pringle Esq; Allan Maconochie, Esq; Neil Fergusson, Esq; Robert Craigie, Esq; Charles Hope, Esq; James Oswald, Esq; David Hume, Esq; and David Boyle, Esq; Advocates.

Of which LETTER the following is a Copy:

SIR, *Edinburgh, Dec. 1.*

It gives us very great pain to find ourselves called upon, by the sentiments we entertain of what becomes us as good subjects, to transmit to our brethren a letter, of which a copy is enclosed. But we should feel still more unpleasantly if we were not persuaded you have too much candour not to ascribe this measure to its true cause, and believe that, in point of personal regard, we remain your friends and well-wishers.

We have the honour to be

Your most obedient humble Servants.

JOHN PRINGLE.	CHA. HOPE.
A. MACONOCHE.	JAMES OSWALD.
NEIL FERGUSSON.	DAVID HUME.
RO. CRAIGIE.	DAVID BOYLE.

THE

The following is the circular LETTER
 erred to in the above :

SIR, *Edinburgh, Dec. 1.*
 We take the liberty of addressing you,
 a Member of the Faculty of Advocates,
 on a matter which appears to us very
 uly to concern the reputation of that
 arned and Honourable Body ; we mean
 election of the person who shall pre-
 over them as Dean for the ensuing
 ir.

It will, Sir, be obvious to you, that the
 timents and principles of the Members
 the Faculty, relative to those great na-
 tional and constitutional interests, which,
 happily have, for some years, been so
 uch the subjects of anxiety to all loyal
 izens, must, in a great measure, be judg-
 ed of from the conduct of the person
 o, by their annual and voluntary
 ices, is raised to the high station of
 ad of the Bar, and of their Society.

In this view, with which we are strong-
 impressed, we beg leave to press it on
 ur serious attention, whether the late
 litical conduct, and public appearances,
 the present Dean of Faculty, on occa-
 n of the bills now depending in Parlia-
 nt, for the better preventing of sedi-
 ous assemblies, have been such as merit
 ur approbation, or render him the most
 pper person that can be found in the
 ulty, to represent them to the world,
 d to sustain their character of attach-
 nt to the laws and constitution of their
 untry.

The Lord Advocate has been proposed
 a great number, as a person who, in
 s, and in all respects, is fit to be confi-
 in, and worthy of the honour ; and
 ping that, along with us, you may view
 n as a proper successor, we request your
 efence on the day of election, which is
 the 12th day of January next.

We are, Sir,
 Your most obedient humble Servants,
 JOHN PRINGLE. DAVID HUME.
 A. MACONOCHE. CHA. HOPE.
 NEIL FERGUSSON. JAMES OSWALD.
 RO. CRAIGIE. DAVID BOYLE.
 And the following is my ANSWER to
 e above recited LETTER :

GENTLEMEN, *Edinburgh, Dec. 1.*
 I have this moment received your letter.
 Whatever sentiments I may entertain of
 e political motives it avows, I am bound
 acknowledge the personal kindness it ex-
 resses towards myself. The propriety
 making the communication, *after* hav-
 canvassed many of the Faculty (a fact
 which I am no stranger), I leave to your
 n feelings.

Vol. LVII.

I had the honour (and I reckoned it the
 highest honour of my life) to be elected
 Dean of the Faculty of Advocates, at a
 time when, along with several of those
 who now compose his Majesty's Cabinet,
 I opposed the administration of Mr Pitt,
 on principles of which it is my greatest
 pride to reflect, that no view of personal
 interest, no fear of personal consequences,
 have ever induced me for a moment to
 swerve. The utmost interest of Govern-
 ment was exerted to defeat my election :
 but the Faculty were free and independ-
 ent. Their spirit resisted undue influ-
 ence, and I was placed at your head by a
 decided majority.

It would be presumption in me to say
 that my conduct, ever since, has deserved
 your approbation : but to what else can I
 impute your having, ten successive years,
 re-elected me *unanimously* to the same ho-
 nourable situation ?

I am bound to give you credit for the
 motives which you say have induced you
 to take a step, unprecedented in the annals
 of the Faculty. I was originally elected
 in consequence of personal solicitation. It
 would have been arrogance in me to have
 expected to attract your choice, without
 my expressing the honourable ambition I
 felt to preside amongst you. I shall not
 now descend to solicitation. To the Fac-
 ulty, my character, my conduct as a gen-
 tleman, as a brother, are known. If a
 majority of your number, departing from
 the uniform sentiments of our body, to
 exclude political discussions and consider-
 ations from amongst us, shall withdraw
 from me their suffrages at the ensuing e-
 lection, I may regret ; but I am proud to
 say, the *cause* of their doing so, I shall
 ever reckon my highest honour.

Descended from ancestors, whose exer-
 tions contributed to bring about the glo-
 rious Revolution, which secured the liber-
 ties of my country, which placed the pre-
 sent illustrious family on the throne, and
 the principles of which, I trust, shall pre-
 serve it there to the latest posterity, it is
 my pride and glory to have come forward
 at this alarming period, to preserve those
 liberties from invasion :—to have done so,
 along with many of the most noble and
 illustrious characters in the kingdom, a-
 longst with the united voice of all the public
 bodies, and the great mass of the inhabi-
 tants of the metropolis of the nation, and
 of the great majority of its counties and
 cities ; but, above all, with the unbiassed,
 the uncorrupted dictates of my own con-
 science.

If such conduct, resulting from such
 s R mqq

motives, unfit for me, in your opinion, any longer to fill the chair of the Faculty, you will act as you see fit. If such shall be the opinion of the majority of my brethren; if they are determined that there shall no longer be amongst us freedom of political opinion; if party prejudice and violence are to usurp the place of moderation, of personal respect, and of private friendship, I can only say, that such was not the Faculty of Advocates when I was first honoured with the situation I now enjoy.—To have received it was a high honour. I shall consider it as still a higher honour to lay it down. For, in my opinion, the highest honour that can be enjoyed by a virtuous mind is—the reflection of having allowed no personal consideration to stand between it and the firm, manly, and independent performance of public duty.

I am,

Gentlemen,

Your most obedient humble servant,

HENRY ERSKINE.

To John Pringle, A. Macdonachie, Neil Ferguson, Robert Craigie, David Hume, Charles Hope, Ja. Oswald, and David Boyle, Esquires, Advocates.

I feel myself called upon, in justice to myself, to communicate these letters to you. I submit the sentiments therein contained to your judgement and feelings, and that manly and independent spirit which has hitherto characterised the Faculty of Advocates, trusting that the period of its extinction is not yet arrived.

I have the honour to be, with the greatest respect and regard,

Gentlemen,

Your most obedient humble servant,

HENRY ERSKINE.

SIR,

Edinburgh, Dec. 2.

We have had the honour of your letter, in answer to ours of yesterday.

We do not intend to enter on any detailed justification of the measure, to which, not without much reluctance, we have found ourselves constrained to resort. If it be, as you say it is, an unprecedented measure, it is at least not more so than that situation of the country, and those proceedings, Sir, on your part as Dean of Faculty, which have given occasion to, our interference. But our brethren of the Faculty, and the public at large, are fully acquainted with those circumstances of your behaviour—at the Circus, and in the previous meetings, upon which our resolution has been grounded; and they will judge between us, probably with very little regard to any encomium which

we might chuse to pass upon ourselves, respecting the purity of our motives, and the tendency of our line of conduct.

There are but two things in your letter to which we think it necessary to reply. The one is a misconception which runs throughout it; as if the matter at issue between us were a matter of *politics* (in the vulgar sense of the word,) or of attachment to this or t'other set of men, or candidates for public favour and pre-
ment.

Sir, we solemnly declare to you, and to our brethren of the Faculty, that it is no such mean question. The interest now at stake, is nothing less than this, Whether the happy government and constitution of these realms shall stand or fall? and what our brethren have to consider is, whether it be consistent with their honour, or their duty, that the Dean of the Faculty of Advocates, that body which ought to be the firmest bulwark of the laws, should at the part of a demagogue, in agitating an ignorant and giddy multitude, and cherishing such humours and dispositions as in our opinion, directly tend to overturn them? To those of the body who are in town, the part you have taken on occasion of the bills now depending in parliament, for the prevention of such calamity, is sufficiently known. Those who reside in the country will, it is hoped, to the trouble of informing themselves being they decide: we leave it to them to collect the truth, not from our report, but from their own inquiries, which doubt not will do justice both to us and you.

The other point to which we shall reply, is a reflection on our own past conduct, in the management of this opposition to you. Before engaging in a general canvass of the Members of the Faculty, either in or out of town, we doubt thought it proper to converse upon the subject, with such of our brethren whose sentiments and principles on political subjects we knew to coincide in general with our own, and to assure ourselves of their approbation of the measure which we had in view. And in this we cannot imagine that any thing was done either improper in itself, or unworthy our character as gentlemen, or of the cause in which we are engaged. Certainly it would have been equally arrogant and absurd, for us to have obtruded a proposal on the Faculty, without a previous trial of the disposition of those gentlemen with respect to it. But, from the time when a general canvass was refused

we also saw the propriety of acquainting you with our purpose; which resolution was accordingly executed by the letter, which we had the honour of dispatching you nearly twelve hours before a letter was delivered to any other gentleman at the bar.

We have only to add, that here the correspondence between us ends. We have fairly brought the matter before the Faculty; and it belongs to them, and not us, to judge of what is necessary for the vindication of their honour. We have desired to publish a pleading or manifesto to the world on this subject.

We have the honour to be respectfully,
our very obedient most humble servants,
(Signed as before.)

Dec. 3.

Since writing the letter which accompanies this, we have been informed, that the report has gone abroad that the measure which it relates, is disapproved of by a person who is proposed as successor to the Dean. We are authorised to contradict this report.

(Signed as before.)

Edinburgh, 5th Dec.

To the Faculty of Advocates.

GENTLEMEN,
Have received, and there has been circulated and circulated amongst you, another letter, from the eight members of the Faculty, whose former letter, with my answer, are already before you. They are desired that the correspondence between us should end, and have effectually refused this wish, by writing to me in a plain and language, to which my sense of propriety becomes me will not permit me to reply. It is to you, therefore, gentlemen, your justice and liberality alone, that I now address myself; leaving it to you to judge of the propriety of the opinion, and of their right, when addressing you, to rest the safety of the constitution, and the existence of the state, on the political views of the administrators to which they are attached; and not to brand me with a design to overturn the laws, but to implicate in the danger the many distinguished characters, indeed the great body of the nation, who have opposed the bills in question as dangerous and unnecessary innovations on the existing laws, and destructive of our established government and constitution.

Under this conviction, to have used the constitutional right to petition the legislature:—If to have joined in this mea-

sure with thousands of my countrymen, of every rank and description:—If to have been unable to see, or yet to comprehend, the distinction attempted to be made between persons in my own situation, and what these gentlemen are pleased to term the ignorant and giddy multitude, as to the rights which the Great Charter of the British Constitution bestows on all without distinction:—If to have concurred with some of the most respectable of the petitioners here, in occasionally attending to see the signatures of the great numbers who repaired to the place appointed for subscribing, fairly taken down:—If, though well entitled to have stated to all of them my opinion of these bills, I left them to learn it from the petitions themselves:—If, anxious to avoid any agitation in their minds beyond what their own feeling of the object might occasion, I, towards the close of the subscription* (the only time I ever addressed them,) commended their quiet and orderly behaviour, exhorted them to persevere in the same peaceable deportment, and thereby to give no person a pretence for to throw blame on the constitutional act they had then performed:—In short, if a conscientious feeling of what I conceive to be right;—if a manly and independent declaration of my sentiments, without regard to personal considerations, shall meet with your disapprobation:—and, if an unabated regard for the interest and privileges of the Faculty, and a grateful sense of the honour you have for ten successive years conferred upon me, shall prove insufficient to preserve your esteem, I must submit to lose it;—but I thank God, conscious of having done my duty, I shall preserve my own:—I know I shall retain that of many worthy members of our body; and I trust for the increased regard of the public to that candour, liberality, and generosity, that abhorrence of all persecutions for opinions, which are the noblest features of the British character; and the certain destruction which will, in my mind, be one of the dreadful consequences of the bills I oppose.

I have the honour to be,

With the utmost gratitude and respect,
Gentlemen,

Your most obedient and faithful servant,
HENRY ERSKINE.

* The period here alluded to was after the date of the letter from the eight gentlemen to the Faculty, and of both their letters to the Dean.

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICIARY.

The Court having ordered informations in the case of *James Niven*, indicted for firing a cannon in Libberton's wynd in the month of June last, by which Mr Knox late gown-keeper to the Faculty of Advocates was killed, their Lordships delivered their opinions upon the pleadings and informations, in which they unanimously agreed—that if it appeared from the proof, that the prisoner loaded the cannon, it amounted to the crime of murder; if he did not load it, it was only culpable homicide. They therefore found the charge of murder in the libel relevant to infer the pains of death; and the charge of culpable homicide relevant to infer an arbitrary punishment.

Very few witnesses were examined, the fact of Niven having both loaded and fired the cannon which unfortunately deprived Mr Knox of life, never have been denied, either by the pannel himself, or by his counsel. The principal object of investigation was, to discover, if possible, whether Niven knew, previous to the discharge of the piece, that it contained the bit of iron afterwards extracted from the body of Mr Knox. The next object was to determine, on the supposition that Niven knew nothing of any thing being in the cannon but powder, paper, and some tobacco, how far the death of a fellow creature having ensued, the accident should be considered as merely *casual*, and the person guilty of it liable to no punishment; or, whether he should not rather be held as perpetrating the crime of *culpable homicide*, and subject to an arbitrary punishment on that account.

Mr Solicitor General addressed the jury in a very able manner, discussing, with great clearness and precision, how the law stood with respect to the three points above mentioned. He admitted, with much candour and humanity, his own belief, that the pannel was entirely ignorant of any thing being in the cannon but powder, paper, and tobacco; and, though there was no proof in what manner the piece of iron got into it, he was persuaded it had happened by a part of the rod having broke off, and remained in the cannon, unknown to the pannel, owing to the violence with which he rammed home the charge, by using a hammer for that purpose. Mr Solicitor General, therefore, was of opinion, that the jury would feel themselves happily relieved, in not being under the necessity of returning such a verdict as should affect the life of the pannel. He, however, thought, considering all the circumstances of the case, they

could not think the pannel so entirely innocent as to entitle him to an absolute acquittal; in which case, if they were of opinion with him, they would adopt the alternative in the libel by finding the pannel guilty of *culpable homicide*.

Mr James Fergusson next addressed the jury, on the part of the pannel, in a very ingenious and argumentative speech, which he took notice of the universal practice which had long prevailed in this country, of young people amusing themselves with such fire arms as that used by the pannel, without any criminal intention whatever, as was the case with the pannel at the bar.

The Lord Justice Clerk then summed up the evidence in a very accurate and candid manner; and, after laying down the law with respect to *murder*, *culpable homicide*, and *casual homicide*, left it entirely with the jury to return such a verdict as their own judgment should dictate to them. His Lordship agreed with Mr Solicitor General, that the pannel could not be found guilty of *murder*. He thought with Mr Solicitor likewise, that he was guilty of *culpable homicide*.

The jury returned their verdict, finding, by a plurality of voices, the pannel *not guilty*; upon which he was dismissed from the bar.

THE weather has continued stormy during this month; as yet there has been very little frost. The prices of provisions have not varied till towards the end the rose a little. Herrings are still good and in plenty. The following is the state of the markets in the west, which are, in general, always the the highest in Scotland:

Glasgow,

Beef, 6d. per lb. of 22½ oz.
Mutton best, 6½d. to 7d. ditto.
Oat-meal, 1s 2d. per peck.
Potatoes by weight at 7½d per peck.

Stirling,

Beef, 6d. per lb. of 22 oz.
Mutton, the same.
Potatoes, 8d. per peck.
Oat-meal, 1s 3d. per peck.

Falkirk,

Beef, 5d. per lb. of 22 oz.
Mutton, 4½d. ditto.
Oat-meal, 1s. 3d. per peck.
Potatoes, 6s. 6d. per boll.

Linlithgow,

Beef, 4½d. per lb.
Mutton, the same.
Oat-meal, 1s. 3d. per peck.
Potatoes, 8d. per peck.

Ayr,
Beef, 4½d. and 5d. per lb. of 12½ oz.
Mutton, the same.
Oat-meal, 1s. 2d. per peck.
Potatoes 7d. per peck.

The price of bread much the same as in Edinburgh.

THE English report for November states, that the seed time, though not very favourable, is still prolonged by the increased breadth of wheat, which is indiscreetly sowing through the island; and from the extent to which it is now carrying, we are convinced, that it will prove highly detrimental to the real agricultural interests of the kingdom. In every district through which we have lately passed, we observe wheat sowing after wheat, and likewise upon weak barley and oat etches; nearly one third of the corn land of this island will be thrown out of its natural course of husbandry, and impoverished by this forced cropping. The barleys and oats, already threshed, rise abundantly, so that there is but little doubt of a speedy decline in their prices. Beans and pease likewise rise well. The plants for spring seed are very promising, where they were got in soon; particularly the winter tares. The early turnips are much gone off, particularly on strong wet soils. Hay is reduced in price by the continual openness of the season, and the abundance of latter pasturage every where to be had. Lean beasts of all kinds are scarce and high priced, and so are prime sheep. Wool is depreciated a little since the last month's report, particularly in the finer sorts, on account of expected importations from Spain.

LISTS.

MARRIAGES.

On the 20th May, at the house of the Governor-General in Bengal, Sir Alex. Seton, Bart. to Miss Lydia Blunt; and the Hon. Charles Andrew Bruce, to Miss Anna Maria Blunt, both daughters of Sir Charles Blunt, Bart.

Nov. 23. The Rev. James Gardner, minister at Tweedsmuir, to Miss Gray, daughter of the Rev. Mr Gray, minister at Broughton.

27. The Rev. Archibald Provan, minister of Cadder, to Miss Jean Graham, daughter of the late John Graham, portioner of Mugdock.

29. At Berryden, Mr Hugh Hutcheon, advocate in Aberdeen, to Miss Helen Leslie, daughter of Alexander Leslie, Esq;

Lately, at Wakefield, Capt. Allan Cameron, of the 132d regt. to Miss M. Dundas, daughter

ter of the late Col. Dundas of the Royals, and niece to the Rt Hon. Henry Dundas.

Dec. 4. At Leith, Mr Robert Willis, sen. merchant, to Miss Agnes Hay, daughter of Mr John Hay, Edinburgh.

5. The Hon. Henry Sedley, of Nutall, to Miss Alice Lucy Whiteford, second daughter of Sir John Whiteford, Bart.

7. At Kilmarnock, the Rev. James Steven, minister of a Scots congregation in London, to Mrs Barbara Murtree, daughter of the late Rev. J. Ballantine, minister of Irvine.

10. At Linlithgow, Capt. Gardner Duncan, of the Ray Fencibles, to Miss Jean Laurie, only daughter of John Laurie, Esq;

11. At Edinburgh, Mr Hugh Ross, writer in Edinburgh, to Miss Agnes Davidson, daughter of Robert Davidson, Esq; late of Hownam, Roxburghshire.

12. At London, Sir John Rose, Recorder of the city of London, to Miss Fenn, daughter of the late Sheriff Fenn.

24. Mr William Walker, Orchardhead, to Miss Alison Cunningham, daughter of John Cunningham, Esq; of Balbougie, Advocate.

28. At Glasgow, Mr William Jack, manufacturer, to Miss Marianne Rogers, daughter of Mr James Rogers, manufacturer, Glasgow.

— At Glasgow, Mr James Gentle, writer in Edinburgh, to Miss Margaret Brisbane, daughter of Mr Alexander Brisbane, Supervisor of Excise, Glasgow.

— At Edinburgh, John Bedley, Esq; to Miss Baker, daughter of J. P. Baker, Esq; of Grove Place, in the island of Jamaica, Counsellor at Law.

In the East Indies, Lieut. Col. Younge, of the cavalry, to Miss Davidson, daughter of the late Alexander Davidson, Esq.—Major Stevenson, of the cavalry, to Miss West.—Lieut. Bagshaw, to Miss Hope.—Lieut. Calcraft, Judge Advocate General, to Miss Bremer.

BIRTHS.

Dec. 3. At Edinburgh, Mrs Haldane, a daughter.

Lady Petre, a daughter.

8. Mrs Bruce of Kennet, a son.

11. At Kimbolton, the Duchess of Manchester, a daughter.

15. Mrs Cruickshank of Stracathro, a daughter.

19. At Newbyth House, Mrs Baird of Newbyth, a son.

26. Mrs Ramsay, younger of Barnton, a daughter.

— At Murthly, Mrs Stuart of Grandtully, a son.

28. Mrs Erskine younger of Mar, a son.

DEATHS.

In the East Indies, at Trichinopoly, Edward Stewart, Esq; surgeon in the Honourable Company's service; Capt. Hay, of his Majesty's 70th regt.; Major Shaw.—At Berampore, Lieut.

Lieut. Reid, Barrack-master.—At Cananore, Lieut. J. I. Jackson, of the 2d regt. of Bombay European infantry.—At Calicut, Capt. Forester, of the 11th battalion of Bombay native infantry.

Edward Seton and Michael Seton, in the East India Company's service, the 7th and 8th sons of the late Mr Daniel Seton, merchant in Edinburgh.

At Jamaica, George Weir, M. D. Apothecary to the forces.

At Masulipatani, Colonel Charles Fraser, in command of the northern division of the army.

At St Vincent's, Lieut. Col. John Ritchie, of the 60th regt. of foot.

In Upper Canada, Richard Tickle, Esq; At Aux Cayes, St Domingo, Duncan Campbell, Esq. of Knapdale, in the island of Jamaica.

At St Domingo, Lieut. R. Mackenzie, of the royal artillery.

At Martinique, Lieut. Robert Stewart, of the 61st regt. son of James Stewart of Urrard, Esq; Perthshire.

In October last, the Rev. Mr Matthew Henderson, minister of the Associate Congregation of Chartiers and Buffaloe, near Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. He was attending the cutting down of a tree on his estate, and by standing too near it when falling, he was crushed to death by one of its branches. He was a native of Kinrossshire.

Lately, at Oxford, Lady Peshall, in the 75th year of her age. For the last two years of her life, she never slept, nor had she the least inclination to repose.

Lately, on their passage from Ireland to the isle of Man, Samuel Falknor, Esq; and his nephew Wm Montgomery, Esq. They were both unfortunately drowned.

Nov. 18. Major Charles Ker, military commander of hospitals in the Leeward Islands, and third son of the late Alexander Ker of Blackshiel. And same day, Lieut. James Ker of the 40th regt. They were both on board the Venus transport, bound to the West Indies, which ship was wrecked on Portland beach, and they were unfortunately drowned.

25. At Dublin, James Cory, Esq; Secretary to the Linen Board, and Clerk of the journals to the Irish House of Commons.

26. At his house in Greenock, Robert Lee, Esq;

— At Aberdeen, Adam Duff, Esq; formerly provost of that burgh.

28. At Ormiston Lodge, the Hon. Charles Barclay Maitland.

29. At Edinburgh, Mr Sharp, late of the island of Jamaica.

— At Dublin, Lieut. Col. Trotter, of the 113th regt.

30. William Gibson, Esq; of Fithie, near Montrose, in the 84th year of his age.

Dec. 2. At Haddington, the Rev. Dr George Barclay of Middleton, in the 64th year of his age, and 36th of his ministry.

— At Springbank, in the island of Arran, Neil Shanon, Esq; of Levenshaw.

6. At Mount Pleasant, near Edinburgh, Miss Elizabeth Lockhart, only daughter of Mr Walter Lockhart, writer in Edinburgh.

7. At Inverness, Capt. Richard Rutherfurd, of the royal navy.

— At Copenhagen, the Princess Louise, daughter of the Hereditary Prince of Denmark.

8. At Nurhill, in Fife, Capt. Wm Bett, of the royal navy.

9. At Leith, Mr John Haddaway, senior, merchant.

10. At Alva, John Johnstone, Esq; of Alva.

— At Banff, James Shand, Esq; of Craigelly, late provost of that burgh, in the 84th year of his age.

— Dr Garrow. He was interred at Haddley, near Barnet, attended to the grave, and sincerely mourned by an immense concourse of his friends and neighbours, by all of whom his private and professional worth had long made him highly beloved and esteemed. In his character were displayed, as occasion required, alike eminent degrees of fortitude and humanity. His benevolence was general and diffusive, without any way obstructing the most exemplary exercise of natural affection; and although separated, by many years absence, from his friends and connections in this part of the country, his memory cannot fail to be very long gratefully cherished and respected by them.

Notus in fratres animi paterni,

Illum aget penna metuentes solvi

Fama superstes.

12. At Glasgow, Miss Elizabeth Robertson, daughter of Mr Patrick Robertson, writer there.

— At Leith Terrace, Mr James Dickson, nursery and seedman.

— Peter Garrick, Esq; in the 85th year of his age, brother of the late David Garrick, Esq;

13. At Bruntisland, Miss Kennedy of Hilonely.

— At Banff, James Donaldson, Esq; of Kinairdie.

14. Miss Ann Murray, niece to the late Wm Murray, Esq; of Polmaise.

— At Deal, in the 80th year of his age, Rear-Admiral John Bray.

17. Capt. Lowrie Leith, of the Princess of Wales', or Aberdeenshire fencible regiment.

— At Aberdeen, Miss Margaret Forbes, daughter of the Rev. Mr Forbes, minister of Slains.

18. At the mansion house of Delbury, in the county of Salop, Mrs Cornewall, Lady of the Rev. Dr Cornewall, Dean of Canterbury, and sister to the Marchioness of Abercorn.

— At Broughton, Mrs Cockburn, widow of the late Mr John Cockburn, writer in Dunfermline.

— At Blinkbonny, near Edinburgh, Mr Robert Cleghorn, baker in Leith.

20. At Edinburgh, Dr Colin Drummond, physician in Edinburgh.

20. At Ufan, Archibald Scott, Esq; of Ufan.⁴

— Rev. John Cooper, minister of Glasf, in the 98th year of his age.

21. At Derby, Miss Rouet, youngest daughter of the late Wm Rouet of Auchendean.

— At Glasgow, James Home Purves, second son of Sir Alex. Purves, Bart.

23. Sir Henry Clinton, K. B. a General of his Majesty's forces, Governor of Gibraltar, Colonel of the 7th (or Queen's) light dragoons, he went over to Boston, at the beginning of the American war, as second in command under Gen. Sir William Howe, and succeeded that officer as commander in chief. He commanded the army on its retreat from Philadelphia, and was in many of the principal engagements during that unfortunate war.

27. At Glasgow, Mrs Agnes Alston, relict of the deceased James Morton, Esq; merchant in Glasgow.

Rt Hon. the Earl of Dorchester. He is succeeded by his son Lord Milton, M. P. late Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

— At Inverkip, Janet Lyon, in the 98th year of her age.

28. At Aberdour, Fifeshire, Miss Jess Liffon, third daughter of the Rev. Mr Liffon.

— At Bridgend of Dumfries, Charles Macdonald, aged 100 years.

— At London, the Hon. Mrs Murray, wife of Admiral Murray, M. P. and daughter of Lord King.

29. At Glasgow, Mr John Young, merchant in Glasgow.

— At Edinburgh, Thomas Wilkinfon of Barrowhill.

PREFERMENTS.

Lady Dashwood to be Governess of the Nursery at Carlton House.

Admiral Young to be a Lord of the Admiralty, vice Sir Charles Middleton.

Stephen Shairp, Esq; to be Consul General at St Petersburg.

Lieut Gen. Charles O'Hara, to be Governor of Gibraltar, vice Sir Henry Clinton deceased.

George Aust, Esq; to be Muster-master General of all his Majesty's forces in Great Britain; and likewise Secretary and Register of the Royal Hospital at Chelsea.

The Duke of Montrose to be President; Alex. Fergusson, Esq; Sir John Sinclair, Bart. Gilbert Innes, Esq; Rt Graham, Esq; and Thos. Elder, Esq; to be Vice-Presidents of the Antiquarian Society of Scotland.

Dr Nathaniel Spens, President; and Dr James Hamilton, Vice-President, of the Royal College of Physicians.

Messrs Wm Webb, Wm Woolcombe, John Reid, and Robert Capt, to be Presidents of the Royal Medical Society.

Messrs Henry Nibbs, Wm Webb, James Bell, and J. A. Murray, to be Presidents of the Natural History Society.

PROMOTIONS.

His Majesty has been pleased to appoint Major Gen. his Highness Prince William of Gloucester, from the late 113th, to be Colonel of 6th foot, vice Sir Ralph Abercromby, removed to 7th drag. guards.

Colonel John More, of the 51st foot, to be Brigadier General to the forces serving in the West Indies.

7th drag. guards. Major Gen. Sir Ralph Abercromby, K. B. from the 6th foot, vice Sir Charles Grey, removed to the 20th light dragoons.

2d drag. General the Earl of Eglintoun, from the 51st foot, to be Colonel, vice Johnston, deceased.

7th drag. Major Gen. David Dundas, from the 22d foot, to be Colonel, vice Gen. Sir Henry Clinton, deceased.

11th light drag. Major J. Wall Childers to be Lieutenant Colonel, by purchase, vice Hart, who retires. Capt. George Lyon to be Major, by purchase, vice Childers.

20th light drag. Lieut. Gen. Sir Charles Grey, K. B. from 7th drag. guards, to be Colonel, vice Sandford, deceased.

21st light drag. Major S. Wood, from the 110th, to be Major, vice Pleydell, who retires on the half-pay of the 115th.

A regt. of cavalry. Arthur Henry Irwine, Esq; to be Lieutenant Colonel Commandant, with temporary rank in the army. Captain Henry Johnstone, from the 2d dragoons, to be Major, with permanent rank in the army. Baron Frederick Josia to be Major, with temporary rank in the army.

Coldstream regt. of foot guards. Major Gen. Thomas Slaughter Stanwix to be Lieutenant Colonel, vice Martin, promoted to the command of the 51st foot. Major Gen. William Morshead to be first Major, vice Stanwix; and Col. Edward Morrison to be second Major, vice Morshead. Lieut. Col. Beaumont Hotham to be Captain of a company, vice Morrison. Capt. Arthur Brice to be Captain Lieutenant and Lieutenant Colonel, vice Hotham.

3d foot guards. Lieut. Col. Richard Fleming, from the 129th foot, to be Captain of a company, vice Lord Charles Fitzroy, who retires upon the half-pay of the 129th foot. Capt. Richard Warren to be Captain of a company, by purchase, vice Fleming, who retires.

10th foot. Major John Wemyss to be Lieutenant Colonel, without purchase, vice MacLachlan, who retires. Capt. Richard Quarrell to be Major, by purchase, vice Wemyss.

19th foot. Capt. John Wauchope to be Major.

22d foot. Major Gen. William Crossbie, from the 59th, to be Colonel, vice Dundas, promoted to the command of the 7th light dragoons.

26th foot. Capt. Thomas Watts to be Major.

27th foot. Major James Drummond, from the

the 81st, to be Lieutenant Colonel, by purchase, vice Barker, who retires.

29th foot. Capt. E. D. Payne to be Major.

30th foot. Brevet Major — Clinton, from the 1st foot guards, to be Major. Capt. William Lockhart to be Major, without purchase, vice Clinton, promoted.

36th foot. Brevet Lieut. Col. Henry Knox to be Lieutenant Colonel. Brevet Major Andrew Wight to be Major, vice Knox. Lieut. Col. J. Hartley, from the 75th, to be Lieutenant Colonel, vice M'Dowall, who exchanges.

38th foot. Lieut. Col. — Nightingale, from the 92d, to be Lieutenant Colonel, vice Pitcairn, who exchanges.

41st foot. Capt. John Grey to be Major, by purchase, vice Thomas, promoted.

45th foot. Major Edward E. Coleman, from the 92d, to be Major, vice Innes, promoted in Col. Nicoll's regiment.

51st foot. Major Gen. A. G. Martin, from the Coldstream guards, to be Colonel, vice the Earl of Eglintoun, removed to the 2d dragoons.

52d foot. Brevet Lieut. Col. George Brodie to be Lieutenant Colonel. Brevet Major William Monson to be Major, vice Brodie. Brevet Lieut. Col. A. Dirom to be Major.

53d foot. Major — Brahan, from the 131st, to be Major, vice Boyle, who retires on the half-pay of the 131st.

60th foot. Brevet Major Robert Lethbridge to be Major, vice Ecuyer, deceased.

61st foot. Major James Taylor to be Lieutenant Colonel, by purchase, vice Owen, who retires. Brevet Major John S. Saunders to be Major, vice Taylor.

66th foot. Major H. Clinton, from the 30th foot, to be Lieutenant Colonel, without purchase, vice Oakes, removed.

71st foot. Brevet Lieut. Col. S. P. Dalrymple to be Lieutenant Colonel. Brevet Major John Lindsay to be Major, vice Dalrymple. Brevet Major James Robertson to be Major.

72d foot. Brevet Lieut. Col. Hugh Fraser to be Lieutenant Colonel. Brevet Major Glendon to be Major, vice Fraser. Brevet Major George C. Braithwaite to be Major.

73d foot. Brevet Lieut. Col. James Spens to be Lieutenant Colonel. Brevet Lieut. Col. George St John to be Major, vice Spens. Brevet Major B. G. Barbutt to be Major.

74th foot. Major Robert Shaw to be Lieutenant Colonel. Brevet Major Alexander Campbell to be Major, vice Shaw. Brevet Major William Wallace to be Major.

75th foot. Lieut. Col. H. M'Dowall, from the 36th, to be Lieutenant Colonel, vice Hartly, who exchanges. Brevet Lieut. Col. George Hart to be Lieutenant Colonel. Brevet Major Alexander Cumine to be Major, vice Hart. Brevet Lieut. Col. Samuel Auchmuty to be Major.

76th foot. Major Alex. Ross to be Lieutenant Colonel. Brevet Major Edward Mus-

grave to be Major, vice Ross. Capt. Kenneth M'Rae to be Major.

77th foot. Major Bullstrode Whitelocke to be Lieutenant Colonel. Brevet Major James Dunlop to be Major, vice Whitelocke. Brevet Lieut. Col. John Montresor to be Major.

79th foot. Capt. William Eden, from the 55th foot, to be Major, by purchase, vice M'Lean, promoted.

81st foot. Lieut. Col. John Hamilton, from Lieut. Col. Blair's regiment, to be Lieutenant Colonel, vice Manringhame, deceased.

82d foot, 2d bat. Major F. G. Macleod, from the 79th, to be Lieutenant Colonel, by purchase, vice Barry, who retires.

83d foot. Major Gen. James Balfour, from the 77th, to be Colonel, vice Fitch, deceased.

89th foot. Major General Andrew Gordon, from the 26th foot, to be Colonel, vice Christie, appointed to the command of the 12d foot.

93d foot. Lieut. Col. Wm Gammell, from the 113th, to be Lieutenant Colonel, vice Freeman, removed to the 16th foot.

94th foot. Capt. — Jackson to be Major, by purchase, vice Cuffans, who retires.

97th foot. Major Patrick Stuart to be Lieutenant Colonel, by purchase, vice Bain, who retires. Capt. — Scroggs, from the 19th foot, to be Major, vice Stuart. Capt. Henry Harcourt, from the royal regiment of horse guards, to be Major, by purchase, vice Grant, who retires.

106th foot. Capt. the Hon. Charles William Stewart, from the 108th, to be Major, vice Williams, resigned.

SEQUESTRATIONS.

Nov. 28. John Eiston, late distiller at Bridge of Don.

Dec. 9. Davie and Gardner, merchants, Edinburgh.

12. John Leighton, merchant, Leith.

21. John Paton of Sawerston, dealer in cattle.

22. James Davie, vintner in Polgavie.

26. Henry Cowan, cattle-dealer in Ayr.

Prices of Grain at Haddington, Dec. 31.

Wheat, 48s. Barley, 25s. Oats, 11s. Pease, 19s. Beans, 18s.

Edinburgh, Dec. 30. Oat-meal, 1s. 4d. Bear-meal, 1s. 2d. Pease-meal, 1s.

PRICES OF STOCKS.

Dec. 11:	Dec. 11:
Bank Stock 176	—
3 per cent. red. 70½	63½
3 per cent. conf. 70½	60½
4 per cent. conf. 87½ 86½	84½
India Stock shut 213¼ org.	213¼
India Bonds —	—
Lottery Tickets 14l. 12s.	14l. 12s.
Irish ditto 11l. 5s.	—

A Short Recapitulation of the PRINCIPAL EVENTS in 1795.

JANUARY.

Earl Fitzwilliam, being appointed Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, arrives at Dublin.—16. Intelligence received, that the French had crossed the Waal, and were rapidly advancing into Holland. As they proceed, the different towns are surrendered to them without opposition. The British army, unable to cope with a force so infinitely superior in numbers, retreats slowly into Germany, encountering many hardships in their march, from inclemency of the weather, &c. La Fayette's French frigate of 38 guns taken, in the West Indies, by the *Blanche*, Capt. Alknor, who is killed in the action. The lieutenant gallantly swims on board to take possession of the prize.—18. The exchange and council-room at Liverpool destroyed by fire.—19. The Stadholder, the Princess of Orange, and their family, fled at Yarmouth. Apartments provided for them at Hampton-court palace. Their treasure and baggage was brought to town in fourteen waggons.—22. The snow which had been falling for several days preceding, so deep as to interrupt travelling, and in many places to stop all communication.—25. An embargo laid on Dutch shipping in British ports.—29. General subscriptions made in every part to relieve the indigent.—At no period was there the benevolence and the humanity of the inhabitants of Edinburgh more conspicuous; the thermometer, this day, at 31 deg.—Lord Howe sails from Spithead with 31 sail of the line and 11 frigates.—Returns to port without meeting an enemy.—Immense mischief done in England by the sudden thaw, a number of bridges carried away. In Scotland the frost continues.

FEBRUARY.

1. Mr Pitt brought down a message from his Majesty respecting the Austrian war. On the address and answer to this, an amendment was moved by Mr Fox, which was negatived, 173 to 58.—12. The snow lies excessively deep in the streets of Edinburgh and in the neighbourhood. Three hundred soldiers and labourers employed by the magistrates to clear the roads to the coal hills.—14. A gentle thaw commences, the thermometer from 30 to 40 deg.; this however is soon again succeeded by frost.—20. An embargo laid on the shipping, till the different quotas of men (required by the new bill for manning the navy) are furnished.—23. Mr Pitt opens the Budget. The loan 18 millions, 6 of which are for the Emperor.—26. Observed as a day of humiliation, fasting, and prayer, in Scotland; and as fast day in England,

MARCH.

3. A complete thaw commences, the frost having lasted 51 days.—4. Richard Brothers, a pretended political prophet, taken into custody, and sent into a mad-house.—16. Admiral Hotham defeats the French fleet in the Mediterranean, and captures the *Ca Ira* of 80, and *Censeur* of 74 guns.—Earl Fitzwilliam having been superseded in the Vice-royalty of Ireland, Lord Camden, his successor, arrives in Dublin.

APRIL.

7. Princess Caroline of Brunswick landed at Greenwich, and proceeded to St James' palace, where, on the evening of the next day, she was married to the Prince of Wales, with every possible splendour.—9. The King of Prussia concludes a peace with the French Republic.—14. The trial of Mr Hastings concluded. He was acquitted of all the charges of impeachment brought against him by the Commons. This trial commenced Feb. 12. 1788, and from that period to its close sat 149 days.—18. Two French frigates of 40 guns each (*La Gentille* and *La Gloire*) taken by Admiral Colpoys' squadron.—23. The trial of the Rev. Mr Jackson for high treason came on at Dublin. He was found guilty, but recommended to mercy. On being brought up a week afterwards, to receive sentence, he dropped down, and almost instantly expired, in consequence, it is supposed, of poison.

MAY.

1. The campaign between the Austrians and French opened by a bloody action before Mentz, in which the former were completely victorious. The *Boyne* man of war, of 98 guns, burnt by accident at Spithead.—15. The court-martial held at Portsmouth on Captain Molloy, for not having used his utmost endeavours, in the engagement of May 29, and June 1. His sentence was, that he be dismissed from his Majesty's ship the *Cæsar*.—19. An insurrection takes place at Paris, excited principally by the scarcity of bread, and by the intrigues of the Jacobins, in which Ferrand, one of the deputies is murdered.—27. Mr Wilberforce brings forward a motion respecting peace, which is negatived, 201 to 86.

JUNE.

1. Admiral Cornwallis, with five sail of the line and two frigates, fell in with the French fleet off Ushant, of 13 sail of the line and 12 frigates, which, after maintaining a running fight, he outailed by superior seamanship.—5. A dreadful fire broke out at Copenhagen, which consumed about 67 streets, and 1200 or 1500 houses.—24. The new constitution of France presented by the committee of ele-

ven to the Convention. Lord Bridport attacks the French squadron off L'Orient, and captures the *Alexander*, *Formidable*, and *Tigre*, ships of the line.—27. The Senate of the United States of America ratifies the treaty of amity, commerce, and navigation, with Great Britain.

JULY.

3. A body of French emigrants, about 7000 in number, having been formed into regiments upon British pay, were landed on the peninsula of Quiberon and Fort Penhievre; but on the night of the 21st, in consequence of treachery among themselves, they were surprised by the republican army. About 900 of the troops, and 1500 Royalists who had joined them, escaped on board the fleet; the rest were either killed or taken prisoners.—14. An engagement takes place between Admiral Hotham's and the French fleet in the Mediterranean.—17. The *Ville de Paris* of 120 guns, launched at Chatham.—22. Twenty-four sail of East Indiamen arrive safe at Portsmouth.—Mr York, alias Redhead, convicted at York assizes of a conspiracy and uttering seditious words.

AUGUST.

4. The French convention ratifies the treaty of peace with Spain.

SEPTEMBER.

6. The French army of the Sambre and Meuse crossed the Rhine at Dusseldorf.—14. Letters of marque issued authorising the capture of Dutch vessels.—20. Mannheim surrenders to the French army, without making any defence.—23. The *Scipio* man of war, with transports under convoy, containing 3000 troops, arrived at Martinique.—27. The new Bridewell in Edinburgh, an important improvement in the police of that city, receives its first inhabitants.—28. Rear-Admiral Pringle's squadron arrived in Leith roads, where it continued till Nov. 15. A gold mine (or rather detached pieces of that metal) discovered in the county of Wicklow in Ireland.

OCTOBER.

7. The homeward bound Mediterranean fleet unfortunately fall in with a French squadron of superior force to their convoy, when the *Censeur*, of 74 guns, and a number of the merchantmen, were captured.—27. After a violent opposition from the sections of Paris, during which a number of lives were lost, the Convention succeeded in establishing the new constitution, and this day the new legislature met for the first time, the Council of Five Hundred at the Thuilleries, that of the Elders, consisting of 250, at the Palace Bourbon.—29. Parliament meets. A most daring outrage was committed on his

Majesty in his passage through St James Park to the House of Lords. A pebbled bullet, thrown with great force, broke one of the windows in the carriage, but providentially his Majesty received no hurt. In the Commons, an address on the free was moved as usual, and an amendment proposed by Mr Fox, negatived 240 to 3.—30. The address on the speech made in the House of Lords without a division. On the 17th of this month, the French army in the neighbourhood of Mantua were defeated by the Austrian General Wurmser. On the 29th, Marshal Caffarelli attacked the French in their entrenched camp before Mentz, and gained a complete victory.—The siege of Mentz in consequence raised, and the French retired with precipitation.

NOVEMBER.

3. A select committee appointed by the House of Commons to inquire into the scarcity and high price of corn.—The distilleries stop till Feb. 1797.—7. The Lord Provost and Magistrates of Edinburgh read an address of congratulation to his Majesty on his escape from the daring attempt on his person. Similar addresses were presented from every county, city, or public body, in the kingdom.—6, 10. Two bills were brought into Parliament, one for the preservation of his Majesty's person, the other for suppressing seditious meetings. They received the royal assent on the 18th December. The powerful armament for the West Indies, sailed from Portsmouth, but are encountered by a violent storm, which compels them to return with the loss of several transports. They again sail on December 9. and again unfortunately suffer in a gale of wind.—18. An incessant and heavy rain takes place, by which the rivers are so greatly swelled as to do very great damage to mills, bridges, &c. The shock of an earthquake felt at York, Sheffield, &c.—21. Mannheim surrendered to the Austrian army.—25. The King of Poland signed the treaty of partition of Poland.—26. Intelligence received of the important capture of the Cape of Good Hope.

DECEMBER.

1. Another engagement between the Austrians and French at Kreutzenach, in which the latter have the advantage.—7. Mr Pitt opens the Budget.—The loan 18 millions.—8. Mr Pitt brings down a message from his Majesty, intimating that the order of things in France at present was such as to induce his Majesty to meet in disposition to negotiation on the part of the enemy.—The French executive directory decrees a forced loan of 60 millions of livres.

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GENERAL STATE OF THE WEATHER FOR 1795.

THE cold of January was remarkable only a day or two. The thermometer for its severity; on an average, it varied much, but the average was nearly 28°. March 3d, a sensible change to degrees below the freezing point. fresh, which continued during the month, was occasionally fogs and mist, and though the air felt very cold from the not showers of snow, mostly from the melting of the snow, which was still seen in February was more moderate to all the month. The storm lasted 62 the middle of the month; and on days, with the exception of 6 days of which, a thaw commenced, but lasted thaw,

thaw. April commenced with cold East winds, and not a bud to be seen on the 10th. A thunder storm on the 19th sensibly changed the air, and made it milder. May had some pretty warm weather, and vegetation pushed forwards with remarkable vigour; though the east wind prevailed, with some nipping frosts. June was little milder than May, the east wind still prevalent, and no hay harvest. July, on the whole, pleasant and mode-

rate, but a good deal of rain fell. August was more rainy than common, which retarded the ripening of the corn. A more remarkable September scarcely remembered, dry and fine. October was stormy and wet, the corns in the field suffered much. November and December very similar, with little frost, but very stormy, which did much damage in the country, and at sea.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

— CONCLUDED FROM P. 754—

WE know, that during earthquakes and volcanic eruptions, inflammable airs are extricated from the bowels of the earth. At such periods, though happening at seasons when lightning is in nowise unfrequent, yet lightning is here pretty common, and the air at all times phlogisticated. The account given of the late earthquake in Calabria bears, that “during the earthquake, the people were enveloped in the thickest darkness, saw nothing but lightning, heard nothing but thunder, darting destruction and death amidst the tempests, through the clouds.”

Nay, the thick phlogisticated air, extricated during this earthquake, filled all the European atmosphere; and which was soon followed by the greatest tempests of thunder and lightning ever known. And perhaps even the meteor seen in August 1783 may have been owing to the same cause.

Meteors have in general been accounted to be electric phenomena, though with what propriety I really cannot discover. The meteor of August 1783 was, in its course from N. W. to S. E. seen in the Orkneys, over all Britain, and as far as Dijon in France; and as it was not seen to originate above the Orkneys, it is presumable it came from a greater distance, perhaps even from Iceland, during the dreadful eruptions there; and we may conjecture, that its direct course was at the least a thousand miles. Now, how can we reconcile such a prodigious track, and such striking distances observed in electrical experiments, or in common lightning.

It was no doubt at a great distance from the earth; and it is probable, from

its being seen in Ireland, to the west of its course, and in Holland, to the east, and in these places too almost vertical, that its height was upwards of 300 miles; yet allowing it was 400 miles, still it is nearer the earth at the Orkneys, to striking distance, than it was from thence to the atmosphere over Dijon, France. Besides, if the atmosphere above Dijon had been then in a *vacuum*, it could have been more easily supplied with the electric fluid from the neighbourhood. As at this period thunder storms were very frequent throughout France. Indeed, we can by no means account for this phenomenon upon common principles of electricity. Let us see, however, if we can account for it upon the principle of its being a large congeries of inflammable air, which we know, from its levity, will ascend to great heights.

The bulk of this mass, as may be guessed from the apparent magnitude of the ignited part, which alone could be visible here, and its distance from the earth, as above observed, might be its circumference about 200 miles. Now we know that inflammable air, by itself or without mixture with common air, will, when ignited, burn slowly, without any explosion. If this mass had therefore, been lower down in the atmosphere, it would have been more likely to be mixed with common air; and might have been drawn off in light, as hinted at above, or have exploded. The meteor, observed by Dr Halley, whose height he calculated to be 100 miles, and whose explosion was heard over most of Britain. But the one

being a great deal higher, and of consequence less mixed with common air, it would not therefore explode, but burn more slowly, like inflammable air bladder, or a phial.

We cannot say, however, that, even at this great height, the air was nearly a vacuum. Snow and hail are supported by the air above, and fall upon the tops of the highest hills on the globe; and as higher we go, we find the air thinner, and as cold makes air dense, we conclude, that the air, at the height at which the meteor moved, though different in its nature from ours, might yet have some density. If, therefore, we allow the air, at this height, to have a little density, it will be sufficient to account for the meteor on the footing of being a huge, oblong, or conical body of inflammable gas, floating in the air horizontally, with its extremities pointing N. W. and S. E. and accidentally ignited on the N. W. extremity of it, and its course thereby impelled to the N. W. upon the same principle with that of the flight of a sky-rocket.

Mr Desaguliers, in his "Theory of the Flight of a Rocket," observes, that if a rocket had no vent at the choak, and was set on fire in the conical bore, the consequence would be, that the rocket would burst in the weakest place; or, if its parts were equally strong, the rocket would burn out immovable: the force of the flame being equable, supports its action downwards or upwards, sufficient to lift forty pounds, as these forces are equal, but their directions contrary, they will destroy each other's action.

But then, if the rocket is opened at the choak, by this means the action of the flame downwards is taken away, and there remains a force equal to forty pounds acting upwards, and so carrying the rocket.

Now, upon this theory, it will not be difficult to account for the flight of the meteor, or congeries of inflammable air. If a conical mass had floated in a particular direction, with one extremity touching the earth, and the other upright, and had been ignited at the lower end or

choak, it would have been impelled upwards, like a rocket. If ignited at the upper extremity, its course would have been downwards, though, from the levity of inflammable air, we may venture to doubt of its taking this direction. But upon the above theory, if its position had been with its extremities, to the N. W. and S. E. and ignited at the N. W. extremity, or its choak, it is pretty clear, that it would have been impelled in the same direction it took, till exhausted and burned out; and the rarity of the air at its height, would likewise make its flight more expeditious. It also certainly aids this conjecture very much, when it is recollected, that the meteor evidently burned in its course, like a rocket; and even at times dropped some of its igneous matter in exact resemblance to one*. Indeed *falling stars*, which are nothing but distant meteors, are uniformly noticed to burn less and less, till entirely exhausted; which is a great proof, that they are not electrical, but inflammable phenomena, *i. e.* inflamed vapour.

Meteors have also been seen, very low in the atmosphere, to burn out without mixture with common air, and of consequence without explosion; and others again have exploded, like a mixture of common and inflammable air. On the 31st March 1761, during the earthquakes at Thessalonica, a congeries of inflammable vapour appeared, which seems to prove what has been advanced, as to the causes of meteors and of lightning. An English merchant at that place, after giving an account of the earthquakes, adds, Annual Register 1760, "We were terribly alarmed by a prodigious ball of fire, which rose from the earth in the S. E. part of the city, and directed its course horizontally towards the west; when, entering a dark black cloud, it burst with a prodigious loud noise, attend-

* The same was the case with the meteor observed at Edinburgh, on 26th December 1758. "It was of a conic form, and in appearance about four or five inches diameter at the base; and as it went along, numbers of sparks fell from it, like those of a rocket, when its force is spent." *Ann. Register* 1758.

ed with thunder, and flashes of fire." But it is impossible to quote and argue upon all the examples to be found in history, respecting the appearances of meteors and lightning, that had no seeming relation to electricity. In the public papers, and chronicles of the Annual Register, are many such. Instances of lightning are therein often noticed, that bore evidently all the appearances of ignited vapour, lasting in a continued blaze, from $\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 minutes; and which are acknowledged to be irreconcilable to any known electric phenomena.

It would have exceeded the bounds of a paper of this kind, to have entered fully into the subject. I have, however, hazarded conjectures upon mysterious points, and if they should tend to stir up abler hands to follow me, and set me right, I shall not grudge my labour; for I have by no means in view to set up a new theory: I have been only led, from Cavallo's repeated observations, and some trifling ones of my own, to argue, as it were, *ex dilemma*, that some other agent than mere electricity is concerned in the formation of lightning; as I could by no means conceive, why thunder and lightning should be confined to particular spots, and to summer months, while the electric fluid arises from the earth at all times, and in all places, though much more copiously in frosty and foggy weather, when lightning is unknown, than in warm weather, when it is most frequent.

I cannot take leave of this subject, however, without hinting the propriety of keeping an exact electric journal, with an electrometer, such as described by Cavallo, as a very proper appendage to a meteorological journal: and which may ultimately tend to throw some light upon the subject of this paper.

I beg here also to add a quotation from Mr Thomas Henry's preface to the translation of Mr Lavoisier's last will, 1783, as tending, in some measure, to illustrate the hints I have given in this paper. Mr Henry having mentioned communication by Dr Priestly to Percival, says, the Doctor adds, that "I had also proved more unexceptionably than before, that *the electric matter contains phlogiston*, by making it pass through the air, confined by the acids in a syringe. "When," says he, "I use the dephlogisticated marine acid, the air is diminished by the process, and dephlogisticated. If I use the phosphoric acid, or the dephlogisticated alkali, the air is first diminished, and then increased, by an addition of inflammable air. If I use the vitriolic or the nitrous acid, there is a production of dephlogisticated air, faster than electricity can injure it." Now, whence can this dephlogisticated air proceed, but from a decomposition of the air by the phlogiston of the electric matter, which the pure air is separated, and the phlogiston, combining with the remaining part, or basis of this acid, forms a fluid

ACCOUNT OF THE ERUPTION OF MOUNT VESUVIUS.

CONCLUDED FROM PAGE 764.

THE outside of every stone that has been found, and has been ascertained to have fallen from the cloud near Sienna, is evidently fresh vitrified, and is black, having every sign of having passed through an extreme heat; when broken, the inside is of a light-grey colour, mixed with black spots, and some shining particles, which the learned here have decided to be pyrites, and therefore it cannot be a lava, or they would have been decomposed. Stones of the same nature, at least as far as the eye can judge of them, are frequently found on Mount Vesuvius: and when I was on

the mountain lately, I searched for stones near the new mouths, but as the soil round them has been covered with a thick bed of fine ashes, whatever was thrown up, during the force of the eruption, lies buried under these. Should we find similar stones, with a petrified coat on them, on Mount Vesuvius, as I told Lord Bristol in my answer to his letter, the question would be decided in favour of Vesuvius; unless it could be proved, that there had been about the time of the fall of these stones in the Siennese territory, some opening of the earth, attended with

tion of volcanic matter, which might well be, as the mountain of Radici, within fifty miles of Sienna, is only volcanic. I mentioned to his ship another idea that struck me: we have proofs, during the late eruption, of a quantity of ashes of Vesuvius, which have been carried to a greater distance where the stones fell in the Siennese country, and mixing with a stormy cloud, have been collected together just as hail is collected into lumps of ice, in which they fall; and might not the ex-vitrification of those lumps of accreted and hardened volcanic matter, be occasioned by the action of the cal fluid on them? The celebrated Ambrogio Soldani, professor of mathematics in the university of Sienna, writing there his dissertation upon this ordinary phenomenon; wherein, as has been assured, he has decided, that the stones were generated in the air, independently of volcanic assistance.

Immediately after the 7th of July, when the mud broke over Vesuvius, and formed a tremendous torrent of mud, which ran its course across the great road between Torre del Greco and the Torre Annunziata, and destroyed many edifices, the late eruption could not be supposed to have finished, although the force of the eruption was over the 22d of June, since from that time the crater has been usually

The power of attraction in volcanic fumes is well known; but whether the active power of a volcanic mountain is greater than that of any other fire, is a question: all I can say is, that since this last eruption, every vapour has been evidently attracted towards the mountain, and the sudden dissolution of the clouds has left such marks of destructive power, on the face of the country, all round the basis of the mountain, as will not soon be erased. Since the mouth of Vesuvius has been enlarged, there has been a great cloud passing over it, which not only was attracted, but condensed in, and disappeared in a mo-

every violent eruption of Mount Vesuvius, we read of damage done by a heavy vapour, which coming from underneath the ancient lavas, insinuates itself in-

to low places, such as the cellars and wells of the houses, situate at the foot of the volcano. After the eruption of 1767, I remember, that there were several instances, as in this, of people going into their cellars at Portici, and other parts of that neighbourhood having been struck down by this vapour, and who would have expired if they had not been hastily removed. These occasional vapours, and which are called here *mosfete*, are of the same quality as that permanent one in the Grotta del Cane, near the lake of Agnano, and which has been proved to be chiefly fixed air. The vapours, that in the volcanic language of this country are called *fumaroli*, are of another nature, and issue from spots all over the fresh and hot lavas, while they are cooling; they are sulphureous and suffocating, so much so, that often the birds that are flying over them, are overpowered, and fall down dead; of which we have had many examples during this eruption, particularly of woodpigeons, that have been found dead on the lava. These vapours deposit a crust of sulphur, or salts, particularly of sal ammoniac, on the scorix of the lava through which they pass; and the small crystals of which they are composed, are often tinged with a deep or pale yellow, with a bright red like cinabar, and sometimes with green, or an azure blue. Since the late eruption, many pieces of the scorix of the fresh lava have been found, powdered with a lucid substance, exactly like the brightest steel or iron filings.

The first appearance of the *mosfete*, after the late eruption, was on the 17th of June, when a peasant going with an ass to his vineyard, a little above the village of Resina, in a narrow hollow way, the ass dropped down, and seemed to be expiring; the peasant was soon sensible of the mephitic vapour himself, and well knowing its fatal effects, dragged the animal out of its influence, and it soon recovered. From that time these vapours have greatly increased, and extended themselves. There are to this day many cellars and wells, all the way from Portici to Torre dell' Annunziata, greatly affected by them. This heavy vapour when exposed to the open air, does not

rises much more than a foot above the surface of the earth, but when it gets into a confined place, like a cellar or well, it rises and fills them as any other fluid would do; having filled a well, it rises above it about a foot high, and then bending over, falls to the earth, on which it spreads, always preserving its usual level. Wherever this vapour issues, a wavering in the air is perceptible, like that which is produced by the burning of charcoal; and when it issues from a fissure near any plants or vegetables, the leaves of those plants are seen to move, as if they were agitated by a gentle wind. It is extraordinary, that although there does not appear to be any poisonous quality in this vapour, which in every respect resembles fixed air, it should prove so very fatal to the vineyards, some thousand acres of which have been destroyed by it since the late eruption; when it penetrates to the roots of the vines, it dries them up, and kills the plant. A peasant in the neighbourhood of Resina having suffered by the *mosete*, which destroyed his vineyards in the year 1767, and having observed then, that the vapour followed the laws of all fluids, made a narrow deep ditch all round his vineyard, which communicated with ancient lavas, and also to a deep cavern under one of them; the consequence of his well reasoned operation has been, that although surrounded at present by these noxious vapours, and which lie constantly at the bottom of his ditch, they have never entered his vineyard, and his vines are now in a flourishing state, while those of his neighbours are perishing. Upward of thirteen hundred hares, and many pheasants, and partridges, overtaken by this vapour, have been found dead, within his Sicilian Majesty's reserved chases, in the neighbourhood of Vesuvius; and also many domestic cats, who, in their pursuit after this game, fell victims to the *mosete*. A few days ago, a shoal of fish, of several hundred weight, having been observed by some fishermen at Resina, in great agitation on the surface of the sea, near some rocks of an ancient lava that had run into the sea, they surrounded them with their nets, and took them all with ease, and after-

wards discovered that they had been killed by the mephitic vapour, which that time issued forcibly from under the ancient lava into the sea. I have been assured by many fishermen, that since the force of the late eruption the fish had totally abandoned the coast from Portici to the 'Torre dell' Annunziata' and that they could not take one in the nets nearer the shore than two miles. The divers there, who fish for the *sea-eggs* (which we call sea-eggs) and other fish, likewise told me, that for the space of a mile from that shore, since the eruption, they have found all the fish dead in their shells, as they suppose either from the heat of the sand at the bottom of the sea, or from poisonous vapours. The divers at Naples complain of finding also many of these shell-fish, as they are called here, in general *frutti di mare*, dead in their shells.

I thought that these little well known facts might contribute to show the force of the wonderful chymical operation of nature, that has lately been exhibited here. The *mosete*, or fixed vapours, must certainly have been generated by the action of the vitriolic upon the calcareous earth, as we find bound in Vesuvius. The sublimations which are visibly operating by the ministry of nature all along the coast since the last lava that ran from Vesuvius particularly in and about the new mountains that have been formed by the late eruption on the flanks of the volcano, having been analyzed by Signor Domenico Tommasi, an ingenious chymist of Naples, and his experiments, and the result of them now published, have been found to consist chiefly of sal ammoniac, mixed with a small quantity of the calx of iron: but I must betray my ignorance on this subject, by pretending to nothing more than the opinion of an exact ocular observer, I refer to the work itself, which accompanies this letter. Many hundred weight of the Vesuvian sal ammoniac have been collected on the mountain, since the eruption, by the peasants, and sold at Naples to the refiners of metals; and it was sold for about sixpence a pound, but, from its abundance, the price is now reduced to half that money; and

greater quantity must have escaped in the air by evaporation.

The situation of Mount Vesuvius so near a great capital, and the facility of approaching it, has certainly afforded more opportunities of watching the operations of an active volcano, and of making observations upon it, than any other volcano on the face of the earth has allowed of. The Vesuvian diary, which by my care has now been kept with great exactness, and without interruption, for more than fifteen years, by the worthy and ingenious Antonio Piaggi, as mentioned in the beginning of this letter, and which it is my intention to deposit in the library of the royal society, will also throw a great light upon this curious subject. But as there is every reason to believe, with Seneca, that the seat of the fire that causes these eruptions of volcanos, is by no means superficial; but lies deep in the bowels of the earth, and where no eye can penetrate, it will, I fear, be ever much beyond the reach of the limited human understanding, to account for them with any degree of accuracy. There are modern philosophers who propose, with as great confidence, the erecting of conductors to prevent the bad effects of earthquakes, and volcanos, and who promise themselves the same success as that which has attended Doctor Franklin's conductors of lightning; for, as they say, all proceed from one and the same cause, electricity. When we reflect how many parts of the earth already inhabited, have evidently been thrown up from the bottom of the sea by volcanic explosions, and the probability of there being a much greater portion under the same predicament, as yet unexplored, the vain pretensions of weak mortals to counteract such operations, carried on solely for the wisest purposes by the beneficent Author of nature, appear to me to be quite ridiculous.

Let us then content ourselves with seeing, as well as we can, what we are permitted to see, and reason upon it to the best of our limited understandings, well assured, that whatever is, is right.

The late sufferers at Torre del Greco, although his Sicilian Majesty, with his

usual clemency, offered them a more secure spot to rebuild their town on, are obstinately employed in rebuilding it on the late and still smoking lava that covers their former habitations; and there does not appear to be any situation more exposed to the numerous dangers that must attend the neighbourhood of an active volcano, than that of Torre del Greco. It was totally destroyed in 1631; and in the year 1737, a dreadful lava ran within a few yards of one of the gates of the town, and now over the middle of it; nevertheless, such is the attachment of the inhabitants to their native spot, although attended with such imminent danger, that of 18,000, not one gave his vote to abandon it. When I was in Calabria, during the earthquakes in 1783, I observed in the Calabrese the same attachment to native soil; some of the towns that were totally destroyed by the earthquakes, and which had been ill situate in every respect, and in a bad air, were to be rebuilt; and yet it required the authority of government to oblige the inhabitants of those ruined towns to change their situation for a much better.

Upon the whole, having read every account of the former eruptions of Mount Vesuvius, I am well convinced, that this eruption was by far the most violent that has been recorded after the two great eruptions of 79 and 1631, which were undoubtedly still more violent and destructive. The same phenomena attended the last eruption, as the two former above-mentioned, but on a less scale, and without the circumstance of the sea having retired from the coast. I remarked more than once, while I was in my boat, an unusual motion in the sea during the late eruption. On the 18th of June, I observed, and so did my boatman, that although it was a perfect calm, the waves suddenly rose and dashed against the shore, causing a white foam, but which subsided in a few minutes. On the 15th, the night of the great eruption, the corks that support the nets of the royal tunny fishery at Portici, and which usually float upon the surface of the sea, were suddenly drawn under water, and remained so for a short space of time, which indicates,

that

that either there must have been at that time a swell in the sea, or a depression or sinking of the earth under it.

From what we have seen lately here, and from what we read of former eruptions of Vesuvius, and of other active volcanos, their neighbourhood must always be attended with danger; with this consideration, the very numerous population at the foot of Vesuvius is remarkable. From Naples to Castell-a-mare, about fifteen miles, is so thickly spread with houses as to be one continued street, and on the Somma side of the volcano, the towns and villages are scarcely a mile from one another; so that for thirty miles, which is the extent of the basis of Mount Vesuvius and Somma, the population may be perhaps more numerous than that of any spot of a like extent in Europe, in spite of the variety of dangers attending such a situation.

With the help of the drawings that accompany this account of the late eruption of Vesuvius, and which I can assure you to be faithful representations of what we have seen, I flatter myself I shall have enabled you to have a clear idea of it; and I flatter myself also, that the communication of such a variety of well attested phenomena as have attended this formidable eruption, may not only prove acceptable, but useful to the curious in natural history.

I have the honour to be, &c.

WILLIAM HAMILTON.

In a subsequent letter from Sir Wil-

liam Hamilton to Sir Joseph Banks, dated Castell-a-mare, anciently Stabia, September 2, 1794, are the two following remarks to be added to this paper.

1. Within a mile of this place, the *ma-fette* are still very active, and particularly under the spot where the ancient town of Stabia was situated. The 24th of August, a young lad by accident falling into a well there that was dry, but full of the mephitic vapour, was immediately suffocated; there were no signs of any hurt from the fall, as the well was shallow. This circumstance calls to my mind the death of the elder Pliny, who most probably lost his life by the same sort of mephitic vapours, on this very spot, and which are active after great eruptions of Vesuvius.

2. Mr James, a British merchant, who now lives in this neighbourhood, assured me, that on Tuesday night, the 17th of June, which was the third day of the eruption of Mount Vesuvius, he was in a boat with 2 sail, near Torre del Greco, when the minute ashes, so often mentioned in my letter, fell thick; and that in the dark they emitted a pale light like phosphorus, so that his hat, those of the boatmen, and the part of the sails that were covered with the ashes, were luminous. Others have mentioned to me the having seen a phosphoric light on Vesuvius after this eruption; but until it was confirmed to me by Mr James, I did not choose to say any thing about it.

ACCOUNT OF MADAME DU BARRE.

CONCLUDED FROM PAGE 762.

THE dismissal of the minister was soon after resolved upon by the King, and took place in the beginning of January 1771. His Majesty in the *lettre-déachet* (which ordered him to resign his employments, and to retire to his seat Chauteloux) expressed in strong terms his disapprobation of his conduct of late; that he was scarcely gone into exile, when the eyes of all Paris were opened, and was now plainly discovered, that he was sacrificed to the resentment of the courtiers, to the ambition of the Duke d'Anguillon, and to the deep-laid scheme

of the Chancellor, to subvert the ancient constitution of the kingdom. It was publicly known, likewise, that the dispatch which had raised such a clamour against him, contained instructions to the French ambassador, to dissuade the court of Madrid from breaking with England; though it was added, that France was bound in honour to support the interests of every branch of the house of Bourbon; but the former part of the letter was artfully suppressed. Such are the intrigues by which nations are sometimes involved in the most destructive wars, which they carry

carry on with eagerness and spirit, little thinking that they are seconding the views of perhaps a contemptible mistress, or favourite individual.

The dismissal of De Choiseul was followed by a revival of most arbitrary proceedings against the parliament of Paris, who continued their deputations, and desired the King either to withdraw his edict, and permit the law to take its course with the Duke d'Aguillon, or to accept their employments and their lives, which they were willing to sacrifice to the preservation of the constitution. The affair ended in the members being banished, by the influence of the Countess, to different villages; and a new tribunal was constituted, vested with the same powers as the late parliament, though the Princes of the blood, and several other Peers of France, protested against those unconstitutional proceedings. The King soon after made the Duke d'Aguillon prime minister, who conducted himself with great inveteracy against all who had made complaints of him and the Countess. When the King was seized with his last sickness, the brother of Du Barre had obtained a considerable post in the army; he resigned it as soon as the monarch's death was known; and, just before that period, the unhappy woman, who had lost him the esteem of his subjects, was removed from the palace, and took refuge in a convent near Paris.

She was not so haughty and ambitious, says Dr Moore, as her predecessor, the Marchioness de La Pompadour. He thinks she intermeddled less with the affairs of state; but he must have forgot the events which we have just related. He adds, however, with more certainty, that with all her good humour and gaiety, she found it impossible to ward off entirely the tedium to which a vacant mind is peculiarly exposed. Although no man was ever more oppressed with mental indolence than Louis XV. he was fond to excess of bodily exercise, and passed great part of his time in hunting, from which he derived the double advantage of repelling the intrusions of reflection, and obtaining sleep. The wretched monarch was relieved from the burden of

existence, by a disease (the small-pox) which he had taken great pains to avoid through the whole of his past life, and which he caught wantonly in his old age. He died a memorable proof, that the united advantages of external gracefulness, riches, high birth, quickness of apprehension, and even benevolence, cannot preclude tedium or misery, and secure public esteem to those whose minds are incapable of laudable exertion. The death of this prince, who, at the beginning of his reign, had received the appellation of *Louis the Well Beloved*, was heard at Paris with satisfaction, rather than sorrow. It had been the custom, in times of public danger, to make a procession of the shrine of Genevieve, the patroness of that city, in hopes that, by the saint's intercession, the threatened calamity might be averted. This ceremony was performed during the last illness of Louis XV. He expired notwithstanding: When his death was announced in a certain company, one observed, that the procession of the shrine seemed to have lost its efficacy. "What happier effect could it have produced," said another, "Is he not dead?"

After the death of Louis XV. Du Barre remained unmolested in her retirement by the new King, but she never appeared in public, as she well knew, that her ascendancy over Louis XV. was very apparent, and that the late unprosperous situation of affairs was entirely attributed to her intrigues with the Duke d'Aguillon and the Chancellor.

From that time, she attracted no public attention, till a few years ago she came to England, in consequence of having some jewels stolen by persons who had taken refuge here. For the account of her death, we are indebted to Miss Williams, in whose words we shall give it: "Madame du Barre had been induced to leave England, where she passed some time after the revolution, and returned to France, in order to secure her property; and, soon after the 31st of May, was led from her beautiful pavilion at Lucienne, to a prison in Paris, by one of

* Moore's View of the Cause of the French Revolution.

the

the agents of *terrorisim*, who, I am sorry to add, was an Englishman. The prisons, to use a French mode of expression, in a short time became the antichambers of the scaffold; and Madame du Barre's mind was impressed strongly with a pre-sage of her fate. Whenever the door of her chamber in the prison opened, she was seized with violent trembling, and sometimes with fainting fits. At length, the fatal summons to the revolutionary tribunal arrived. The chief evidence against her was a negro-slave, whom she had reared from an infant, and to whom she was so much attached, that he was generally to be found in her apartments; and, one day, Louis XV. sportively created him Governor of Lucienne, with a pension of six hundred livres a-year, which this viper, who stung the bosom that cherished him, still enjoys. One of the most flagrant testimonies which were produced of Madame du Barre's counter-revolutionary principles was Mr Pitt's picture, which she said had been given to her the night before her departure from London, by Lord Thurlow. This unfortunate woman was condemned to die; and a person of my acquaintance, who was at that time a prisoner in the Conciergerie, told me, that she was deluded with the promise of pardon, provided she would discover the spot where she acknowledged that some treasures were concealed; but no sooner were they found, than she was ordered to execution. During her passage thither (Dec. 8. 1793) she appeared almost dead, and leaned her head upon the shoulder of the executioner. But when she reached the square of the

Revolution, the sight of the instrument of death rallied her sinking spirits, and called forth the most cruel agonies of reluctant nature. She rent the air with her shrieks, and was deaf to the expostulations of Noil, a deputy of the Gironde, who perished at the same time, and who encouraged her to resign herself to a fate which was inevitable. Her convulsed frame acquired extraordinary strength: she struggled with her executioners, and, after a conflict at which humanity shudders, was forced to undergo the fatal stroke, and released from frantic desperation."

On this conclusion of her life, we may remark, that it ought not to affect any one with wonder or surprise. The offences for which she was condemned were certainly mere frauds to get possession of her property, and in that respect she died as innocently as any of the victims of the savage government which then prevailed. But the manner of her death cannot but recal the remembrance of a life spent in wickedness, luxury, and contemptible ambition, which left no consolation to animate her in her dying moments. She could make no appeal to the pity or humanity of the spectators. She had contributed to bring the nation to ruin, and the throne to its total overthrow; and her private life was such as she could derive no comfort from, when she stood most in need of it. It cannot ever be surprising, that those who have despised every moral and religious sentiment, should meet death with the fear and amazement of a guilty conscience.

CHARACTERISTICAL SKETCHES OF EMINENT BRITONS.

SIR,

SEEING in your Magazine for December an anecdote of James the VI. it brought to my mind another of that monarch.

JAMES VI.

BEFORE James VI. went to England, being on a justice-aire towards Jedburgh, a party of his *posse comitatus* followed a shepherd, who had a stolen sheep on his shoulders, to a cottage in the Muirland—they saw nothing but a fellow rocking a cra-

dle—but on examining it got the wedder with his throat cut. He was *redd band* brought to trial, and condemned to be hanged. Archy Armstrong addressed James, who was in court, begging, as he was a poor ignorant man, his Grace would promise to suspend his execution till he had read the bible through. "Yes I will"—"But gie me your royal word for't"—"I do."—"Then may the devil tak me gin I ere read a word o't, as lang as my een are open." Archy became buffoon of the

the Court, and a favourite. When James was regretting his rashness in sending his son Charles to Spain, he clapt his fool's cap on the King's head, saying, "Whas the powk now?" He was sent to join Baby Charlie soon after; and when he made his elopement, Archy was left behind wishing to get awa to England. One day glowering at the pictures upon the wall in the hall, he speered wha that was in the middle? Our Saviour on the cross. Wha on the right hand? The Pope. Wha on his left side? The King of Spain. Hegh! I've mony a time heard he was crucified between twa thieves, but I ne'er kent wha they warr till now. Archy was instantly dismissed.

Feb. 8. 1796.

A. Z.

LORD GRANVILLE.

WHEN Lord Granville used to go down into the country in the summer, it was observed, that when he had no particular company in the house, he used to visit a lady in the neighbourhood, with whom he was in the habit of staying several hours. This occasioned some railing from his friends, particularly as the lady was no ways remarkable for wit, beauty, youth, or conversation; at last it turned out, that as his Lordship was remarkably fond of playing with *young kittens*, the lady, who took a great pleasure in the conversation and patronage of so great a man, always took care to be provided with a favourite kitten, on the first intimation she had of his Lordship's visiting the country. This explained the intimacy.

At the time the disputes ran high between the court of the late King, and that of Frederick Prince of Wales, Lord Granville (for the purpose of winning over the principals to the King's side) accepted a lead in the councils of the Prince. With the generality of the people who composed that court, it was impossible for a man of his superior talents to remain long; he therefore, after a certain time, threw off the mask, and assumed his former situation at St. James'. Being arraigned for this conduct, he replied, with great *sang froid*, "I have deserted no party; I wanted to get at a cer-

tain point, and could not reach it without making use of some of the Prince's suit as *stepping-stones*."

When Cleland, the author of that infamous book, "The Memoirs of a Woman of Pleasure," was brought before the Privy Council to answer for this publication, he pleaded (as certainly was the case) the very distressing circumstances he was in when he wrote it, being in prison, without friends or money, and under these exigencies tempted with *twenty guineas* from his bookseller, for the express purpose of writing such a book. Lord Granville, who was President of the Council at the time, and saw that *poverty*, not *vice*, was his principal inducement, after very properly laying before him the infamy that it attached to his character, by the poison which he disseminated throughout the world, asked him, (and at the same time insisted on his being explicit with him), whether, if he was put above this extreme necessity, he felt himself disposed to make the *amende honorable*, by not only abstaining from such kind of writing in future, but using his pen in the cause of virtue and morality?—Cleland told him, there was nothing he wished for more than such an opportunity; upon which his Lordship obtained a pension for him of 100*l. per annum*, which he enjoyed to the hour of his death.

Cleland, we believe, was as good as his word, as nothing of an obscene publication (though some scenes in his "Memoirs of a Coxcomb" are very luxuriant) could ever be traced to him after this. We have seen several other detached pieces and essays of his, some of a moral and some of a political kind, which, though they contained some anecdote and observation that bespoke a scholar and a man of the world, were insufferably tedious from their length and circumlocution.

Cleland died about ten years ago, at nearly the age of eighty. He lived in or near Petty France, Westminster (after removing from the Savoy, in the Strand, where he had resided many years) had a good library of books, and was very cheerful and communicative. He was a good

classic, and in his early days had been in the East Indies; on his return he travelled through France, Italy, Spain, and Portugal, and spoke the languages of these countries, particularly the first two, with great fluency.

He was the son of Col. Cleland, the person who addressed a letter to Mr Pope prefixed to the "Dunciad," and who is said to have been designed for Will. Honeycomb, so often mentioned in the "Spectator."

Lord Granville, though a man of undoubted integrity, and regular in his own personal expences, yet, by leaving his affairs entirely to stewards and other domestics, was generally very much in arrears to his tradesmen. One day his coal-merchant found his way into the study, where his Lordship was sitting, and after remonstrating in pretty strong terms, on the debt he owed him, the length of time it was due, &c. &c. at last concluded with saying, "if he was not paid very soon, he could not possibly furnish his Lordship with any more coals;" upon which his Lordship, who heard him with great gravity, replied, "Upon my word, my good friend, I should feel this last menace of yours very severely, but that my *butcher* has been just here upon the same errand, and has told me he will send me in no more meat; now, as that is the case, you see I can have very little occasion for your coals."

In the same manner he was accosted one morning by his fishmonger, who, in soliciting for his money, frequently exclaimed, (bowing at the same time most *obsequiously low*), "Indeed, my Lord, if I am not paid soon, I shall certainly *break*."—"No, no, my good friend, (says his Lordship) there is no fear of that, I hope."—"Indeed, my Lord, but there is, *I shall certainly break*."—"Why then, to make you easy upon that head, I tell you it is impossible; you *bend* too much ever to *break*."

It is but justice, however, to his Lordship's character, to remark, that although he could be witty with his tradesmen occasionally, upon subjects which they liked as little as they understood, a repetition of these complaints at last opened his eyes

to his affairs, which he arranged in such a manner, by assigning the whole of his estates towards the payment of his debts, and living himself upon the income of his places, that in a few years he paid every body, and kept out of debt ever afterwards.

His Lordship, beside being a man of wit, was an exceeding good scholar, and very happy, as well as ready, in quotations upon almost all subjects. When Swift remonstrated to him, when Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, on his signing the proclamation for apprehending the author of "The Drapier's Letters," he replied in the words of Virgil,

*Regni Novitas me talia cogit
Moliri.*

And upon another occasion, getting the better of Swift in an argument on the affairs of Ireland, the latter exclaimed, "Get you gone, get you gone! what the vengeance brought you amongst us? Heaven send us our boobies back again!" a reply which shews the very high esteem Swift had of his Lordship's abilities.

MR J. ELWES.

MR ELWES lost his seat in parliament at the commencement of Mr Pitt's administration, and nearly at the same time he lost his favourite servant *Thomas*. Thomas died as he was following his master, upon a hard-trotting horse, into Berkshire; and he died empty and poor; for his yearly wages were not above four pounds; and he had fasted the whole day on which he expired. The life of this extraordinary domestic certainly verified a saying which Mr Elwes often used; and the saying is this: "If you keep one servant, your work is done; if you keep two, it is half done; but if you keep three, you may do it yourself." That there were very few kinds of work which this servant could not do, may be estimated by what he did. But that his knowledge of how some things were done, was not very extensive, may be taken from the following circumstance:

When the Lower House carried up their address to the King on the subject of the American war, old Thomas (for that

hat was the name of the fellow), who had never seen his master do any thing but ride on his most important occasions, imagined he was to ride up to his Majesty at St. James', and to speak to him on horseback. Accordingly he cleaned up the old saddles, gave the horses a feed of corn at his own expence, and, at his own expence too, had a piece of new ribbon in front put upon one of the bridles; and all this that his master might do things handsomely, and like a "*Parliament Man*." But when he found out how his master was to go; saw the carriage of Colonel Timms at the door, who, by borrowing for Mr Elwes a bag-wig, lending him a shirt with laced ruffles, and new furnishing his everlasting coat, had made him look very differently from what he usually did, and in truth much like a gentleman; old Thomas, returning all his own zeal and finery back into the stables, observing with regret, that "mayhap his master might look a bit of a gentleman; but he was so altered, no body would know him."

Amongst the smaller memorials of the parliamentary life of Mr Elwes, may be noted, that he did not follow the custom of members in general, by sitting on any particular side of the House; but sat, as occasion presented itself, on either indiscriminately; and he voted much in the same manner.

During the whole time he was in the House of Commons, he never once rose to speak, or delivered his sentiments further than by his vote.

In his attendance at the House, he was always early and late, and he never left for dinner, as he had accustomed himself to fasting, sometimes for twenty-four hours in continuance.

When Mr Elwes retired from Parliament, no man ever retired from the House of Commons leaving it more loaded with obligations than he did; and they were obligations that were never cancelled. If I might judge from the multitude of bonds I have seen, I should be led to think some members imagined he was a great money-lender, appointed by Government to come down to the House of Commons, and 'oblige the gentlemen' who might be in want of his aid.

When application was afterwards made for the payment of them; on moving that question, Mr Elwes stood as single as did the respected Mr Strutt, member for Malden, on the subject of Admiral Keppel. Not a member said "Aye!" and Mr Elwes died possessed of proofs most undeniable, that, somehow or other, every man must pay for coming into parliament.

When he retired from parliament, Mr Elwes was near 75 years of age, and the expenditure of a few hundred pounds would certainly have continued him in the situation he loved; where he was respected, and had due honour; where he was amongst his friends, and where long habit had made every thing congenial to him. All this he gave up to his love of money; that passion which, consuming all before it, as it hurried him along the few remaining years of his life, at length carried him to his grave twenty years sooner than the muscular vigour of his body might have given reason to expect. For when Dr Wall, his last physician, was called in, and viewed him extended on that squalid bed of poverty from which he would not be relieved, he said to one of his sons, "Sir, Your father might have lived these twenty years; but the irritations of his temper have made it impossible to hope for any thing. The body is yet strong; but the mind is gone entirely!"

Mr Elwes had, for some years, been a member of a card club at the Mount Coffeehouse; and, by a constant attendance on this meeting, he for a time consoled himself for the loss of parliament. The play was moderate, and he had an opportunity of meeting many of his old acquaintances in the House of Commons, and he experienced a pleasure, which, however trivial it may appear, was not less satisfactory, that of enjoying fire and candle at a general expence.

For however rejectful Mr Elwes appeared of "the good things of this life," when they were to come out of his own pocket, he by no means acted in the same manner when those same things were at the expence of any other person. He had an admirable taste in French dishes, at the table of another; no man had more judgment in French wines, when they did

not come from his own wine-merchant, and "he was very nice in his appetite," on the day he dined from home.

Much, therefore, of his time Mr Elwes passed in the Mount Coffeehouse. But fortune seemed resolved, on some occasions, to disappoint his hopes, and to force away that money from him, which no power could persuade him to bestow. He still retained some fondness for play, and imagined he had no small skill at picquet. It was his ill luck, however, to meet with a gentleman who thought the same, and on much better grounds; for, after a contest of two days and a night, in which Mr Elwes continued with a perseverance which avarice will inspire, he rose a loser of a sum which he endeavoured always to conceal, though I have some reason to think it was not less than three thousand pounds. Some part of it was paid by a large draft on Messrs Hoares, and was received very early next morning. This was the last folly, of the kind, of which Mr Elwes was very guilty; and it is but justice to the members of the club to say, that they ever after endeavoured to discourage any wish to play with him. Thus, while by every art of human mortification he was saving shillings and sixpences, he would kick down, in one moment, the heap he had raised. Though yet was the benefit of this consideration all thrown away upon him; for his maxim was—and it was so agreeable, that he has repeated it to me at least a hundred times—"That all great fortunes were made by saving; for of that a man could be sure."

At the close of the spring 1785, he wished again to visit, which he had not done for some years, his seat at Stoke. But then this journey was a most serious object to him. The famous old servant was dead; all the horses that remained with him, were a couple of worn-out brood mares, and he himself was not in that vigour of body in which he could ride sixty or seventy miles on the sustenance of two boiled eggs. The mention of a post-chaise would have been a crime. "He *afford* a post-chaise indeed! Where was he to get the money?" would have been his exclamation.

When he reached his seat at Stoke, the seat of more active scenes, of somewhat resembling hospitality, and where his fox-hounds had spread somewhat like vivacity around, he remarked, "He had expended a great deal of money once, very foolishly; but that a man grew wiser by time."

The rooms at his seat at Stoke, which were now much out of repair, and would all have fallen in, but for his son, John Elwes, Esq; who had resided there, he thought too expensively furnished, as worse things might have done. If a window was broken, there was to be no repair but that of a little brown paper, or that of piecing in a bit of broken glass, which had at length been done so frequently, and in so many shapes, that it would have puzzled a mathematician to say "what figure they described." To save fire, he would walk about the remains of an old green-house, or sit with a servant in the kitchen. During the harvest, he would amuse himself with going into the fields to glean the corn on the grounds of his own tenants; and they used to leave a little more than common, to please the old gentleman, who was as eager after it as any pauper in the parish.

In the advance of the season, his morning employment was to pick up any stray chips, bones, or other things, to carry to the fire in his pocket; and he was one day surprised by a neighbouring gentleman, in the act of pulling down, with some difficulty, a crow's nest for this purpose. On the gentleman wondering why he gave himself this trouble—"O, Sir, (replied old Elwes) it is really a shame that these creatures should do so. Do but see what waste they make! They don't care how extravagant they are."

On removing from Stoke, he went to his farm-house at Thaydon Hall, a scene of more ruin and desolation, if possible, than either his houses in Suffolk or Berkshire. It stood alone, on the borders of Epping Forest, and an old man and woman, his tenants, were the only persons with whom he could hold any converse. Here he fell ill; and as he would have no assistance, and had not even a servant, he lay unattended, and almost forgotten.

nearly a fortnight, indulging, even in
 with, that avarice which malady could
 subdue. It was at this period he be-
 to think of making his will, feeling,
 haps, that his sons would not be en-

titled, by law, to any part of his prop-
 erty, should he die intestate; and, on com-
 ing to London, he made his last will
 and testament.

GENERAL CHARACTER OF THE GERMANS.

THE peculiar turn of the Germans
 seems to be for philosophy; they are dis-
 tinguished from all the nations in Europe,
 cool and just judgement, united with
 extreme industry; they were the first who
 threw a light on mathematics and general
 physics; next they darted through theo-
 logy, then history, and finally, legislation,
 with the same philosophical spirit.—They
 will do well to leave to other nations the
 exercise of wit, for which they will always
 contend in vain.

If Germany could make itself one great
 people—if it was united under one govern-
 ment—if the present interest of a single
 prince were not often in opposition to the
 good of the whole—if all the members
 were so well compacted into one body,
 that the superfluous sap of the one could
 circulate and invigorate the rest—what
 such greater steps towards cultivation
 could the empire then make! But then
 Germany would give laws to all Europe.
 How powerful, as things even now are, are
 the two houses of Austria and Branden-
 burgh, the greatness of whose strength
 consists in their German possessions, and
 who yet neither possess the half nor even
 the best parts of the country. Conceive
 this country in such a situation as that no
 northern excise should oppress the in-
 ternal commerce of the different provin-
 ces—no customs should prohibit exports
 all over the world;—in such a situation
 that the immense sums that it gives for
 inland commodities, which itself can
 furnish, should be spared—or that it could
 become a naval power, for which it has
 such ports and such plenty of provisions,
 that it could itself employ the numerous
 colonies it sends out to the rest of Europe:
 —conceive this—what country in the
 world could then cope with Germany?

The character of men depends for the
 most part on their government. The
 character of the Germans has in general
 a little brilliancy in it as the constitution

of the empire; they have none of the na-
 tional pride and patriotism by which the
 Britons, Spaniards, and our own country-
 men are distinguished; fond as their poets
 have been, for some time past, of ascrib-
 ing these qualities to them. Their pride
 and patriotic sentiments only extend to
 the part of Germany in which they are
 born; to the rest of their countrymen
 they are strange as to any strangers: nay,
 in several parts of Germany, they are
 much sonder of strangers than they are of
 their own countrymen. It is the sense of
 weakness of the lesser powers of Germany
 which damps their national pride; it is
 only because Germany cannot use its
 power altogether, and that other nations
 feel their strength, that it has been dis-
 pised by the inhabitants of other countries,
 who yet have nothing to boast above it,
 save a faster bond of union among them-
 selves, or a ridiculous pride. We seldom
 judge of men from their inner worth, so
 much as from the external appearance
 they make in the world. We estimate
 the Russians, English, &c. according to
 the idea we have taken up of the whole
 nation; and though the individual may
 happen to be, as he often is, ten times
 more barbarous than a German, we give
 him credit for the same of his illustrious
 countrymen.

Though the character of the Germans
 be not so brilliant as that of other nations,
 still it is not destitute of its peculiar ex-
 cellencies. The German is the man of
 the world. He lives under every sky,
 and conquers every natural obstacle to his
 happiness. His industry is inexhaustible.
 Poland, Hungary, Russia, the English and
 Dutch colonies, are much indebted to
 German emigrants. Even the first states
 in Europe owe to Germany great part of
 their knowledge. Rectitude is also an
 almost universal characteristic of the peo-
 ple of this country; nor are the manners
 of the peasants, and those of the inhabi-
 tants

tants of the lesser cities, by any means so corrupt as those of France and other countries; it is owing to this that, notwithstanding the great emigrations, the country is still so well peopled. To con-

clude, frugality on the side of the Protestants, and frankness and good-heartedness on the side of the Catholics, are brilliant national characteristics.

LETTER FROM A MUSICIAN TO HIS MISTRESS.

DEAR MISS CLIFF,

SINCE your charms are in unison with my soul, and thrill through every organ, why have you altered your tone towards me? You have now got into a new key, and endeavour to torture me with suspension, and to sharpen my affection by your unusual flatness: but I would have you to know that I am no natural, and that you must observe some temperament in your behaviour, notwithstanding the hold you have of me, else I cannot answer what crotchet may get into my head. Your measures have come to such a pitch, that the allegro of my disposition, which used to be my constant accompaniment, is gone, and a grave mood substituted in its place. The thought of that sharp series of slurs I have received from you makes me quaver, and shakes my whole system. La! my dear, how can you be instrumental in the miseries that fall to my share, and often prove a bar to my rest, till Sol strikes up the prelude to a new day? Would you but smile on me, my life would be a merry jig; but if you go on to use me in such a thorough bass manner, I shall be obliged to close the piece with a mournful chord. However I shall dwell no longer on this at present—for, perhaps, the jarring of lovers is only the symphony of felicity—but would with more pleasure launch out into a florid descant upon your merit. Sometimes in enraptured phrases I trumpet forth the praises of your voice, soft as flute, in a chorus of my companions at a tavern, who, in voluntary applause, beat time to my strains. But should any of them presume to rival me in my dear Miss Cliff, I would enlarge this compass by a few ledger lines on his shoulders with a staff. I keep them in order by threatening to set them by the heels, to prick their guts, or to transpose

them out of the window. Ho boy! I to the gay tar that pretends to love you, you may court Doll Seymour, or any virgin else; but if you interfere with me, I'll soon make you set up your pipes; if you have an ear, I'll cut it off, and drum you back to Fife. Notwithstanding the acuteness of your accents at present, I don't despair to see the time when, with the most ravishing graces of modulation, you will yield your consent to be connected with me by a tie according to the canons. For though, with regard to the tenor of our courtship hitherto, as you spin it, it seems to be an eternal fugue, yet possibly the case may bear an inversion.

A treble share of happiness shall then be my portion, when from a base situation behind the counter, I shall have raised you an octave higher in the scale of life. Our endeavours then will, I trust, in common time, be productive of some finished composition, the pledge of our loves—no matter whether forte or piano—for certainly it will be *con amore*.

But marriage is a dangerous leap unless I can prevail with you to abstain from those *ad libitum*s which too many married ladies indulge in. For note this, that whenever any irregular cadence of yours is introduced into the recitative of any company whatever, the upper part of the ridicule will run principally upon me, *da capo*, as one might say—which would put me quite out of tune.

But, by a natural gradation, I am come to the end of my paper, though I have much more to say on the score of marriage, which shall be the key note of many other sonatas of this kind, that you may expect to be stunned with as long as your cruelty obliges me to remain

Sole.

ON

ON THE MEANS OF PREVENTING CATERPILLARS ON FRUIT TREES.

COMMUNICATED TO THE SOCIETY FOR THE ENCOURAGEMENT OF ARTS.

BY WILLIAM HAMPSON, ESQ. OF DEWSNOP, NEAR MANCHESTER.

IT will not appear foreign to the subject, if some general observations, which are well known to those who have the management of fruit-trees, and more particularly the apple, precede an account of the means here discovered, for preventing destruction often occasioned by the ravages of the caterpillars. *First*, A winter, in which there is a severe frost for a long continuance, is accounted favourable to the succeeding fruit-harvest. *Secondly*, Young and healthy trees, which are continually distending the rind, and putting forth vigorous branches, are not often attacked with the caterpillars; or, if they are, it is when the foliage of an aged or decaying neighbour is exhausted, and then they are urged by want of food, the worms crawl out its silken line, which, carried by the wind, clings to the branches of another tree, and by this means it effects its passage.

Some time ago, having an intention to improve a number of apple-trees, which, owing to their being yearly infested with the caterpillar, had been long neglected, I began in the following manner: It being early in the spring, I first caused a thick brown moss to be removed from the trunk of the tree, around which, at a distance equal to the extremities of the roots, I spread warm rotten litter; and then, with the back of a pruning knife, scraped off the livid-coloured moss with which the branches of the tree were thickly encrusted. But what surprised me, and to which I would beg particular attention, was, that small detached pieces of moss hung upon the bough by fine threads, after it had been cleaned: this led me to think they belonged to some sort of insects which lay concealed between the moss and the outer bark, or between the outer and the inner rind; and being then without the help of glass, my curiosity remained unsatisfied, though the effects discovered in the ensuing season justified my strongest apprehensions; for those trees which had been thoroughly cleaned, put forth strong

and healthy shoots, and retained their leaves; when others, their neighbours, were eaten up: yet what convinced me beyond the least doubt, was a tree, which through negligence had been left in part cleaned; the boughs which I had cleaned were untouched by the caterpillar; on the contrary, the leaves of those boughs I had not cleaned, were soon consumed by them.

These facts being stated, the following remarks are naturally suggested. *First*, That the eggs of the caterpillars lie, during the winter, concealed in such trees as are overgrown with moss, between the moss and the rind, or, where the rind is decayed, in the cavities occasioned by such decay; a circumstance which, with the assistance of a microscope, I have since ascertained: but through mere neglect, having not preserved the eggs for future observation, I cannot say determinately they were the eggs of the caterpillar; but this I can say, that the removal of those eggs prevented the leaves of the tree from being eaten. *Secondly*, That the proper time for destroying them would be before the eggs are hatched; for, by the time the caterpillar is come out, the buds begin to open, and of course become its immediate prey; and as the butterfly-tribe are so numerous, and so perfectly free from restraint, the nature of the case will require an annual search to be made in such places as are thought favourable to them for depositing their eggs: there will be often found full-grown trees, which, by being encumbered with branches, the power of the sun is not admitted to shrivel the old rind as the new one is forming; consequently such trees become encrusted with decayed coats, the fit receptacles for preserving the embryo caterpillars; and such trees whose wounds have been suffered to heal, so as to form an hollow, retaining moisture, which cankers the wood, and renders it easily perforated by the fly, are likewise liable to become a prey to the insects they have preserved.

The

The above observations are offered as hints only, on a subject capable of deriving more advantage from those who enjoy greater opportunities to investigate, and ability to inform, than what has fallen to the lot of their author; and it is

with this presumption they are offered to a society, the members of which have it in their power to employ them to the best advantage; namely, that of the public good.

THE BAGPIPER: A FRAGMENT.

ATTEMPTED AFTER THE MANNER OF STERNE.

I HAD just quaffed my last glass of claret, and being determined immediately to leave the tavern, was going to rise out of my arm chair, when the notes of a Highland bagpipe saluted my ear, wild and rural indeed; but the notes, though wild and rural, were pleasing to my imagination, which they wafted in a moment from Calcutta to a Highland heath!

* * * * *

With my right elbow leaning on a table, and my right cheek suspended on my right hand, after having listened for some time, to the tune of "Over the hills and far awa," in a kind of transport, impelled by curiosity, I gently raised my head to gaze at the musician, who thus chanted "His wood notes wild!"—Philo Yorick!—the figure which then presented itself to my view, will not readily be effaced from thy remembrance!—A Reynolds, indeed, might do it justice, yet, if thy pen but feebly attempts to do so, the attempt, perhaps, may be pardoned.

He was a venerable figure, whose face discovered the roses of youth, blushing among the furrows of old age. His silver hairs flowed in clustering ringlets down his neck, and reached forward half way over his brows, which rose loftily above a pair of eyes, from which benignant delighted to glance, and which sparkled with youthful animation. Every feature of his face indeed, expressed amiability, and almost seemed to glow

with transport and pleasure, while in a foreign land he played the antique tunes of his native country.

Thus far, Philo Yorick, thy soul was pleased with a survey of the venerable musician; till casting a glance downward and beholding he had lost a leg!—some thing caused a sigh to rise from thy bosom and a tear to steal into thine eye.—The musician, as he watched my motions, observed this—his fingers and elbow for got to move—the notes of his pipe ceased, and with a slow, modest caving—he approached me.

We gazed insensibly at each other sympathy—blessed sympathy—caused a second sigh to escape my bosom, and another to rise from his:—Young man said he, looking earnestly in my face—pressing one of my hands between his—and holding up his wooden stump—said he—you seem to be affected at seeing this!

I was just thinking—returned I, in your situation—so far from home—you are much to be pitied!—

And did you drop a tear on that point? rejoined he—Remember, my limb was lost when fighting for my country!

The question—joined to the admiring observation which followed it—had such an effect upon me—that a crimson blush stole into my cheeks,—and my pen fails!—this man was an old soldier!

HISTORY OF THE FRENCH REVOLUTIONARY TRIBUNAL

THIS Tribunal, which posterity will hardly credit could have existed in the 18th century, in one of the most polished nations of Europe, had its origin in the dark manœuvres of Maximilian Robespierre, a Member of the Convention, to destroy his opponents, and to afford him an opportunity of removing every obstacle

between him and the crown of France. It was established by a decree of the Convention, on the 17th day of August 1792, and terminated its career with the execution of a colleague of its founder and his accomplices, on the 15th of September 1794.

The crimes which it recognized as revolutionary were, as appears by the sentences—carrying on correspondence with the enemies of the Republic, opposing the enlisting of recruits, importing assignats, composing and publishing writings in favour of royalty, blaspheming the people and constitution, concealing gold and silver coin, cutting down and defacing the tree of liberty, frauds in the articles of clothing, provisions, or baggage for the armies, exclaiming *Vive le Roi*! furnishing money to the Emigrants, checking the circulation of assignats, attempting to re-establish royalty, trampling on the national cockade, and substituting the white cockade, ridiculing the decrees of the Convention, proposing an Agrarian Law, proclaiming Louis XVII. conspiring against the unity and indivisibility of the Republic, &c.

From its institution in August 1792, to the 27th day of July 1794, the memorable day when Robespierre was decapitated, the persons who suffered its dreadful sentence of decapitation were :

Marie Antoinette the Queen of France

The Princess Elizabeth, sister of the King

Six Princes

Three Princesses

Six Dukes

Two Dutcheffes

Fourteen Marquises

Two Marchionesses

Three Barons of the Empire

Twenty-three Counts

Six Countesses

Three Viscounts

Two hundred and fourteen Ex-nobles

Twelve Knights of Saint Louis

One hundred and twenty-seven married women, wives of Ex-nobles and

forty-five single women and women of

seventy-six widows of Ex-nobles and

four Abbesses and Abbeffes

Two Constitutional Bishops

Fourteen Friars and Monks of the

different Orders

One Commodore

VOL. LVII.

Eight Captains of vessels
One hundred and fifty-five Priests, Curates, and Vicars
Seventeen Constitutional Priests
Twenty-three Nuns of the different Orders
Two Marshals of France
Thirteen Marshals des Camps
Forty-seven Generals, Lieutenant-Generals, and Brigadiers
Twenty-two Colonels and Lieutenant-Colonels
Eight Majors
Fifty Captains of Cavalry and Infantry
Seventeen Aides des Camps and Adjutants
Forty-one Lieutenants of the Army and Navy
Seven Officers of the Artillery
Eighty-four soldiers, National guards and sailors
Thirty-three Members of the National Convention
Four Members of the Legislative Assembly
Twenty-nine Members of the Constituent Assembly
Three Ministers of State
Thirty Mayors of cities and towns
Twenty-two Judges
Nineteen Justices of the Peace
Twenty-four Authors, literary men, and editors of newspapers
One hundred and seventy-eight Counsellors, Presidents of Parliaments, Attornies, Lawyers and Notaries
One hundred and nine Gentlemen
Twelve Bankers
Two Admirals
Thirty-eight Merchants and Factors
One hundred and five Commissaries of War, Marine, National Agents and Contractors
One hundred and sixty-six Municipal Officers, Administrators of Districts and Departments, Police, &c. Auditors of Accounts, Registers and Receivers
Nine hundred and forty-one persons of different trades and descriptions ;
Making together two thousand seven hundred and seventy-four persons. The oldest person sentenced was Monsieur Dupin, a Counsellor of the Parliament

of Thoulouse, whose extreme age of ninety-seven pleaded in vain for mercy. He, and twenty-five more Counsellors of the same Parliament, and four of the Parliament of Paris, were executed at the same time.

From the 27th of July to the 15th of December 1794, the labours of the Tri-

bunal became meritorious ; as during that interval no persons received its sentence but Robespierre himself, and one hundred of his accomplices ; and will be recollected with satisfaction, shortly after the Judges and Jurymen this never-sparing Court shared the fate of their patron and protector.

NAVAL ADVANTAGES OF GREAT BRITAIN.

FROM SIR JOHN SINCLAIR'S THOUGHTS ON THE NAVAL ADVANTAGES OF THE
BRITISH EMPIRE.

1. THAT nation, in the first place, is the most likely to be powerful at sea, which has the greatest extent of coast, and consequently a greater proportion of whose inhabitants must have a natural predilection for the sea : In this respect, Great Britain claims a preference over every other state in Europe. The sea-line of England, Scotland, and Ireland, and of the adjacent islands, is calculated by Sir William Petty to extend to 3800 miles, and is probably more : whereas France, whose coast contains but about 1000 miles of sea-line, is in this important article greatly inferior.

2. The coast of Great Britain and Ireland is not only more extensive than that of any other power in Europe, but is also every where intersected by admirable harbours. Indeed, the frequency and violence of the westerly winds which occasion those heaps of sand by which the Dutch ports are blocked up, are the reasons that so many deep and commodious harbours are found upon the English side of the Channel, and so few upon the French and Dutch ; an advantage given us by Nature, which never can be equalled by any art or expence of our neighbours. Nay, in respect of extent of coast, and number of havens, France is not only inferior to Spain, but can scarcely stand a comparison with Italy itself.

3. It is also a considerable advantage which Great Britain enjoys, that its harbours are all contiguous to each other, and are not divided, like those of France, by the territories of any other power : this renders it easy for Great Britain to assemble her naval forces upon the shortest notice, and enables her to exert her whole maritime force, with united vigour,

against any power with whom she may be at war ; whereas the distance between the port of Toulon and Brest is no considerable addition to the many maritime disadvantages to which France is subjected.

4. But had we fewer harbours, a bays alone would in general answer the purposes of commerce and of war. Whilst the westerly winds blow, which is generally the case above half the year, our ships may ride at anchor with perfect security in our roads. Besides, an anchor-hold is much better than a neighbour can boast of : for our shores generally consist of a stiff clay, chalk, or hard gravel, whilst the French or Dutch have nothing but rocks or loose sand to anchor on.

5. The situation of Great Britain is also extremely favourable to maritime power. It is an island, not confined, like Sicily, to the range of one particular bay, but, unimmured by straits, finds no obstruction in sending forth her fleets to each hemisphere. It is also fortunately placed in the very centre of Europe, so that along its coast above one half of the trade of Europe must pass. This is another advantage the great De Witt considers to be of the most essential importance.

6. The great advantage which Nature has given us for maritime power, in consequence of the variety of fish with which our seas abound, need not be strongly insisted upon. It is indeed universally acknowledged, that there is no part of the world where such quantities are to be met with at every season of the year, better calculated, either for the purpose of maintaining the inhabitants of the kingdom, or of serving as a lucrative

ch of commerce with other powers, for raising a valuable addition to the number of our seamen.

1. Foreign commerce is undoubtedly a great source of naval strength; and that Britain, it is certain, enjoys that advantage to as great, if not a greater extent, than any other power in Europe: the trade carried on along the coasts of the island is of a more permanent and lasting nature, neither depending upon the fancy of foreigners, nor standing in dread of competition. Such commerce, therefore, must be accounted the sure and substantial foundation of naval power. It has been calculated, that the coasting trade itself employs 30,000 sailors; but though that account might be exaggerated, without doubt it admits a greater number of excellent seamen than any other nation in Europe can boast of.

2. It is also a singular advantage enjoyed by Great Britain, that it not only has a demand for shipping, but is also furnished with the principal materials which shipping requires. I am well assured, that various maritime articles are procured from other countries, which it would be supposed impossible for this island itself to furnish; yet this ought rather to be imputed to the inattention of the natives of the island, or to the little encouragement given by the legislature to such productions, than to any national defect in the soil or climate of the country. If other materials, however, must be purchased from abroad, the English oak must always be considered, for strength and firmness, to be superior to the timber of our neighbours*.

3. It is well known, that the English were the first who brought the building of ships of war to its present state of

It was formerly an express condition in contracts for building ships for the royal service, that they should be built of good substantial English oak: But, owing to the scarcity of timber, this restriction has been no longer insisted upon. Soon after the Restoration, laws were proposed by the corporation of shipwrights, for the preservation and increase of which, after going through all the forms of office, namely being referred first to the Privy Council, and by him to the Navy Board, was at last suffered to sleep in oblivion.

perfection, and its ship-wrights still retain, the high character they formerly acquired for skill in their profession. That advantage, however, pertains no longer in an exclusive manner to this nation. The fatal friendship of that profligate monarch Charles the Second, for his ambitious neighbour Lewis, first gave the French an opportunity of acquiring an art, which they have since vainly attempted to turn to the ruin of their instructors†.

10. It is impossible also for any nation to carry on an extensive commerce, or to be a great naval power, unless the soil and climate of the country be well calculated for producing proper sustenance for its mariners whilst at sea. In this particular, Great Britain and Ireland lay claim to a great superiority over every state in Europe; the soil and climate of the British islands being much better suited for raising every species of naval provision than either France or Spain; and the superior quality of the food on which they live must also render our seamen a more hardy and braver race of men than those of our neighbours.

11. The skill and experience of our seamen cannot be equalled. A very different race of men must be formed along the stormy coasts of this country, from that produced along the pacific shores of the Mediterranean. Accustomed as our sailors are to brave the dangers of the sea, those storms which appear tremendous to others are not considered by them as attended with any risk. Indeed, if one set of men can be said to enjoy any great superiority over another, it may be safely affirmed, that the British seamen, who are bred along the coasts of those islands; are entitled to that fortunate distinction.

12. An insular situation, in every point of view, whether for naval strength or otherwise, is to be preferred. The sea

† Frigates of the present construction were first built by one Pet. English ship-wrights were supposed to be so peculiarly skilful in their profession, that by their charter they were prohibited to communicate their art to any foreign prince or state. The English, says Sir William Temple, keep their neighbours in awe, by the strength of their oak, the art of their ship-wrights, and the invincible courage of their seamen.

is undoubtedly the safest and most natural boundary, of which it is very difficult to get the better, and impossible to remove. "Athens," says Xenophon, "rules the sea; but as the country of Attica is joined to the continent, it is ravaged by enemies, while the Athenians are engaged in different expeditions. Their leaders suffer their lands to be destroyed, and secure their wealth by sending it to some island. The populace, who were not possessed of lands, have no uneasiness. But if the inhabitants inhabited an island, and besides this enjoyed the empire of the sea, they would, as long as they were possessed of those advantages, be able to annoy others, and at the same time be out of all danger of being annoyed." One would imagine, says Montesquieu, that Xenophon was speaking of England.

In fact, if we made the most of our insular situation, by confining our whole attention to maritime affairs, and trusted our defence to a militia and to a fleet, it would soon appear, that our naval force had scarcely arrived to one half of its natural extent. Almost all our revenue, (at least a much greater part of it than can be done by any continental power whatsoever), might be expended in fitting out our fleets; and when only one object is kept in view, it is surely more likely to be raised to the greatest height of perfection it is capable of, than when the attention is distracted by matters of a different nature.

13. Farther: It is a great advantage, the possession of which our very enemies

acknowledge, that the capital of the kingdom is not situated, like that of France, in the heart of the kingdom, but that London may be seen united all the politeness attending a royal presence, with all the spirit and activity that results from an extended commerce, and from naval power. At Paris, says Deslandes, one sees a voluntary indolence, which concerns itself about nothing that does not contribute either to pleasure or amusement; whereas in London, none are so blind as not to see, or so obstinate as not to acknowledge, that upon the prosperity of commerce, and consequently of naval power, depends the happiness of the state.

Lastly, The character of the English nation, steady in its pursuits, and not apt to be discomposed by every trifling obstacle, seems to be peculiarly calculated for the acquisition of maritime power. Naval strength is not the growth of a day, nor is it possible to retain it, when once acquired, without the utmost difficulty, and the most unwearied attention. The English have proved, by their conduct for almost two centuries, the firmness and steadiness of their naval character. Whereas the maritime enthusiasm of the French has only occasionally taken place, and does not seem consistent with the natural bent and genius of the people. Works that require great application says Cardinal Richelieu, are little calculated for the humour and disposition of the French nation.

REFLECTIONS ON THE CONCLUSION OF THE YEAR.

THE serious man can never suffer an old year to depart without meditating on its occurrences, whether respecting himself or the world at large, and in improving his contemplations into virtuous resolutions for his government in that before him.

The vanity of human life, at such a season, strikes the mind with a peculiar force. It dwells upon the scenes that are gone, somewhat as the passenger, in a swift-sailing vessel, bound for a far distant port, views the fleeting objects that recede from his observation. The well-known situa-

tions and persons whom fate compels him to leave behind, become more interesting when contrasted with the uncertain reception which awaits him whither he is bound. He looks forward with anxiety to new engagements and new connections, which may probably prove painful in the pursuit, and injurious in the issue.

The closing of an old year, then, should be like the closing period of our existence in the present world of imperfection and trouble. At that momentous season it will be natural, and certainly it will be expedient for us, to be serious in examining

mining what we have done, and what we have omitted that ought to have been performed; to the intent that our little remaining ability may make up, and our sincere penitence atone, for that wherein our consciences condemn us.

Memory and reflection are so intimately connected, that it is almost inconceivable, how a man can persist in a course of error and vice, who has not, in a very considerable degree, weakened the powers of memory; and that they may be weakened by many indulgences, independently of the natural decay of the human faculties, is consistent with the experience of all mankind. Slight instances of this every man is acquainted with, who has been accustomed to review his conduct; but the most melancholy ones are in the case of those who are suddenly arrested in the career of wickedness, by some temporal calamity, which confines them to solitude, and who very soon discover, with repugnant surprise, that their present unhappy situation is occasioned by their having forgotten the duties prescribed in early life, sanctioned by universal experience, and bounded by all the adversities to which human beings are exposed.

And why is it that men forget that, which it would be so much their advantage to remember? Why is it that they forego the pleasures of the rational, for the more low and grovelling indulgences of the animal being? Because, involved in more of the cares of life than contentment would require, and partaking of more of its pleasures than the mind has any necessity for, they have no leisure to abstract themselves from such employments, to turn inwards, and to scrutinize the nature of those things which seem to give most delight. It is wise, therefore, to appropriate certain times for this retrospective duty. It is wise, now and then, to withdraw to the indulgence of cool deliberation, and enquire, how far that which has engaged the passions, and gratified the curiosity, be consistent with those laws which fashion cannot alter, and which the example of a multitude, however fascinating, cannot abrogate?

It is somewhat remarkable, that irreligion should be so prevalent in a country

where the blessings of religion have been felt for so many centuries, and where historical proof may be produced, that the happiness and well-being of individuals have been, by its means, promoted in a higher degree, than in any other nation in the world. What is it to religion, that there are so many who do not practise its doctrines; that men in high and fashionable life generally disregard it? These constitute not the majority, nor the respectability of a society. What is it to religion, that it has been made the apology for persecution, and the pretext for tyranny? What is it to religion, that some of those societies, where it is most seriously professed, have swerved from its doctrines? Is there, in all this, the shadow of an argument against it, or against any thing that can be demonstratively proved to be good in itself?

If credulity is foolish, scepticism is no less absurd; if human knowledge is limited, human evidence is the same; and the same caution, which is necessary to keep us from being imposed upon by others, is equally necessary to guard us against imposing on ourselves, under the pompous pretence of freedom of inquiry. There must be a disposition to resolve as well as to deliberate. It is the business of reason to judge, when it has sufficient evidence to distinguish the degrees of it; sometimes to expect demonstration, sometimes probability, and sometimes strong presumption, and never to stretch its demands beyond the circumstances and nature of things. On the other hand, the difficulties which are started by an insatiable curiosity, are innumerable; and those persons who are instigated by this passion, will be miserable, because they can form no regular system of sentiment and conduct; inconsistent, because the mind will greedily admit some doctrines to gratify its doubts on others; and ignorant, because they will always be seeking, and never coming to, the knowledge of the truth. Such is the unfair proceeding of the adversaries of Christianity.

In reflecting upon the concluding year, it will not escape any one, that it has been chequered with numerous vicissitudes,
that

that have befallen those who had a part in our esteem or our affection. Nor is it less obvious that such occurrences are a striking confirmation of the shortness and uncertainty of time, and of how little avail it is to labour and toil to excess for that upon which we can place no rational dependence. More absurd yet will it appear to have sacrificed our principles to the attainment of objects that yield so precarious a satisfaction. Better far is it to consider, that as time is short, it ought to be husbanded so as that we may have some consolation in reflecting upon the manner in which it has been spent; and, as it is uncertain, in providing that we may not be unprepared or appalled, should we be called to leave life, in the midst of our most engaging schemes.

"Divines," says a learned author, "have, with great strength and ardour, shewn the absurdity of delaying reformation and repentance; a degree of folly,

indeed, which sets eternity to hazard. It is the same weakness, in proportion to the importance of the neglect, to transfer any care, which now claims our attention, to a future time. We subject ourselves to needless dangers from accidents, which early diligence would have obviated; or perplex our minds by vain precautions, and make provision for the execution of designs, of which the opportunity once missed never will return. As he that lives longest lives but a little while, every man may be certain that he has no time to waste. The duties of life are commensurate to its duration, and every day brings its task, which, if neglected, is doubled on the morrow. But he that has already trifled away those months and years, in which he should have laboured, must remember that he has now only a part of that, of which the whole is little."

X.

MONSIEUR TONSON;

A HUMUROSUS TALE*.

THERE lived, as some reports, in days of yore,

At least some fifty years ago or more,
A pleasant wight in town, y'clep'd Tom King;

A fellow that was clever at a joke,
Expert in all the arts to tease and smoke,
In short, for stroke of humour, quite the thing.

To many a jovial club this King was known,

With whom his active wit unrivall'd shone,
Choice spirit, grave free-mason, buck, and blood,

Would crowd, his stories and *bon mots* to hear

And none a disappointment e'er could fear;

His humour flow'd in such a copious flood.

To him a frolick was a high delight,

A frolick he would hunt for, day and night,

Careless how Prudence on the sport might

If e'er a pleasant mischief sprang to view,
At once o'er hedge and ditch away he flew,

Nor left the game till he had run it down.

One night our hero, rambling with a friend,

Ne'er fam'd St Giles' chanced his course to bend;

Just by that spot, the seven dials height,
'Twas silence all around, and clear the coast;

The watch, as usual, dozing on his post,
And scarce a lamp displayed a twinkling light.

Around this place there lives the numerous clans

Of honest, plodding, foreign Artizans,
Known at the time by name of *Refugees*,

The rod of persecution from their home
Compelled the inoffensive race to roam,
And here they lighted, like a swarm of bees.

Well, our two friends were sauntering through the street,

In hopes some food for humour soon to meet;

When, in a window near, a light they view,

And though a dim and melancholy ray,
It seem'd the prologue to some merry play:

So towards the gloomy dome our hero drew:

Strait at the door he gave a thund'ring knock,

(The time, we may suppose, near two o'clock.)

* We give this Tale a place at the desire of several of our readers.

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"I'll ask," says King, "if Thomson lodges here, Thomson, "cries t'other," who the deuce, is he?" I know not, King replies, but want to see
 What kind of animal will now appear,"
 After some time, a little Frenchman came,
 One hand displayed a rush light's trembling flame,
 The other held a thing they call *culotte*;
 An old strip'd woollen night cap graced his head,
 A tatter'd waistcoat o'er one shoulder spread,
 Scarce half awake, he heav'd a yawning note.
 Tho' this untimely rous'd, he courteous smil'd,
 And soon address'd our wag in accents mild.
 Ending his head politely to his knee,
 Pray Sare, vat vant you, dat you come so late?
 I beg your pardon, Sar, to make you wait;
 Say tell me, Sar, vat your commands vid me!"
 Sir, reply'd King, "I merely thought to know,
 By your house I chanced for to go,
 At really, I disturb your sleep, I fear,
 Say, I thought that you perhaps could tell,
 Among the folks who in this street may dwell,
 There's a Mr Thomson lodges here?"
 The shiv'ring Frenchman, though not pleas'd to find,
 The business of this unimportant kind,
 Too simple to suspect t'was meant in sneer,
 Strug'd out a sigh, that thus his rest should break.
 Then, with unalter'd courtesy he spake,
 No, Sar, no Monsieur Tonfon lodges here."
 Our wag begg'd pardon, and towards home he sped,
 While the poor Frenchman crawl'd again to bed.
 The King resolv'd, not thus to drop the jest;
 The next night, with more of whim than grace,
 Again he made a visit to the place,
 To break once more poor Frenchman's quiet rest.

He knocked—but waited longer than before,
 No footstep seem'd approaching to the door,
 Our Frenchman lay in such a sleep profound.
 King, with his knocks, thunder'd; then again,
 Firm on his post determined to remain;
 And oft, indeed, he made the door resound.
 At last, King hears him o'er the passage creep,
 Wondering what fiend again disturb'd his sleep.
 The wag salutes him with a civil leer,
 Thus drawling out to heighten the surprise,
 (While the poor Frenchman rubb'd his heavy eyes)
 "Is there—a Mr Thomson—lodges here!"
 The Frenchman falter'd, with a kind of fright,
 "Vy Sar, I'm sure, I tell you, Sar, last night,
 (And here he labour'd with a sigh sincere)
 "No Monsieur Tonfon in de varld I know,
 No Monsieur Tonfon here, I told you so;
 Indeed, Sar, dere no Monficur Tonfon here."
 Some more excuses tendered, off King goes,
 And the old Frenchman fought once more repose, (career;
 The rogue, next night, pursu'd his odd
 'Twas long, indeed, before the man came nigh,
 And then he uttered in a piteous cry,
 "Sar, pon my soul, no Monsieur Tonfon here."
 Our sportive wight his usual visit paid,
 And the next night came forth a prattling maid,
 Whose tongue, indeed, than any jack went faster;
 Anxious she strove his errand to enquire.
 He said, "'Tis vain her pretty tongue to tire, (ter."
 He could not stir till he had seen her master.
 The damsel then began in doleful state,
 The Frenchman's broken slumbers to relate, (day.
 And begg'd he'd call at proper time of King told her she must fetch her master down, (town,
 A chaise was ready—he was leaving
 But first, had much of deep concern to say.

Thus

Thus urg'd, she went the snoring man to
 call,
 And long, indeed, was she obliged to
 bawl,
 Ere she could rouse the torpid lump of
 clay,
 At last he wakes—he rises—and he swears,
 But scarcely had he totter'd down the
 stairs,
 When King attacks him in the usual way.
 The Frenchman now perceived 'twas all
 in vain,
 To this tormentor mildly to complain,
 And strait in rage, began his crest to rear.
 "Sar, vat the devil make you trait me so?
 Sar, I inform you, Sar, tree night ago,
 Got tam, I swear no Monsieur Tonson
 here."

True as the night, King went and heard
 a strife,
 Between the harrafs'd Frenchman and his
 wife,
 Which should descend to chase the fiend
 away.

At length to join their forces they agree,
 And strait impetuously they turn the key,
 Prepar'd with mutual fury for the fray!

Our hero, with the firmness of a rock,
 Collected to receive the mighty shock,
 Uttering the old inquiry, calmly flood,
 The name of Thomson raised the storm so
 high,
 He deem'd it then the safest plan to fly,
 With—"well I'll call when you're in
 gentler mood."

In short, our hero, with the same intent,
 Full many a night to plague the French-
 man went,

So fond of mischief was the wicked wit.
 They threw out water—for the watch
 they call,

But King, expecting, still escapes from
 all.

Monsieur at last, was forced his house to
 quit.

It happen'd that our wag, about the
 time,

On some fair prospect fought the eager
 clime;

Six ling'ring years were there his tedious
 At, length, content amidst his rip'ning
 store,

He treads again on Britain's happy shore.
 And his long absence is at once forgot.

To London, with impatient hope he flies,
 And the same night, as former freaks arise,
 He fain must stroll the well known haunt
 to trace.

"Ah! Here's the scene of frequent mirth,
 he said,

My poor old Frenchman, I suppose is
 dead.
 Egad! I'll knock, and see who holds his
 place."

With rapid strokes he makes the mansion
 roar,

And, while he eager eyes the opening
 door,

Lo! Who obeys the knocker's rattling
 (pearl)
 Why, e'en our little Frenchman, strange
 to say,

He took his old abode that very day.

Without one thought of the relentless
 foe,

Who, fiendlike, haunted him so long ago;
 Just in his former trim he now appears,

The waistcoat and the night-cap seem'd
 the same,

With rush light, as before, he creeping
 came,

And King's detested voice, astonish'd
 (bear)

As if some hideous spectre struck his sight.
 His senses seem'd bewilder'd with ab-
 fright;

His face, indeed, bespoke a heart full
 (fear)
 Then, starting, he exclaimed, in rush
 strain,

"Begar! Here's Monsieur Tonson come
 again."

Away he ran—and ne'er was heard of
 more.

A MADAGASCAR SONG.

A MOTHER was dragging her only
 daughter to the beach, in order to sell
 her to the white men.

"O mother, thy bosom bore me; I was
 the first fruit of thy love; what crime have
 I committed to deserve a life of slavery?
 I alleviate the sorrows of thy age! For
 thee I labour the ground; for thee I
 gather flowers; for thee I ensnare the
 fish of the flood! I have defended thee
 from the cold; I have borne thee, when
 it was hot, into the shades of fragrant
 trees; I watched thee while thou slum-

berest, and drove away from thy face the
 stings of the mokitoe. O mother! what
 will become of thee, when thou hast me
 no longer? The money thou received
 will not give thee another daughter;
 thou wilt die in misery, and my bitterest
 grief will be, that I cannot assist thee.
 O mother, sell not thy only daughter!"

In vain did she implore! She was sold,
 was loaded with chains, conducted to
 the ship; and conveyed from her dear
 parents and country for ever.

STATE PAPERS.

Treaty of Defensive Alliance between his Britannic Majesty and the Emperor of Germany, signed at Vienna, the 12th of May 1795.

HIS Majesty the Emperor, and his Majesty the King of Great Britain, being desirous to renew and to cement the ancient relations of friendship and intimacy between their crowns and their respective dominions, as well as to provide, in a solid and permanent manner, for their future safety, and for the general tranquillity of Europe, have determined, in consequence of these salutary views, to proceed to the conclusion of a new Treaty of Alliance; and they have nominated for that purpose, viz. his Majesty the Emperor, his actual Privy Councillor and Minister for Foreign Affairs, Baron de Thut, and his Majesty the King of Great Britain, Sir Morton Eden, one of his Majesty's Privy Councillors, Knight of the Bath, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of his said Majesty, at the Court of Vienna, who, after, having communicated to each other their respective powers, have agreed upon the following Articles:

Art. I. There shall be between his Imperial Majesty and his Britannic Majesty, their heirs and successors, and between all the respective dominions, provinces, and subjects of their said Majesties, a perfect and sincere good understanding, friendship and Defensive Alliance. The High Contracting Parties shall use all their endeavours for the maintenance of their common interests, and shall employ all the means in their power to defend and guarantee each other mutually against every hostile aggression.

Art. II. The High Contracting parties shall act in perfect concert in every thing which relates to the re-establishment and the maintenance of general peace; and they shall employ all their efforts to prevent, by the means of friendly negotiation, the attacks with which they may be threatened, either separately or conjointly.

Art. III. In case either of the High Contracting Parties should be attacked, molested, or disturbed in the possession of its dominions, territories or cities whatsoever, or in the exercise of its rights, liberties, or franchises wheresoever, and without any exception, the other will exert all its endeavours to succour its Ally without delay, and in the manner herein after mentioned.

lay, and in the manner herein after mentioned.

Art. IV. Their Imperial and Britannic Majesties reciprocally guarantee to each other in the most express manner, all their dominions, cities, territories, rights, liberties, and franchises whatsoever, such as they at present possess, and such as they shall possess, at the conclusion of a general peace, made by their common agreement and consent, in conformity to their mutual engagements in that respect in the Convention of the 30th of August 1793. And the case of this Defensive Alliance shall exist from the moment whenever either of the High Contracting Parties shall be disturbed, molested, or disquieted in the peaceable enjoyment of its dominions, territories, cities, rights, liberties or franchises whatsoever, according to the state of actual possession, and according to the state of possession which shall exist at the above-mentioned epoch.

Art. V. The succours to be mutually furnished, in virtue of this Treaty, shall consist in 20,000 infantry, and 6000 cavalry, which shall be furnished in the space of two months after requisition, made by the party attacked, and shall continue to be at its disposition during the whole course of the war in which it shall be engaged. These succours shall be paid and maintained by the Power required, wherever its Ally shall employ them; but the Power requiring shall provide them with the necessary bread and forage, upon the same footing with its own troops.

If the Party requiring prefers, it may demand the succours to be furnished in money; and in that case, the succours shall be computed at the following rate; that is to say, 10,000 Dutch florins per month, for every thousand infantry, and 30,000 Dutch florins per month for every thousand cavalry. And this money shall be paid monthly, in equal portions, throughout the whole year.

If those succours should not suffice for the defence of the Power requiring, the other party shall augment them according as the occasion shall require, and shall even succour its Ally with its whole forces, if the circumstances should render it necessary.

Art. VI. It is agreed that, in consideration of the intimate alliance, established by this treaty between the Two Crowns, neither the one nor the other of the High Contracting

contracting Parties shall permit the vessels or merchandize belonging to its Ally, or to the people or subjects of its Ally, and which shall have been taken at sea by any ships of war or privateers whatsoever, belonging to enemies or rebels, to be brought into its harbours: nor any ship of war or privateer to be therein armed, in any case or under any pretext whatsoever, in order to cruise against the ships and property of such Ally, or of his subjects; nor that there be conveyed by its subjects, or in their ships, to the enemies of its Ally, any provisions, or military, or naval stores. For these ends, as often as it shall be required by either of the Allies, the other shall be bound to renew express prohibitions, ordering all persons to conform themselves to this article, upon pain of exemplary punishment, in addition to the full restitution and satisfaction to be made to the injured parties.

Art. VII. If, notwithstanding the prohibitions and penalties abovementioned, any vessels of enemies or rebels should bring into the ports of either of the High Contracting Parties any prizes taken from the other, or from its subjects, the former shall oblige them to quit its ports in the space of twenty-four hours after their arrival, upon pain of seizure and confiscation; and the crews and passengers, or other prisoners, subjects of its Ally, who shall have been brought into the said port, shall, immediately after their arrival, be restored to their full liberty, with their ship and merchandise, without any delay or exception. And if any vessel whatsoever, after having been armed or equipped wholly or partially, in the ports of either of the Allies, should be employed in taking prizes, or in committing hostilities against the subjects of the other, such vessel, in case of its returning into the said ports, shall, at the regulation of the injured parties, be seized and confiscated for their benefit.

The High Contracting Parties do not intend that the stipulations in these two articles should derogate from the execution of anterior Treaties actually existing with other Powers; the High Contracting Parties not being, however, at liberty to form new engagements hereafter to the prejudice of the said stipulations.

Art. VIII. Their Imperial and Britannic Majesties engage to ratify the present Treaty of Alliance, and the ratification thereof shall be exchanged in the space of six weeks, or sooner, if it can be done.

In witness whereof, we the undersigned

being furnished with the full powers of their Imperial and Britannic Majesties, have signed the present Treaty in their names, and have caused the seals of our arms to be affixed thereto.

Done at Vienna, the 20th day of May in the year 1795.

(L. S.) LE BARON DU THUGUT.

(L. S.) MORTON EDEN.

SEPARATE ARTICLE.

In case the Establishment, in general limited, of the land forces of Great Britain should not permit his Britannic Majesty to furnish, within the term specified, the succour in men stipulated by the 5th Article of the present Treaty of Alliance, and that consequently his Imperial Majesty should be obliged to supply that succour by an equal number of other troops, to be taken into his pay, the consideration which the Emperor reposes in the friendship and equity of the King of Great Britain leaves him no room to doubt, but that his Britannic Majesty will readily grant him an indemnification for the difference which, according to a just valuation at the time, shall exist between the expences of the taking into pay and subsistence of those troops, and the estimate in Dutch florins, which, in order to avoid every delay of discussion, has been adopted in the abovementioned 5th Article, in conformity to the estimate contained in ancient Treaties.

The separate Article, making part of the Treaty of Alliance, signed this day in the name of their Imperial and Britannic Majesties, shall have the same force and validity as if it were inserted word for word in the said Treaty of Alliance.

In witness whereof, we the undersigned, being furnished with the full powers of their Imperial and Britannic Majesties, have, in their names, signed the present separate article, and have caused the seals of our arms to be affixed thereto.

Done at Vienna, the 20th of May 1795

(L. S.) MORTON EDEN.

(L. S.) LE BARON DU THUGUT.

SEPARATE ARTICLE.

Their Imperial and Britannic Majesties shall concert together upon the invitation to be given to her Imperial Majesty of all the Russias, in order to form, by the union of the three Courts, in consequence of the intimate connections which exist already between them, a system of triple alliance proper for the re-establishment and maintenance, in future, of peace and general tranquillity in Europe.

This Article shall have the same force as if it were inserted in the present Treaty.

witness whereof, we the undersigned, furnished with the full powers of Imperial and Britannic Majesties, in their names, signed the present Article, and have caused the seals of arms to be affixed thereto.

Done at Vienna, the 20th of May 1795.

(L. S.) MORTON EDEN.

(L. S.) LE BARON DU THUGUT.

Treaty of Defensive Alliance between his Britannic Majesty and the Empress of Russia, signed at Peterburgh, the 18th February 1795.

the Name of the Most Holy Trinity— Britannic Majesty, and her Majesty Empress of all the Russias, animated by a desire equally sincere, to strengthen and more the tie of friendship and understanding which so happily subsists between them and their respective Monarchies, have thought that nothing could so effectually contribute to this salutary union than the conclusion of a Treaty of Defensive Alliance, concerning which they should occupy themselves forthwith, and which should have for basis the stipulations of similar Treaties which have already been heretofore concluded, and have the objects of the most intimate union between the two Empires. For this purpose, their said Majesties have ordered for their Plenipotentiaries, that is to say, his Britannic Majesty, the Sieur Charles Whitworth, his Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to her Imperial Majesty of all the Russias, Knight of the Order of the Bath; and her Imperial Majesty of all the Russias, the Sieur Count Osterman, her Vice-Chancellor, &c. who, after having mutually exchanged their full powers, found to be in full and due form, have agreed upon the following Articles:

Art. I. There shall be a sincere and constant friendship between his Britannic Majesty, and her Majesty the Empress of all the Russias, their heirs and successors; and, in consequence of this intimate union, the Contracting Parties shall have nothing so strongly at heart than to promote, by all possible means, their mutual interests, to avert from each other whatever it cause them any injury, damage, or prejudice; and to maintain themselves respectively in the undisturbed possession of their dominions, rights, commerce, and privileges whatsoever, by guaranteeing mutually for this purpose all their countries, dominions, and possessions, as well as they actually possess, as those which may acquire by Treaty.

Art. II. If, notwithstanding the efforts which they shall employ by common consent, in order to obtain this end, it should nevertheless happen that one of them should be attacked by sea or land, the other shall furnish, immediately on the requisition being made, the succours stipulated by the following Articles of this Treaty.

Art. III. His Britannic Majesty and her Imperial Majesty of all the Russias declare, however, that in contracting the present alliance, their intention is by no means to give offence thereby, or to injure any one; but that their sole intention is to provide, by these engagements, for their reciprocal advantage and security, as well as for the re-establishment of peace, and for the maintenance of the general tranquillity of Europe, and above all, that of the North.

Art. IV. As the two High Contracting Parties profess the same desire to render to each other their mutual succours as advantageous as possible, and as the natural force of Russia consists in land troops, whilst Great Britain can principally furnish ships of war, it is agreed upon, that if his Britannic Majesty should be attacked or disturbed by any other Power, and in whatever manner it might be, in the possession of his dominions and provinces, so that he should think it necessary to require the assistance of his Ally, her Imperial Majesty of all the Russias shall send him immediately 10,000 infantry, and 2000 horse. If, on the other hand, her Imperial Majesty of all the Russias should find herself attacked or disturbed by any other Power, and in whatever manner it may be, in the possession of her dominions and provinces, so that she should think it necessary to require the assistance of her Ally, his Britannic Majesty shall send her forthwith a squadron of 12 ships of war, and of the line, carrying 708 guns, according to the following list—two ships of 74 guns, making together 148 guns, and the crews 960 men; six ships of 60 guns, making 360 guns, and the crews 2400 men; four ships of 50 guns, making 200 guns, and the crews 1200 men. In the whole, 12 ships, 708 guns, and the crews 4560 men. This squadron shall be properly equipped and armed for war. These succours shall be respectively sent to the places which shall be specified by the requiring party, and shall remain at his free disposal as long as hostilities shall last.

Art. V. But if the nature of the attack were such, as that the party attacked should not find it to his interest to demand the effective succours, such as they have

been stipulated for in the preceding article, in that case the two High Contracting Powers have resolved to change the said succour into a pecuniary subsidy; that is to say, if his Britannic Majesty should be attacked, and should prefer pecuniary succours, her Imperial Majesty of all the Russias, after the requisition having been previously made, shall pay to him the sum of 500,000 rubles yearly, during the whole continuance of hostilities, to assist him to support the expences of the war; and if her Imperial Majesty of all the Russias should be attacked, and should prefer pecuniary succours, his Britannic Majesty shall furnish her with the same sum yearly, as long as hostilities shall last.

Art. VI. If the party required, after having furnished the succour stipulated in the 4th article of this Treaty, should be himself attacked, so as to put him thereby under the necessity of recalling his troops for his own safety, he shall be at liberty to do so, after having informed the requiring party thereof two months before hand. In like manner, if the party required were himself at war at the time of the requisition, so that he should be obliged to retain near himself, for his own proper security and defence, the forces which he is bound to furnish to his Ally in virtue of this Treaty; in such case the party required shall be dispensed from furnishing the said succour so long as the said necessity shall last.

Art. VII. The Russian Auxiliary Troops shall be provided with field artillery, ammunition, and every thing of which they may stand in need, in proportion to their number. They shall be paid and recruited annually by the requiring Court. With regard to the ordinary rations and portions of provisions and forage, as well as quarters, they shall be furnished to them by the requiring Court, the whole on the footing upon which his own troops are or shall be maintained in the field or in quarters.

Art. VIII. In case the said Russian auxiliary troops required by his Britannic Majesty should be obliged to march by land, and to traverse the dominions of any other Powers, his Britannic Majesty shall use his endeavours, jointly with her Imperial Majesty of all the Russias, to obtain for them a free passage, and shall supply them on their march with the necessary provisions and forage, in the manner stipulated in the preceding Article; and when they shall have to cross the sea, his Britannic Majesty shall take upon him-

self either to transport them in his ships, or to defray the expences of a passage; the same is also to be understood as well with regard to the recruits whom her Imperial Majesty will be obliged to send to her troops, as respecting their return to Russia whenever they shall be sent back by his Britannic Majesty recalled by her Imperial Majesty of all the Russias for her own defence, according to Article VI. of this Treaty. It is further agreed upon, that in case of recalling and sending back the said troops, an adequate convoy of ships of war shall escort them for their security.

Art. IX. The Commanding Officer, whether of the auxiliary troops of her Imperial Majesty of all the Russias, or of a Squadron which his Britannic Majesty to furnish Russia with, shall keep the command which has been entrusted to him, but the command in chief shall belong certainly to him whom the requiring party shall appoint for that purpose; and the restriction, however, that nothing of importance shall be undertaken that has not been before hand regulated and determined upon in a Council of War in the presence of the General and Commanding Officers of the party required.

Art. X. And, in order to prevent disputes about rank, the requiring party shall give due notice of the officer whom he will give the command in, whether of a fleet or land forces; to the end that the party required may regulate in consequence, the rank of him who shall have to command the auxiliary troops and ships.

Art. XI. Moreover these auxiliaries shall have their own Chaplains, and the entirely free exercise of their religion, and shall not be judged in whatever pertains to military service, otherwise according to the laws and articles of their own Sovereign. It shall be permitted for the General and Chief of the military forces to keep up correspondence with their country, and by letters as expresses.

Art. XII. The auxiliary forces and sides shall be kept together as much as possible; and in order to avoid their being subjected to greater fatigue than is necessary, and to the end that there may be in expedition and operation a perfect unity, the Commander in Chief shall be obliged to observe, on every occasion, a just proportion, according to the force of the fleet or army.

Art. XIII. The Squadron which

tannic Majesty is to furnish by virtue of this alliance, shall be admitted into all the ports of her Imperial Majesty of all the Russias, where it shall experience the most amicable treatment, and shall be provided with every thing which it may stand in need of, on paying the same price as the ships of her Imperial Majesty of all the Russias; and the said Squadron shall be allowed to return every year to the ports of Great Britain, as soon as the season will no longer permit it to keep sea; but it is formally, and from this time forward stipulated, that this Squadron shall return every year to the Baltic Sea about the beginning of the month of May, not to quit it again till the month of October, and that as often as the exigency of the Treaty shall require it.

Art. XIV. The requiring party, in claiming the succours stipulated by this Treaty, shall point out at the same time to the required party, the place where he shall wish that it may, in the first instance, repair; and the said requiring party shall be at liberty to make use of the said succour during the whole time it shall be continued to him, in such manner and at such places as he shall judge to be the most suitable for his service against the aggressor.

Art. XV. The conditions of this Treaty of Alliance shall not be applicable to the wars which may arise between her Imperial Majesty of all the Russias and the Powers and people of Asia, respecting whom his Britannic Majesty shall be dispensed with from furnishing the succours stipulated by the present treaty; excepting in the case of an attack made by any European Power against the rights and possessions of her Imperial Majesty, in whatever part of the world it may be. As also on the other hand her Imperial Majesty of all the Russias shall not be bound to furnish the succours stipulated by this same treaty in any case whatever, excepting that of an attack made by any European Power against the rights and possessions of his Britannic Majesty in whatever part of the world it may be.

Art. XVI. It has been in like manner agreed upon, that, considering the great distance of places, the troops which her Imperial Majesty of all the Russias will have to furnish by virtue of this Alliance, for the defence of his Britannic Majesty, shall not be sent to Spain, Portugal, or Italy, and still less out of Europe.

Art. XVII. If the succours stipulated in the fourth article of this Treaty should

not be sufficient; in that case, the Contracting Parties reserve to themselves to make a further provision between themselves with respect to the additional succours which they should give to each other.

Art. XVIII. The requiring party shall make neither peace nor truce with the common enemy, without including the required party, to the end that the latter may not suffer any injury in consequence of the succours he shall have given to his Ally.

Art. XIX. The present Defensive Alliance shall in no way derogate from the treaties and alliances which the High Contracting Parties may have with other powers, inasmuch as the said Treaties shall not be contrary to this, nor to the friendship and good understanding which they are resolved constantly to keep up between them.

Art. XX. If any other Power would accede to this present Alliance, their said Majesties have agreed to concert together upon the admission of such Power.

Art. XXI. The two High Contracting Parties desiring mutually, and with eagerness, to strengthen and consolidate as much possible, the friendship and union already happily subsisting between them, and to protect and extend the commerce between their respective subjects, promises to proceed, without delay, to the forming of a definitive Arrangement of Commerce.

Art. XXII. As circumstances may render it necessary to make some change in the clauses of the present Treaty, the High Contracting Parties have thought proper to fix the duration of it to eight years, counting from the day of exchanging the ratifications: but before the expiration of the eight years, it shall be renewed according to existing circumstances.

Art. XXIII. The present Treaty of Alliance shall be ratified, and the ratifications exchanged here, in the space of two months, or sooner, if it can be done.

In witness whereof, the above mentioned Ministers Plenipotentiary on both sides, have signed the present treaty, and have thereunto affixed the seal of their arms.

Done at St Petersburg, this 7th (18th) of February, 1795.

(L. S.) CHARLES WHITWORTH.

(L. S.) CTE. JEAN D'OSTERMAN.

(L. S.) ALEXANDER CTE. DE
BEZBORODKO.

(L. S.) ARCADE DE MORCROFF.

HEADS

HEADS OF A BILL, Intituled, *An Act for the Safety and Preservation of his Majesty's Person and Government, against Treasonable and Seditious Practices and Attempts.*

THE preamble states, that the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons of Great Britain, duly considering the daring outrages offered to his Majesty's most sacred person, in his passage to and from Parliament, at the opening of this present session, and also the continued attempts of wicked and evil-disposed persons to disturb the tranquillity of his Majesty's kingdom, particularly by the multitude of seditious pamphlets and speeches daily printed, published, and dispersed with unremitting industry, and with a transcendent boldness, in contempt of his Majesty's royal person and dignity, and tending to the overthrow of the laws, government, and happy constitution of these realms, have judged, that it is become necessary to provide a further remedy against all such treasonable and seditious practices and attempts: They therefore, calling to mind the provisions which have at different times been made by the wisdom of Parliament for averting such dangers, and more especially for the security and preservation of the persons of the Sovereigns of these realms, beseech his Majesty, that it may be enacted, That if any person or persons whatsoever, after a date to be hereafter settled, during the natural life of his Majesty, and until the end of the next session of Parliament after a demise of the Crown, shall, within the realm or without, compass, imagine, invent, devise, or intend death or destruction, or any bodily harm tending to death or destruction, maiming or wounding, imprisonment, or restraint of the person of the King, his heirs and successors, or to deprive or depose him or them from the stile, honour, or kingly name of the imperial crown of this realm, or of any other of his Majesty's dominions or countries; or to levy war against his Majesty, his heirs and successors, within this realm or without; or to move or stir any foreigner or stranger with force to invade this realm, or any other his Majesty's dominions or countries, being under the obedience of his Majesty, his heirs and successors; and such compassings, imaginations, inventions, devices, or intentions; or any of them, shall express, utter, or declare, by any printing, writing, preaching, or malicious and advised speaking, being legally convicted thereof, upon the oaths of two legal and credible wit-

nesses, upon trial, or otherwise convicted or attainted by due course of law, then every such person and persons so as aforesaid offending, shall be deemed, declared, and adjudged, to be a traitor or traitors, shall suffer pains of death, and also lose and forfeit as in cases of high treason.

It is further enacted, that if any person or persons, within that part of Great Britain called England, during his Majesty's life, and until the end of the next session of Parliament after a demise of the Crown, shall maliciously and advisedly, by writing, printing, and preaching, or other speaking; express, publish, utter, or declare, any words, sentences, or other thing or things, to incite or stir up the people to hatred or dislike of the person of his Majesty, his heirs or successors, or the established government and constitution of this realm, then every such person or persons, being thereof legally convicted, shall be liable to such punishment as may by law be inflicted in cases of high misdemeanours; and if any person or persons shall, after being so convicted, offend a second time, and be thereupon convicted, such person or persons shall, on such second conviction, be adjudged to be transported for seven years.

It is provided, that no person be prosecuted by virtue of this act, for any of the offences mentioned (other than such as are made and declared to be high treason), unless it be by order of the King's Majesty, his heirs or successors, under his or their sign manual, or by order of the Council Table of his Majesty, his heirs and successors, directed unto the Attorney-General for the time being; or to some other of the council learned to his Majesty, his heirs and successors, for the time being; nor shall any person or persons, by virtue of this present act, incur any of the penalties herein before mentioned, unless he or they be prosecuted within months after the offences committed, and the prosecution brought to trial within the same term, assize, or sessions, or that which shall next ensue after filing the information, or the indictment being found; unless the Court in which the same is depending shall, on special ground, stated by motion in open Court, think fit to enlarge the time for the trial thereof, or unless the defendant shall be prosecuted to an outlawry.

It is further provided, That no person or persons shall be indicted, arraigned, condemned, convicted, or attainted, for any of the treasons or offences aforesaid, unless

unless the same offender or offenders be hereof accused by the testimony of two lawful witnesses, upon oath; which witnesses, at the time of the said offender or offenders arraignment, shall be brought in person before him or them, face to face, and shall openly avow and maintain, upon oath, what they have to say against him or them concerning the treason or offences contained in the said indictment, unless the party or parties arraigned shall willingly, and without violence, confess the same.

It is likewise enacted, that this act, or any thing therein contained, shall not extend to deprive either of the Houses of Parliament, or any of their members, of their just ancient freedom and privilege of debating any matters of business, which shall be propounded and debated in either of the said Houses of Parliament, or touching the repeal or alteration of any old, or repairing any new laws, or the redressing any public grievance; but that the said members of either of the said Houses, and the assistants of the Houses of Peers, and every of them, shall have the same freedom of speech, and all other privileges whatsoever, as they had before the making of this act; any thing in this act to the contrary thereof in anywise notwithstanding.

It is further enacted, that all and every person or persons, that shall at any time be accused, or indicted, or prosecuted, for any offence made or declared to be treason by this act, shall be entitled to the benefit of the act of Parliament, made in the seventh year of his late Majesty King William the Third, intituled, "An act for regulating of trials in cases of treason and imprisonment of treason;" and also to the provisions made by another act of Parliament, passed in the seventh year of her late Majesty Queen Anne, intituled "An act for proving the union of the two kingdoms." And it is lastly enacted, that nothing in this act contained shall extend, or be construed to extend, to prevent or affect any prosecution by information or indictment, under the common law, for any offence within the provisions of this act, other than the offences hereby declared to be high treason, unless the party shall have been first prosecuted under this act.

ABSTRACT OF AN ACT

for the more effectually preventing Seditious Meetings and Assemblies.

WHEREAS assemblies of divers persons, collected for the purpose or under the pre-

text of deliberating of public grievances, and of agreeing on petitions, complaints, remonstrances, declarations, or other addresses, to the King, or to both houses or either house of parliament, have of late been made use of to serve the ends of factious and seditious persons, to the great danger of the public peace, and may become the means of producing confusion and calamities in the nation; it is enacted as follows:

I. No meeting of any description of persons exceeding the number of fifty (other than and except any meeting of any county, riding, or division, called by the lord lieutenant, custos rotulorum, or sheriff, of such county; or a meeting called by the convener of any county or stewartry in that part of Great Britain called Scotland; or any meeting called by two or more justices of the peace of the county or place where such meeting shall be holden; or any meeting of any county, having different ridings or divisions, called by any two justices of the peace of any one or more of such ridings or divisions; or any meeting called by the major part of the grand jury of the county, or of the division of the county, where such meeting shall be holden, at their general assizes or general quarter sessions of the peace; or any meeting of any city, or borough, or town corporate, called by the mayor or other head officer of such city, or borough, or town corporate; or any meeting of any ward or division of any city or town corporate, called by the alderman or other head officer of such ward or division; or any meeting of any corporate body); shall be holden, for the purpose, or on the pretext of considering of or preparing any petition, complaint, remonstrance or declaration, or other address to the king, or to both houses, or either house of parliament, for alteration of matters established in church or state, or for the purpose, or on the pretext of deliberating upon any grievance in church or state; unless notice of the intention to hold such meeting, and of the time and place when and the same shall be proposed to be holden, and of the purpose for which the same shall be proposed to be holden, shall be given in, in the names of seven persons at the least, being householders resident within the county, city or place, where such meeting shall be proposed to be holden, whose places of abode and descriptions shall be inserted in such notice, and which notice shall be given by public advertisement in some public newspaper usually

usually circulated in the county and division where such meeting shall be holden, five days at the least before such meeting shall be proposed to be holden, or shall be delivered in manner hereinafter mentioned; and that such notice shall not be inserted in any such newspaper, unless the authority to insert such notice shall be signed by seven persons at the least, being householders resident within the county, city, or place, where such meeting shall be proposed to be holden, and named in such notice, and unless such authority, so signed, shall be written at the foot of a true copy of such notice, and shall be delivered to the person required to insert the same in any such newspaper as aforesaid; which person shall cause such notice and authority to be carefully preserved, and shall also, at any time after such notice shall have been inserted in such paper, and within fourteen days after the day on which such meeting shall be had, produce such notice and authority, and cause a true copy thereof (if required) to be delivered to any justice of the peace for the county, city, town, or place, where such person shall reside, or where such newspaper shall be printed, and who shall require the same; and in case any person shall insert any such notice in any newspaper, without such authority as aforesaid, or in case any person to whom any such notice and authority shall have been delivered, for the purpose of inserting such notice in any such newspaper as aforesaid, shall refuse to produce such notice and authority, or to deliver a true copy thereof, being thereunto required as aforesaid, within three days after such production, and copy, or either of them, shall have been so required; every such person, for every such offence, shall forfeit the sum of 5*l.* to any person who shall sue for the same.

II. Any such notice, signed by the seven persons in whose names such notice shall be given, with their places of abode and descriptions, may be delivered five days before the day on which such meeting shall be holden, to the clerk of the peace of the county, riding, or division, within which such meeting shall be proposed to be holden; and such clerk of the peace shall forthwith send a true copy of such notice, with such signatures and additions, to three justices resident within such county, riding, or division; or in case the justices where such meeting shall be holden, shall have exclusive jurisdiction, then to three such justices, if so many shall then be resident, and if not, to so many as shall

be resident within such exclusive jurisdiction; and such notice shall be as effectual to all intents and purposes, as if the same had been given by public advertisement inserted in any newspaper.

III. All meetings, of any description: persons, exceeding the number of fifty persons, (other and except as aforesaid) which shall be holden without such previous notice as aforesaid, for the purpose or on the pretext of considering of or preparing any petition, complaint, remonstrance, declaration, or other address, to the king, or both houses, or either house of parliament, for alteration of matters established in church or state; or for the purpose, or on the pretext, of deliberating on any grievance in church and state shall be deemed unlawful assemblies.

IV. If any persons, exceeding the number of fifty, being assembled contrary to the provisions herein-before contained, are required or commanded by any justice of the peace, or by the sheriff of the county or his under sheriff, or by the mayor or other head officer where such assembly shall be, by proclamation to be made in the king's name, to disperse themselves and peaceably to depart, and shall, to the number of twelve or more, remain or continue together one hour after such proclamation; such continuing together, to the number of twelve or more, shall be adjudged felony, without benefit of clergy, and the offenders shall be adjudged felons and shall suffer death, as in case of felony without benefit of clergy.

V. The order and form of the proclamation shall be as hereafter followeth: the justice of the peace, or other person authorized by this act to make the said proclamation, shall, among the said persons assembled, or as near to them as he can safely come, with a loud voice command or cause to be commanded, first to be while proclamation is making; and after that, shall openly, and with loud voice, make, or cause to be made, proclamation in these words, or like in effect:

"Our sovereign Lord the King doth hereby command and commandeth all persons being assembled, immediately to disperse themselves, and peaceably to depart to their habitations, or to their lawful business, upon the pains contained in the act, made in the thirty-first year of King George the third, for more effectually preventing seditions and assemblies.

GOD save the KING

VI. In case any meeting shall be held, in pursuance of notice as aforesaid,

the purpose for which the same shall been declared to be holden, or any er in such notice proposed to be provided or deliberated upon at such ing, shall purport that any thing by established may be altered otherwise by the authority of the King, Lords, Commons, in parliament assembled; all intend to incite or stir up the le to hatred of or contempt of the n of his Majesty, his heirs or successors of the government and constitution of this realm, as by law established; it shall be lawful for one justice, or the f of the county, or the mayor or o-head officer of any city or town cor-e, where any such meeting shall be, quire or command the persons there bled to disperse themselves; and if ersons, to the number of twelve or , shall remain or continue together our after such command or request by proclamation, such continuing her, shall be adjudged felony without it of clergy, and the offenders shall judged felons, and shall suffer death.

If any justice of the peace, present y meeting requiring such notice as aid, shall think fit to order any per- r persons who propound or maintain roposition for altering any thing by established, otherwise than by the au-y of the King, Lords, and Commons rliament assembled, or make any sition, or hold any discourse, for urpose of inciting and stirring up the e to hatred or contempt of the per-his Majesty, his heirs or successors, government and constitution of this as by law established, to be taken custody, to be dealt with according to and if the said justice, or any peace - acting under his orders, shall be ob-ed in taking into custody any such , it shall be lawful for any such jus- to make, or cause to be made, such mation as aforesaid: and if any per- o the number of twelve or more, required or commanded to disperse eaceably depart, shall continue to-one hour after such command or t, such continuing together shall judged felony without benefit of , and the offenders be adjudged and suffer death.

Every justice of the peace, she-der sheriff, mayor, and other head aforesaid, is authorized and emed, on notice or knowledge of any ssembly, to resort to the place, or to art thereof, and there to do, or

LVII.

cause to be done, all such acts, matters, things, as the case may require; and every justice of the peace, sheriff, under sheriff, mayor, and other head officer as aforesaid, may take and acquire the assistance of any number of constables, or other officers of the peace, within their respective districts, or within the district or place wherein every such meeting shall be holden; which constables and other officers of the peace are hereby required to attend accordingly, and to give such assistance as shall be necessary for the due execution of this act.

IX. If such persons so assembled, or twelve or more of them, after proclamation made, shall continue together, and not disperse within one hour, it shall be lawful for every justice of the peace, sheriff, or under sheriff of the county where such assembly shall be, and also for every mayor, justice of the peace, sheriff, and other head officer, high or petty constable, and other peace officer, of any city or town corporate where such assembly shall be, and for such other person and persons as shall be commanded to be assisting unto any such justice of the peace, sheriff or under sheriff, mayor, or other head officer aforesaid, who are hereby authorized and empowered to command all his Majesty's subjects, of age and ability, to be assisting to them therein, to seize and apprehend, and they are hereby requested to seize and apprehend, such persons so assembled, and continuing together after proclamation made as aforesaid, and forthwith to carry the persons so apprehended before one or more of his Majesty's justices of the peace of the county or place where such persons shall be so apprehended, in order to their being proceeded against for such offences according to law; and if the persons so assembled, or any of them, shall happen to be killed, maimed, or hurt, in the dispersing, seizing, or apprehending, or endeavouring to disperse, seize, or apprehend them, by reason of their resisting the persons so dispersing, seizing, or apprehending, or endeavouring to disperse, seize, or apprehend them, every justice of peace, sheriff, under sheriff, mayor, head officer, high or petty constable, or other peace officer, and all and singular persons being aiding and assisting any of them, shall be free, discharged, and indemnified, as well against the King's Majesty, his heirs and successors, as against all and every other person and persons, concerning the killing, maiming, or hurting, any persons so assembled.

, X

X. If

X. If any person shall, with force and arms, wilfully oppose, obstruct, or in any manner let, hinder, or hurt, any justice of the peace, or other person authorized as aforesaid, who shall attend any such meeting, or any person who shall be going to any such meeting, or any person who shall begin to proclaim, or go to proclaim according to any proclamation hereby directed to be made, whereby such proclamation shall not be made; every such opposing, obstructing, letting, hindering, or hurting, any such justice or other person so authorized as aforesaid, shall be adjudged felony without benefit of clergy, and the offenders therein shall be adjudged felons, and shall suffer death. And every person so assembled as aforesaid, to the number of fifty or more, to whom any such proclamation should or ought to have been made, if the same had not been hindered, as shall likewise, in case any of them, to the number of twelve or more, shall continue together, and not disperse themselves within one hour after such let or hindrance, having knowledge thereof, shall be adjudged felons, and shall suffer death. And if any person so being at any such assembly, shall with force and arms, wilfully oppose, obstruct, or in any manner, let, hinder, or hurt, any justice of the peace, or other magistrate, or any peace-officer, in apprehending or taken into custody, in execution of any of the provisions of this act herein before contained, any person or persons, or endeavouring so to do, every such opposing, obstructing, letting, hindering, or hurting, shall be adjudged felony without benefit of clergy, and the offenders therein shall be adjudged felons, and shall suffer death.

XI. The sheriffs depute and their substitutes, stewards depute and their substitutes, justices of the peace, magistrates of royal boroughs, and all other inferior judges and magistrates, and also all high and petty constables or other peace officers, of any county, stewartry, city or town, within that part of Great Britain, called Scotland, shall have the same powers and authorities, for putting this present act in execution within Scotland, as the justices of the peace and other magistrates aforesaid respectively have, by virtue of this act, within and for the other parts of this kingdom; and all and every person and persons who shall at any time be convicted of any of the felonies afore-mentioned, within that part of Great Britain called Scotland, shall for every such offence incur and suffer the pain of death, and confiscation of moveables.

XII. Whereas certain houses, rooms, places, within the cities of London and Westminster, and in the neighbourhood thereof, and in other places, have of late been frequently used for the purpose of delivering lectures and discourses on matters concerning public grievances, on matters relating to the laws, constitution, and government and policy of these kingdoms, and treating and debating on and concerning the same; and, under pretence thereof, lectures or discourses have been delivered, and debates held, tending to stir up hatred and contempt of his Majesty's royal person, and of the government and constitution of this realm as by law established; it is therefore enacted, That every house, room, field, or other place where lectures or discourses shall be delivered, or public debates shall be had, or concerning any supposed public grievance, or any matters relating to the law, constitution, government, or policy of these kingdoms, for the purpose of raising or collecting money, or any other valuable thing from the persons admitted, whether such house, room, field or place, shall be opened or used for any such purpose alone or for any such purpose together with any other purpose or under whatever pretence the same shall be opened or used, which any person shall be admitted by the payment of money, or by tickets sold for money, or in consequence of his paying or giving, or having paid or given, or agreeing thereafter to pay or give, in any manner, any money or other thing, for or in respect of his admission, unless the opening or using of such house, room, field, or place shall have been previously licensed, shall be deemed a disorderly house, place, and the person by whom it shall be opened or used for the purpose aforesaid, shall forfeit 100*l.* for every day or time, to such person as will sue for the same, and be otherwise punished as the law directs in cases of disorderly houses. And every person managing or conducting the proceedings, or acting as moderator, president, or chairman, at such house, room, field or place, or therein debating or delivering any discourse or lecture for the purpose aforesaid, and also every person who shall pay, give, collect, or receive or agree to pay, give, collect, or receive any money or other thing, for or in respect of the admission of any person into any such house, room, field or place, to be opened or used for such purpose; shall for every such offence forfeit the sum of 10*l.*

Such person as will sue for the same.
 XIII. Any person who shall appear, or behave him or herself as master or mistress, or as the person having the command, government or management of any house, room, field or place, as aforesaid, shall be deemed and taken to be a person by whom the same is opened or used as aforesaid, and shall be liable to be sued and prosecuted, and punished as such, notwithstanding he or she be not, in fact, the real owner or occupier thereof.

XIV. Any justice of the peace, or chief magistrate of any county, city, borough or place, who shall, by information upon oath, have reason to suspect, that any house, field or place, or any part thereof, opened or used for the purpose of delivering lectures or discourses, or for public debate, contrary to the provisions of this act, may go to such house, room, field or place, and demand to be admitted, and in case such justice or other magistrate, shall be refused admittance to such house, room, field or place, or any part thereof, the same shall be deemed a disorderly house or place, within the meaning of this act; and every person refusing such admittance shall forfeit 100l. to any person who will sue for the same.

XV. Any justice of the peace or chief magistrate, where any such house, room or other building, shall be licensed, may go thither at the time of delivering any such lecture or discourse, or at the time appointed for the same, and demand to be admitted; and if such justice or other magistrate shall be refused admittance, the same shall be deemed a disorderly house or place within the meaning of this act; and every person refusing such admittance shall forfeit 100l. to any person who will sue for the same.

XVI. Two or more justices of the peace where any building shall be, which any person shall be desirous to open for any of the purposes aforesaid, shall by writing under their hands and seals, at their general quarter session of the peace, or at any special session to be held for that particular purpose, grant a licence to open such house, room, or other building, for the purpose of delivering for money any such lectures or discourses as aforesaid, the same being clearly expressed in such licence, for which licence a fee of 1s. and no more shall be paid, and the same shall be in force for any space of time, not longer than one year; and which licence the justices, at any general quarter session of the peace, may revoke and declare void.

XVII. Any person entitled to any of the forfeitures aforesaid, may sue by action of debt in any of his Majesty's courts of record at Westminster, or in the courts of Justiciary or Exchequer in Scotland, when the cause of action shall arise in Scotland, in which action it shall be sufficient to declare that the defendant is indebted to the plaintiff in the sum of—(being the sum demanded by the said action) being forfeited by an act, made in the thirty-sixth of the reign of His Majesty King George the Third, intituled, *An act for the more effectually preventing seditious meetings and assemblies*; and the plaintiff, if he shall recover in any such action, shall have his full costs. And if any action or suit be brought against any person for any thing done in pursuance and in execution of this act, the defendant may plead the general issue; and if a verdict pass for the defendant, or the plaintiff discontinue his or her action, or be nonsuited, or judgement be given against the plaintiff, then such defendant shall have treble costs.

XVIII. Nothing in this act contained shall extend to any lectures or discourses delivered in any of the universities of these kingdoms, by any member thereof, or person authorized by the chancellor, vice-chancellor, or other proper officers, of such universities respectively.

XIX. No payment made to any school-master or other person by law allowed to teach and instruct youth, in respect of any lectures or discourses delivered by such school-master, or other person, for the instruction only of such youth as shall be committed to his instruction, shall be deemed a payment of money for admission to such lectures or discourses within the meaning of this act.

XX. Nothing in this act contained shall be deemed to take away or abridge any provision already made by the law of this realm, for the suppression or punishment of any offence described in this act.

XXI. This act shall be openly read at every Epiphany quarter sessions of the peace, and at every leet or law day.

XXII. No person shall be prosecuted by virtue of this act, unless such prosecution be commenced within six calendar months after the offence committed; and no action shall be brought, for any of the penalties by this act imposed, unless the same be brought within three calendar months after the offence committed.

XXIII. This act shall commence and

have effect within the city of London, and within twenty miles thereof, from the day next after the day of passing this act, (December 18, 1795) and shall commence and have effect within all other parts of the kingdom, from the expiration of seven days next after the day of passing this act, and shall continue in force for three years, and until the end of the then next session of parliament.

SUBSTANCE of the Decree of Ratification of the Imperial Court, respecting peace with France.

Ratification, Nov. 27.

THE Decree of Ratification of the Imperial Court upon the approbation of the Empire of October 7th, respecting peace, came this day under the consideration of the diet, and its contents are very remarkable. It begins with an able retrospect of the origin and progress of the hostile acts committed by the French against Germany; of the different offences against the right of nations; and of the laudable object of the war, which was forced upon the Empire, and undertaken in conformity to the decrees of the diet.

After this are enumerated the approbation of the Empire of the 22d of December 1794, as well as the several approbations of the 3d of July, 21st of August, and 7th of October, all produced or occasioned by the Imperial Court decree of the 19th of May last; namely, that the Empire sincerely wished and desired the return of peace, expressed in all the several approbations directed to his Imperial Majesty, under the condition only of its being a just and honourable peace; founded upon the indivisibility of the Empire, and the preservation of the Constitution.

It proceeds: "His Imperial Majesty finds in this declaration, containing the basis of a peace, principles agreeable to the maxims laid down by a patriotic acquiescence, and in those maxims so near a consonance with his own ideas of the duty which, as Head of the Empire, he took upon him on the capitulation of his election, as to make no manner of objections in giving his consent to the said approbation of the Empire; in the alleged measure, as well as to the formula prescribed." His Imperial Majesty, continues this decree, has necessarily retarded the communication of his resolution upon the last approbation of the Empire until now, for no other reason, than previously to learn in what manner the French government had received the overtures of peace

made to them in the name of the Empire, in the month of July, and of which an account had only arrived Vienna on the 1st of October last.

That the proposal made to France, well as the answer of the Committee of Public Welfare itself upon it, shall be immediately laid before the diet, from the contents of which will evidently appear that France is disinclined to meet the German Empire in putting a period to the war forced upon it; and its inviolable resolution to enter upon no negotiations whatever with the German Empire at the present.

That the French declaration evidently proves, that France had an intention, protracting the war until she thought herself enabled to lay, before the German Empire for signature, the conditions of peace in a dictatorial manner, to the eternal disgrace of the German name, this intention is undeniably confirmed by speeches delivered in the National Convention, by Roberjot and others, concerning the union of Belgium with France, the incorporation actually decreed there upon of the Burgundian, and a great part of the Westphalia Circle of the Empire; and lastly, by the French army crossing the Rhine, by which masterpiece they shew their intentions upon the union of the left shore of the Rhine with France, and the fixing of the course of that river, their boundaries were to have been forced and established.

That in the mean time, under the protection of the Almighty, the victorious arms of his Imperial Majesty, according to his deliberate command, "of having every thing for the salvation of Germany," the plans of the enemy have been most happily defeated, and Germany fortunately saved from a crisis about which was the greatest danger.

That the victories obtained by Field Marshal Count de Clairfayt, by which the mortal blow aimed at Germany has been prevented, irrefragably prove, that the enemy, although superior in numbers, and their armies protected by the most tremendous entrenchments, are not invincible to German courage, and to German arts of war.

That nothing remains, therefore, according to the peculiar conclusions of the Empire, and the nature of affairs, but to force and accelerate a just and equitable peace, equally and earnestly desired by the Head, well as the states of the Empire, with sword in hand; to pursue

which act, his Imperial Majesty calls upon the whole Empire, in the name of their country and constitution, in the name of all the states deprived of their dominions, and upon the rest of the members of the Empire, in the most pressing manner, to choose between the dismemberment and the preservation of the Empire; between its convulsion and its tranquillity; between its dissolution and its security; between its ignominy and its honour.

November 29.

IN consequence of the *conclusum* of the diet, with respect to peace, empowering the Head of the Empire to make the first overtures, his Imperial Majesty applied to the Court of Denmark. The Vice-Chancellor of the Empire transmitted to M. St Saphoren, Ambassador of his Danish Majesty at Vienna, a note dated the 25th July 1795, in which he informed him of the resolution of the diet, and of the wishes of his Imperial Majesty, officially requesting his interference. In a subsequent note (the 31st July) the Vice-Chancellor communicated to the Ambassador the decree of the Imperial commission issued with respect to the *conclusum* of the diet.

The Court of Denmark having agreed to this step desired by his Imperial Majesty, the following notes were in consequence written:

NOTE of the Count De Bernstorff, Minister of State of his Danish Majesty.

THE wish of the Empire to effect a general and constitutional peace with France is well known, and, and likewise the grounds on which they are desirous that it should be negotiated. For this purpose they have unanimously addressed the Emperor to entreat him to take charge of the negotiation.

His Imperial Majesty readily consented, and as the interests of the Empire are inseparable from those of its Head, they consider his interests as equally united to those of the States of the Empire.

In order to come to an understanding with France, his Imperial Majesty thought the most natural way was to apply to some neutral Power, attached to the pacific system, and requested the King of Denmark to take upon himself the task, and transmit to the National Convention his wish that a congress might take place, where the ministers of the two parties at war might assemble, in order to treat, and and settle upon the terms of peace; and his Imperial Majesty proposes for that

purpose the city of Augsbourg (the security of which will be guaranteed) as that which, from its geographical situation, appears to him the most eligible. He subjoins a wish that France would come to an explanation on the subject, as soon as its importance, and the benevolent intention of the proposition, seem to demand, and likewise that the inhabitants of the countries occupied by the contending powers, may feel the advantages of the first advances towards peace, in order, at least, during the continuance of the negotiations, to be exempted from military requisitions, and from other evils inseparable from a state of actual hostilities.

His Danish Majesty has listened with pleasure to this request. He transmits, with confidence, this proposition of his Imperial Majesty, made in his capacity as head of the Empire, and accompanies it with all the fervour which can be inspired by the most ardent desire to see humanity consoled by the return of peace.

A. P. DE BERNSTORFF.

Copenhagen. Aug. 13. 1795.

ANSWER of the Committee of public safety of France to the Note of M. de Bernstorff.

THE Emperor having requested the King of Denmark to intimate to the French Government his wish relative to a negotiation, in order to treat in the name of the Empire for peace with the French Republic, his Danish Majesty has transmitted, by the Count de Bernstorff to the undersigned, a ministerial note, dated the 18th of August (old stile), which contains the propositions of the Emperor, not only for the formation of a congress to be held in the city of Augsbourg, but even for a previous suspension of hostilities in favour of those countries of the Empire occupied or menaced by the armies of the republic.

The committee of public safety of the national convention, having the direction of the exterior relations, in answer to the above note, have ordered the undersigned to declare to Count de Bernstorff—

That the republic will not consent to the proposed truce; that the French government will take no steps to appoint a congress till peace be completed. The only questions will be, to regulate and secure all its advantages to those powers who have taken a share in this cruel war.

The committee of public safety are of opinion, that a congress cannot properly have any other object: on that account, they remain invariable in their resolution; which

which appearing likewise to be the best calculated to put a speedy end to the calamities of war, cannot but be conformable to the wishes of the whole Empire, and particularly to the principles professed by the Danish government.

PH. GROUVELLE.

Copenhagen, 21 Vendemiaire (Oct. 13.)

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

LONDON.

Monuments and Painted Glass of upwards One Hundred Churches, chiefly in the Eastern Part of Kent; with an Appendix. By Philip Parsons, A. M. Minister of Wye, in Kent. 4to. 18s. Boards. Nichols.

THOUGH Epitaphs are sometimes both ludicrous and ridiculous, yet they are often found extremely affecting. There are several of both kinds given in this volume.

The following are two examples of the last.

*Virgo casta, parens marrens, et nupta pudica,
Sarab viro, munda Martha, Maria Deo.*

Thus paraphrased by Mr P.

A virgin modest, and a parent kind,
A matron with a pure and pious mind;
She liv'd like those the sacred books record,
Like Sarah, still obedient to her lord.
Though with the world, she acted Martha's part,
She yet, like Mary, gave to God her heart.

*Immatura dei;—Sed Tu, diuturnior, annos
Vive meos, conjux optime, vive tuos!*

Which Mr Parsons thus renders:

I died in early youth: may heaven approve
The fervent prayer pour'd forth for thee my love!
These years of life which might have once been mine,
May they be added to long years of thine.

The Original of the Greek Verb: an Hypothesis 18. Ginger.—“The suggestions contained in this passage, of Mr Tooke's ΕΠΕΑ ΠΤΕΡΟΕΝΤΑ gave rise to the following speculation, which consists of neither more nor less, than the assumption of the primitive verb ΕΩ as the origin of all terminations in the Greek verb, and the source of all its extensive variety. (The Greek verb, with its participles, is subject to more than eleven hundred variations, exclusive of the dialects.) In the primitive structure of the Greek verb, let us admit λειγ, γεαφ, φενγ, to contain the ori-

ginal name of the thing or action, which we may express like our English verb, without sign, by *speaking, writing, fleeing*. By adding ΕΩ to these Greek monosyllables, we add no more to the Greek primitive, than we do to the English by *Do or To*, that is, we impart action or motion to the name, turn the noun into the verb, sign or adjunct, we consider them as *as much as beat, fire, revenge*; and in this we have the old grammarians on our side, who received the infinitive mood as a *name or case*.

A System of Divinity, in a Course of Sermons on the First Institutions of Religion, being a Compilation from the best Sentiments of the polite and sound Divines, both ancient and modern, on the same subjects, properly connected with Improvements: particularly adapted for Families and Students in Divinity. Vol. I. By the Rev. W. Davy. B. B. 8vo. Litchleigh. Devon. Printed by himself, *pro impublico*. The subjects of this volume except the last, are not of a kind particularly adapted to attract attention. The sermons in this volume are—on baptism in general; on regeneration in baptism; on infant baptism; on confirmation; on the being of God.

A Tour to Milford Haven, in the Year 1791 By Mrs Morgan. 8vo. 7s. 6d. Boards. Southdale.

The Theology of Plato compared with the Principles of the Oriental and Grecian Philosophers. By John Ogilvie, D. D. F. R. S. E. 8vo. 4s. Boards. Deighton.

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Advice to the Privileged Orders in the several States of Europe, resulting from the necessity and propriety of a general Revolution in the Principle of Government. Part II. By John Barlow. 8vo. 2s. Eaton.

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POETRY.

P O E T R Y.

FOR THE SCOTS MAGAZINE,

SONNET. I.

AH! faithless *Hope*, deceiver of the mind!
 Thou once alluring tenant of my breast,
 Ah! fly me far and leave my soul at rest;
 Ah! leave me to my hopeless lot resign'd!
 Thy pleasing voice, thy fascinating smile,
 Have oft on all my prospects comfort shed;
 But these alas! can now no more beguile,
 For ev'ry comfort, ev'ry *hope* is fled.
 All—All are fled; and left me here to mourn
 Those pleasing prospects Fancy lov'd to form,
 Defac'd and blighted by the ruthless storm,
 Without the *hope* they ever shall return:
 Approach then grim Despair, and in me find,
 A wretched victim, doom'd to call thee kind.

SONNET II.

IF chance some pensive stranger, hither led,
 (His bosom glowing from majestic views,
 The gorgeous dome, or the proud landscape's
 hues)
 Should ask who sleeps beneath this lowly bed:
 'Tis Matilda! to the cloister'd scene
 A mourner, beautiful and unknown she came,
 To shed her tear's unmark'd, and quench the
 flame,
 Of fruitless love; yet was her look serene,
 As the pale moonlight in the midnight isle;
 Her voice was soft, which yet a charm could
 lend,
 Like that which spoke of a departed friend,
 And a meek sadness sat upon her smile!
 Be the rude spot by passing pity blest,
 Where hush'd to long repose, the wretched
 rest.

BONNY KITTY.

WRITTEN AND SUNG BY MR DIBDIN.

WHEN last from the straits we had fairly cast
 anchor,
 I went bonny Kitty to hail,
 With quintables stor'd, for our voyage was a
 spanker,
 And bran new was every sail;
 But I knew well enough, how with words sweet
 as honey,
 They'd bilk us poor tars of our gold;
 And, when the sly gypsies have finger'd the
 money,
 The bag they give poor Jack to hold.
 So I chas'd her, d'ye see, my lads, under false
 colours,
 Swore my riches were all at an end;
 That I'd sported away all my good looking
 dollars,
 And borrow'd my clothes of a friend.

Oh! then had you seen her!—no longer with
 honey,

'Twas—Varlet audacious and bold,
 Begone from my sight; since you've spent all
 your money,

For Kitty the bag you may hold.

With that I pull'd out double handfulls of
 shiners,

And scornfully bade her good bye,

'Twould have done your heart good, had you
 then seen her fine airs,

How she'd leer, and she'd sob, and she'd sigh:
 But I stood well the broadside; while jewel and
 honey

She call'd me, I put up the gold;
 And bearing away, as I sack'd all the money,
 Left the bag for Ma'am Kitty to hold.

*Ad GULIELMUM CRICKSHANK, virum in pri-
 mis ingeniosum, et decus nuper Scholæ Regiæ E-
 dinensis insigne, cum ille et Auditor simul agrotan-
 bant.*

NUM valetudo tibi restituta est?
 Vel gravi morbo misere laboras,
 Conjugis, natæ, querulis fatigans
 Vocibus aures?

Quomodo autem nunc valeam docebo.
 Opprimat pectus petuita crassa,
 Atque pulmones inimica tussis
 Sæviter urget.

Obsidet costas dolor, ah! profundus,
 Arceat et somnos facilesque gratos;
 Injicit sputum mihi dum timorent,
 Sanguine tinctum.

Sin velit fatum, moriar libenter;
 Nam satis lusque bibi, comedi;
 Nam satis legi. Superest novum sub
 Sole videndum?

Molliter, raptus, tumulto quiescam;
 Sive diffundat radices potentes
 Phœbus, obscuris nebulisve clarum
 Implicet orbem;

Luna seu noctem recreet silentem
 Luce pergrata, faciemve condant;
 Sive fors lætis saveat Britannis,
 Seu premat illos.

Quod latus mundi arripiant tyranni,
 Gallica quisnam potiatior ora,
 Horreat regum, moveatque bella,
 Curat an' umbra?

* This we understand, by Mr W. Nicol.

Sir,
By inserting the following curious Poem,
you will singularly oblige A SUBSCRIBER.

Viri Humani, Salsi, & Faceti GULIELMI SUTHERLANDI, Multarum Artium & Scientiarum Doctoris Doctissimi, Diploma.

UBIQUE gentium & terrarum
From Sutherland to Pandanarum
From those who have six months of day,
Ad caput usque bonæ Spei?
And farther yet *si forte tendat*
Ne ignorantiam quis pretendat.
We doctors of the merry meeting,
To all and sundry do send greeting:
Ut omnes habeant compertum,
Per hanc præsentem nostram chartam,
Gulielmum Sutherlandum Scotum
At home *per nomen Bogie notum,*
Who studied stoutly at our College,
And gave good specimens of knowledge.
In multis artibus versatum
Nunc factum esse Doctoratum.
Quoth Preses, *strictum post examen*
Nunc esto Doctor, we said Amen.
So to you all *bunc commendamus*
Ut inveniem quem nos amamus
Qui multas habet qualitates
To please all humours and ætates.
He vies if sober with Duns Scotus,
Sed multo magis si sit potus.
In disputando just as keen as
Calvin, John Knox, or Tom Aquinas,
In every question of theologie,
Versatus multum in trickologie,
Et in catalogis librorum
Frazer could never stand before him,
For he by page and leaf, can quote,
More books than Solomon e'er wrote;
A lover of the mathematics
He is, but hates the hydrostaticks:
Because he thinks it a cold study,
To deal in water clear or muddy,
Doctissimus est Medicina,
Almost a Boerhaave or Bellini.
He tskins the diet of Cornaro
In meat and drink too scrump and narrow
And that the rules of Leonard Lessius,
Are good for nothing but to stress us.
By solid arguments and keen,
He hath confuted Dr Cheyne;
And clearly prov'd by demonstration,
That claret is a good collation.
Sanis, ægris, always better
Than coffee or Tea, milk or water.
That chearful company *cum risu,*
Cum vino forti, suavi visu,
Gustatu dulci, still has been,
A cure for hyppo and the spleen:
That hen and capon *verviciua,*
Beef, duck and palties, *cum ferina,*
Are good stomathicks, and the best
Of cordials, *probatum est.*

He knows the symptoms of the pthifis
Et persalivam seces discales.
And can discover in *urina,*
Quando sit opus Medicina.
A good French night-cap still has been,
He says, a proper anodyne,
Better than laudanum or poppy
Ut dormiamus like a toppy.
Affirmat lesum alearum
Medicamentum esse clarum.
Or else a touch at three-hand UMBER
When toil or care our spirits cumber.
Which graft wings on our hours of leisure
And make them fly with ease and pleasure
Aucupium & venationem
Post longam nimis potationem.
He has discover'd to be good
Both for the stomach and the blood;
As frequent exercise and travel,
Are good against the gout and gravel.
He clearly proves the cause of death,
Is nothing but the want of breath:
And that indeed is a disaster
When 'tis occasion'd by a plaster
Of hemp and pitch laid closely on
Somewhat above the collar bone.
Well does he know the proper doses,
Which will prevent the fall of noses
Ev'n keep them *qui privantur illis,*
Ægre utuntur perspicillis.
To this and ten times more his skill
Extends, when he would cure or kill.
Immensam cognitionem legum
Ne prorsus hic silentio tegam.
Cum sociis artis grece his sist,
Terquebit illas as you list.
If laws for bribes are made, 'tis plain,
They may be bought and sold again.
Spestando aurum now we find,
That Madam Justice is stone blind.
So deaf and dull on both her ears,
The clink of gold she only hears.
Nought else but a loud party shout,
Will make her start or look about.
His other talents to rehearse,
Brevissime in prose or verse:
To tell how gracefully he dances,
And artfully contrives romances:
How well he arches and shoots flying,
Let no man think that we mean lying:
How well he fences, rides, and sings,
And does ten thousand other things;
Allow a line, nay but a comma
To each, *turgetit hoc diploma.*
Quare ut tandem concludamus,
Qui Brevitatem approbamus.
For Brevity is always good,
Providing we be understood
In rerum omnium naturis,
Non minus quam scientia juris.
Et Medicina Doctoratum
Bogieum novimus versatum.
Nor shall we here say more about him,
But you may decker if you doubt him.

*unus tamen hoc tantillum
taxat nostrum hoc sigillum :
testimonio appensum,
confirmandum ejus sensum.
His Chyrogaphis cunctorum.
h. honest hearty sociorum.
unus at a large punch bowl,
hin our proper common school,
twenty-sixth day of November,
years the date we may remember,
er the race of Sberrieff muir
men will count from a black hour,
uni probo nunc signetur
denegabit extrudetur.*

Formula Gradus dandi.

*IDEM nos auctoritate
res memorie beate.
ntifices & Papæ leti,
m alii sunt a nobis spreti,
am quondam nobis indulcerunt
& privilegia semper erunt,
legio Noſtro laſe and found
long's the earth and cups go round ;
Bogſæum hic creamus,
quimus & proclamamus,
tium Magiſtrum & Doctorem,
libet etiam profeſſorem :
bique damus poteſtatem
candi ad hilaritatem;*

*Ludendi porro & jocandi,
Et maſtos vino medicandi,
Docendi vera, commentandi
Ad riſum etiam ſabulandi,
In promiſſionis tue ſignum ;
Caput honore tanto dignum
Hic vederâ condecoramus,
Ut tibi felix ſit, oramus ;
Præterea in manum damus
Hunc calicem ex quo potamus
Spumantem generoſo vino,
Ut bibas more palatino :
Sir pull it off and on your thumb,
Cernamus ſupernaculum,
Ut ſpecimen ingenii
Poſt ſtudia decenii.*

When he is drinking, the Chorus Sings
*En calicem ſpumantem,
Falerni epotantem
En calicem ſpumantem*

Io, Io, Io.

After he has drunk and turn'd the Glaſs
on his Thumb, they embrace him and
ſing again,

*Laudamus hunc Doctorem
Et fidum Compotorum
Laudamus hanc Doctorem.*

Io, Io, Io.

BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Nov. 17. The houſe in a committee proceeded to diſcuſs the different clauſes of the ſedition bill.

The number of perſons that came with the provisions of the bill muſt exceed fifty, and the number of Juſtices of the Peace that are empowered to call a public meeting, is two.

When this claſſe was gone through, Mr Sberidan ſaid, that the purpoſe of is attending was not to propoſe any alterations in the bill, fully perſuaded that no alteration, but negating each and every claſſe of it, could make it palatable to the majority of the people. He attended to watch ſome things which were going forward. The object of this bill was ſaid to be to prevent ſeditious meetings and tumultuous aſſemblies, and he was now convinced more than ever that this bill would not anſwer that purpoſe. By this bill 40,000 perſons, or any num-

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ber, might aſſemble and deliberate at Copenhagen houſe, or in an open field, and there they might canvass the queſtion of war and peace; the whole conduct of miniſters; and hold what language they pleaſed, whether temperate or intemperate, to recommend peace or even to withhold ſupplies; and under the authority of this bill no Juſtice of Peace would have any power to interfere with their proceedings, or even to approach them or attempt to diſperſe, or even to interrupt their proceedings. Gentlemen may wonder how this could happen; he would tell them. By this bill any number of perſons might meet for the purpoſe of examining and conſidering any depending law; this they could not avoid in the bill, according to the principle on which its authors pretended to proceed. Every ſupply bill offered to that Houſe, and ſcarce a week paſt without ſuch bills, was a depending law; and, according to this act, the people might meet and diſ-

6 A

cuse

cuss it. It was a bill rather to encourage and provoke, than to suppress tumultuous meetings and assemblies. He did not mention this in order that such a clause should be inserted, but to show the inefficacy of the bill. He mentioned this as fair and manly now, lest there should be any colour of charging him with unfairness when the bill came out of the committee.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer hoped the provisions of the bill would not be found liable to the abuse which the hon. gentleman had anticipated. He hoped also that he would not ever give the aid of his abilities to such an evasion of the principle of the bill, and thereby promote tumult and sedition. He did not conceive the danger to which the hon. gentlemen had alluded. If any number of persons met under a nominal pretext, and then discussed other topics foreign to it, he was convinced they would come under the provisions of the bill.

The number of persons that came under the provision of the act was fifty. The number of magistrates empowered to call a meeting was two. The penalty proposed for remaining after proclamation was read—Death. On this the committee divided,

For the question	80
Against it	13
Majority	—67.

The next leading clause, which empowered the magistrate to dissolve the meeting was altered, and his power limited to the apprehending only of the seditious person or persons, and in case of resistance, then to dissolve the meeting.

A question then arose on the duration of time that the act should continue. The term proposed was three years; Mr Stanley moved an amendment, namely, two years. A division ensued,

For the term of three years,	46
For the term of two years,	2
Majority	—44.

Treason Bill.

30. *Mr Pitt* moved the order of the day for the House to resolve itself into a committee of the whole House, on the bill "for the better security of his Majesty's person and government, &c."

Mr Erskine rose to oppose the Speaker's leaving the chair. He had stated on a former night, and he would repeat it on this, that the bill added no further security to his Majesty's person, while at the same time it deeply affected the security

of the subject, and brought both the safety of the King's person and his authority into greater peril. If any man did conspire to compass or imagine the death of the King, no law could punish him better, or punish the guilt more severely, than the treason laws of Edward

According to Judge Foster, to compass and imagine the King's death, was treason in the first instance; and secondly, adhering to the King's enemies, or levying war against him, with intent to depose him from his royal authority—therefore our ancestors thought it treason to compass and imagine the King's death, why not also to attack his person because they knew that there could be no wide extended conspiracy to attack the King's natural person: but if an attack was made upon it, they supposed it could only come from some contemptible wretch; therefore all conspiracies to levy war were only high misdemeanours. *Mr Erskine* maintained, that any conspiracy of any kind whatever, or even letters written in a man's closet, might, by the letter of this statute, be made out to be high treason. He took a view of the King's natural and political person, and drew a comparison in favour of his political, viz. that though his natural person, as the Chief Magistrate, had a right to every security, still his political person was that particularly kept in view in this statute of Edward III. and in this hard, he said, that a whole nation should have their liberties cut away for the sake of one individual, a wretch, a miscreant who had committed a crime more worthy of an Italian, than of a freeborn Briton.

The Attorney General answered all arguments of his learned and honourable friend—the bill, he contended, was an explanatory act of 25 Edward III. and at this time it was the more necessary, as libellous publications had increased to such a degree, that if any one walked down the Strand, he could see nothing else than seditious publications, and these three years past, there had been more than in 20 years preceding; and it would be impossible to say how long it would occupy the Court of King's Bench in prosecuting these libels.

Mr Fox rose and pointed his remarks to the Attorney General. Had a friend entered the House, and heard the learned gentleman, he must immediately correct the bill, from his language, to be a

tory bill; but such a preamble to a ratatory bill he never heard. From various constructions as had been upon it, he (Mr Fox) was of opinion it was better at once to bring in a ratatory bill, by which the statute of Edward III. would be explained. The before them surely could not be such; neither the title nor the preamble led it as such. By the interpretation of this statute, and he was led to that opinion by the maturest consideration which could give to it, a distinction obtained between an attack upon the natural and civil life of the Sovereign. That which made upon the natural life of the Sovereign, was punishable with death; but a political life, it was considered only a misdemeanour. The levying of war, if carried into execution, was punishable with death; but if it existed but as a conspiracy, it did not amount to a capital offence, but was charged as a misdemeanour. Many arguments had been upon this seeming inconsistency in the high treason. What, say they, not with equal rigour an attack upon the political life of the Sovereign, which is in it the government and laws, an attack upon his natural life is a capital offence! this argument is unsound. For, in general, laws are not in proportion to the value of the offence, but in proportion to the facility with which the object might be hurt or destroyed. On the compassing and imagining the natural life of the Sovereign, carrying such intentions into execution, a short period need but intervene. The work of a moment, by a single blow with a pistol, by a dagger, and in an instant is carried into completion. But the case with respect to the levying of war?—this is not the contrivance of a single individual. One man does not do much against his country: it is the effort of one man, but a series of actions, that constitute and lead to crime. There is no time to check the progress, to destroy it in its first insurrection, and to punish it severely in the event. The Sovereign must be defended in every manner, and with different degrees of severity. He may be assassinated: the crown can be destroyed, but by a slow process. The danger of the one can be remedied in its course; the other must be remedied in an instant. Hence the difference arises in the different degrees of punishment. The bill now be-

fore the house had created new treasons; it went to make that treason, which before had been a misdemeanour. Mr Fox went minutely into the history of the times when these statutes were passed. The spirit of the times were then fierce, the people were harassed with war, and subdued under civil calamities: the period was tyrannical. We live in an age when the manners of men are more mild and tractable, as their minds are more enlightened, and shall we pass laws more rigid and severe? Shall we call in stronger restraints, than even the tyranny and jealousy of former periods thought prudent to impose upon the subjects? He mentioned what he thought were the grounds for propounding this new law of high treason, and aggravating the penalties of misdemeanours: it was not the tumult excited on the first day of the session; neither was it the stone thrown by the Russian arm of some wretch at the carriage of his Majesty: it was the trials at the Old Bailey. This was the real and genuine cause, though this cause had never once been stated. Ministers had availed themselves of the best passions of the people of England, (their affections for their Sovereign,) and perverted them to the purposes of enacting further laws upon their lives and liberties. He ever had, and would look back upon those trials, and the acquittals that followed them, as one of the most fortunate events to be found in the annals of the country. He was assured that more converts were made on that occasion to the government of the country, than were at any other period to be found in our history. On the misdemeanour clause, he would just, in the first instance, remark, that it was exceptionable, as it went to define a species of crime which should be found by a jury. But on that part, that went to inflict the penalty of transportation, he had every exception to take. Surely it is essential in making laws, that in every penal code some proportion should subsist between the punishment and the crime. In the first instance it was punished with fine and imprisonment, in the second, with transportation. He insisted, that the second transgression was not greater than the first, neither did the repetition of a misdemeanour, nor a thousand, make it equal to another crime. He reprobated, in strong language, the punishment for transportation for a misdemeanour, and said, in England it was unheard of till

now. He concluded with observing, that the bill had applied but to one species of libel, and made no provision for private character or honour.

The house now divided on the motion for the Speaker's leaving the chair, when there appeared,

For it	-	203
Against it	-	40
Majority	—	163.

The house having resolved itself into a committee, Mr Serjeant in the chair.

Sir William Young strongly insisted on the bill being made perpetual.

Mr Pitt was for a limited time, and wished it to pass with as much unanimity as possible, in the manner it then stood.

Mr Stanley moved, it should be limited to the term of three years, as the other bill was.

Mr Barbam seconded the motion.

The House then divided on Mr Stanley's motion,

For the motion	-	6
Against it	-	129.

Report of the Select Committee on Reeves Pamphlet.

Dec. 1. All the persons concerned in the printing of the pamphlet were ordered to attend the committee; from whose evidence it appeared, that the pamphlet was first given to a printer of the name of Wright, and afterwards Wright gave the job to Owen, of Piccadilly.

It appeared that Mr Reeves was the corrector, and had frequently come to the shop of Mr Owen to inquire how the book sold. William Augustus Miles met Mr Reeves, who said the pamphlet was written by him; he asked Miles how he liked it, read to him that passage particularly, where he talks of Monarchy as a tree, of which both Houses of Parliament were branches, and that they might be cut off, &c. In consequence Mr Miles wrote him a letter, reproaching the pamphlet as injurious to the constitution.

The result of the whole investigation was, "that John Reeves, of Cecil-street, in the Strand, either was the author, or acted as the author of this pamphlet."

Mr Sheridan said he thought it fully brought home to Mr Reeves, and moved that the report be taken into further consideration on Friday next.—Ordered.

3. Mr Pitt moved the order of the day for the third reading of the seditious meeting bill.

Mr Hardinge said, that, on the outset, he would admit that there was contained in this bill a new check on popular dis-

cussion and the right of petitioning; devoting this bill to popular opinion should find, that after it had passed law, that both our safety and our freedom as a people, called for it. This he said, was framed in the spirit of the law which binds us to defend the King. He asked who the King of this country was he a despot? No, but the king of a free people. He was not personable enough to conceive, but only through ministers. A little previous to the time made on him, hand-bills were circulated in which King-killing was recommended; it was, he said, a concerted conspiracy not in the people of England, God bid! but in a faction very powerful in the whole of whose mischief had arisen from two words, lately imported into our country from Paris—these words were *Revolutionary Government*. There he said, a necessity for this bill, to remedy the mischief it intended to remedy. The object of it was, to compel persons bringing a meeting, to give a previous notice of their intentions, that the magistrates might be present; but as the law was now, they could not intrude themselves as it had been called. This bill went to remedy that defect; to do that which the law had not done. There was said, no remedy between us and the law that had torn Paris to pieces, but this bill as this.

Mr Sheridan wished to know what remedy this bill provided for the evils complained of? if there was much cause of complaint against the magistrates for having done their duty, they were placed in a situation more odious than before this bill passed, and there was scarcely one respectable man for whom it would be inclined to discharge them. If this bill should pass, he would not commend force to the people of England but a passive obedience; he would recommend them to meet beyond the walls of 50; to stay together above as long as they could behave themselves peaceably; and no magistrate would be so cruel as to send in soldiers on unoffensive and unarmed people: to leave the matter to them and no jury, he was sure, would be inclined as to pass sentence of death on persons. He concluded by remarking that the anarchy and cruelty that France did not arise from any other cause than the association of Pilsnitz, and a Corresponding Society of despots had leagued against the French, and he introduced them to these excesses. He introduced

House not to pass this bill, but to restore liberty to the people of England, for if they did pass it, they would drive the nation into open rebellion; he would therefore vote against the third reading.

Mr Fox conceived himself called upon in a very unparliamentary manner to explain his motives for retiring from the committee on this bill, (alluding from what had fallen from Mr Abbot). Why an individual should be so often catechized upon this subject, he was at a loss to conjecture. It was well known to gentlemen on the other side, that he possessed an irritability of mind which frequently led him to explanations, of which the minister availed himself to answer his own sinister purposes. This interrogatory of the hon. member, who had just sat down, was calculated to abstract his attention from the main subject. His reason for seceding from the committee was, that he conceived the bill to be so radically bad, and so hostile to the principles of the constitution, and was replete with such poisonous medicines, as not to be susceptible of any modification that could reconcile it to his feelings as a man and an Englishman. If this bill is passed, and acted upon, he said, he was convinced that neither liberty nor tranquillity can exist. For his own part, he was, first, for the bill not passing at all; and next, if ministers should have the temerity to pass it, let them triumph in their success over the deluded people of England, and never let them excite their resentment by carrying it into execution. This he believed would be the line of conduct they would pursue; for the voice of the people had been too intelligible and too general to be misunderstood. Whatever success his exertions had produced in furnishing an antidote to the poison, and arousing the indignation of the country, he should leave to others to determine. The part he had acted in this business, if not efficacious, was at least sincere, and he should ever reflect with pleasure that he had contributed a little to the preservation of the liberties of this country; and happy should he be if the expression was proved by the event; *Nobile jus jurandum denique respublica est salva.*

Mr Secretary Dundas rose to reply to Mr Fox. The doctrine of resistance to the extent it had been carried by Mr Fox, and so systematically recommended, was a most mischievous doctrine, and he wished to apprise gentlemen who held such language, that it was incompatible with the principles of the Revolution. At that memorable æra, the government had trench-

ed upon the rights and liberties of the people, and the illustrious persons who accomplished that event never dreamt that they had any other redress, except through the medium of the legislature. If the day should arrive, which he hoped never would, when resistance on the part of the people would produce resistance on the part of the King, with such as chose to join him, the right hon. gentleman's expression this day would be considered as an excitement to rebellion. He cautioned him against pushing this doctrine too far, as many persons might hear of it without being able to make the nice distinction that had been made by him.

The House dividing,

For the motion,	266
Against it,	51
Majority,	—215.

7. A message was brought from his Majesty, expressing his intention of applying to the public services the money arising from the sale of the prizes belonging to the United Provinces, after an adequate reward had been allowed to the captors for their services.

THE BUDGET.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer moved the order of the day for the House to resolve itself into a committee of Ways and Means of the whole House on the supplies.

The House accordingly resolved into the said committee, Mr Hobart in the chair.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said, that he was perfectly aware, at so early a period of the sessions, of the difficulty of forming an accurate account of the expences of the year, so as to enable the House to give a satisfactory answer to their constituents of the burdens to be laid on them, and of the general articles on which those burdens were to be laid; he had, however, powerful motives not to delay laying this before them. He recurred to the opening of the present sessions of parliament, and to the approaching prospect of peace, and that nothing was more desirable than the means to fulfil and to obtain these ends; he was happy, however, that that House was prepared for all extremities, and to act vigorously, until peace could be obtained on grounds that were good and acceptable. He adverted next to the difficulties of the enemy to continue their present enormous expence; while, however, we were anxious for peace, it was necessary that we should continue our exertions for the next year, to carry on a war for the support of our liberties,

liberties, by taking the best method of supporting ourselves through our difficulties until that period arrived, when it would be necessary for the enemy to terminate the war on just and equitable grounds, and on terms acceptable to us. He requested a patient attention, while he laid that part of his duty before the House, the amount of which would be contained under each particular head. First head was the Navy, the ordinary expences of which amounted to 5,700,000*l.* sterling, the ordinaries, &c. 1,300,000*l.*; the number of seamen was greater by 10,000 than last year, and the excess 757,000*l.* the total of the expences of the navy therefore amounted to 7,000,000*l.* sterling. The next head was the Army, the total expences of which amounted to 6,104,000*l.*; last year there had been an overplus of 1,000,000*l.* and which, omitting the difference, he would state at 900,000*l.* which had been paid for foreign troops. Last year there had been paid for the different French corps 427,000*l.* the extraordinaries of the army, including the Sardinian treaty, that had not yet been voted, amounted 2,646,000*l.* and that 350,000*l.* more would be necessary; the total therefore, including the Sardinian subsidy, would be, in round numbers, 6,000,000*l.* and in the army, there would be a total saving over the last year, of 130,000*l.* The next head was that of the Ordinance, the total expence of which amounted to 1,144,000*l.* and which was less than the last year by 577,000*l.* Next, there were the miscellaneous expences, for the French corps, the prosecution of Warren Hastings, increased expences of the civil list, &c. 360,000*l.* The next head of expence was, the replacing of the sums issued on exchequer bills. The total amount of the expences of the current year would be 26,000,000*l.* sterling; 3,000,000*l.* of which would be replaced by a vote of credit, and 200,000*l.* applied to the reduction of the national debt.

Gentlemen would recollect, that there was a loan of 18,000,000*l.* the amount of taxes was stated at 19,000,000*l.*—one million more than last year; the total to be provided for this year would be 2,333,000*l.* the total amount contained under the head of the supplies of the current year would be 27,562,000*l.*

WAYS AND MEANS.

The land-tax and malt duty, growing produce of consolidated funds, and stamp duties, would amount on average last year to 13,933,000*l.* this year to 13,598,000*l.*

the permanent change therefore would be 11,538,000*l.* the balance of which would be 2,395,000*l.* There were other articles which he would state to the House, one of which would arise in consequence of his Majesty's message respecting the Dutch prizes detained in our ports; these were not, according to the prize act, vested in the captors, but in the Crown, yet a due attention would be paid to the merits of the different claimants, and from this would arise a sum of 1,000,000*l.* By the vote of last year there was 1,000,000*l.* remaining, which, however, it would be better to leave untouched, as there might be occasion for it for other services, should the war last another year, therefore it would be necessary to provide for 18,000,000*l.*

No one, he was sure, would regret the increased expences of the navy, which were incurred in order to put our navy on that respectable footing which the exigencies of the times required; it was also increased by the transport service, the total amount of which was 5,000,000*l.* Since the 31st of December 1794, the purchase of East India ships, to be converted into ships of war and transports, had cost 1,500,000*l.* but this year the expences of the navy would be reduced two millions and an half. The army extraordinaries were greatly increased, from our operations on the Continent. Another head of expence would be the bounty on the importation of corn; which perhaps might be something far beyond our expectations, but to which he looked up with hope rather than fear. The total extraordinary expences of the year he would state at 5,000,000*l.* It was his duty also to state the revenue arising from the lottery, which amounted to 300,000*l.*; this went to pay the American Loyalists, 250,000*l.* of which would cease at the end of the present year. Whether it would then be better to continue this evil, as being more than counterbalanced by the good it would do, he would leave it to the determination of the House to consider of it, as it thought proper; but surely they would think this better than existing taxes.

RECAPITULATION.

NAVY.				
100,000 Seamen		L.	5,720,000	0 0
Ordinary	-		614,152	1 8
Extraordinary	-		728,400	0 0

ARMY.				
Guards, Garriſons, &c.				
Chelsea, &c.	-		6,104,452	14 5
				Ex.

Extraordinaries	L. 2,646,990	19	10
Foreign Corps	- 300,000	0	0
Sardinian Subsidy	- 200,000	0	0
Extraordinaries, computed at	- 330,000	0	0
Ordnance	- 1,744,471	8	1

MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES.

Plantation Estimates, &c.	360,616	8	6
Vote of Credit	- 2,500,000	0	0
Exchequer	- 3,500,000	0	0
Annual Addition to Sink- ing Fund	- 200,000	0	0
Deficiencies of Grants	2,333,000	0	0
Do. of Land and Malt	350,000	0	0

Total, L. 27,662,083 12 6

To make up this sum of twenty-seven millions, the following were the Ways and Means:

WAYS AND MEANS.

Growing Produce of Conso- lidated Fund on 6th Janu- ary 1796, computed at	L. 2,395,000
Money arising Sale of Dutch Prizes	- 1,000,000
Imprests	- 200,000
	L. 3,595,000
Deduct from one half year's Interest on New Stock	- 360,000
	L. 3,235,000
Land Tax	- 2,000,000
Malt	- 750,000
Exchequer Bills	- 3,500,000
Loan	- 18,000,000

L. 27,485,000

Having taken a view of the interest of the loan, he then proceeded to state the new taxes.

NEW TAXES.

Collateral Succession.—Upon all property left to relations within the degree of first cousin (widows and direct descendants excepted) *two* per cent.

Upon property left to first cousins, *three* per cent.

To second cousins, *four* per cent.

To more distant relations, or to perfect strangers, *six* per cent. upon all property so bequeathed.

Assessed Taxes.—*Ten* per cent on the assessed taxes. This tax is not to attach upon the horse tax, because it was to be subjected to another tax.

Horses.—The present tax would be 20s. for one horse, and so on, doubling the

former tax progressively, until the number amounted to six, at which time it was 40s. for each horse.

The next object of taxation were horses of another description; that is to say, all horses of whatever kind, which were not horses kept for pleasure; these were to pay 2s. per horse.

Tobacco.—The next article was tobacco. The increase he proposed was 4d. in the pound.

Printed Cottons.—Printed cottons paid at present a duty of three-pence halfpenny the square yard. The consumption of cottons was not on the decrease.—The increased duty proposed was twopence halfpenny the square yard.

Salt.—The diminution of the discount on salt, and the abolition of the waste on salt.

Drawback on Sugar.—The diminution of the drawbacks on sugar, was one fourth, of the present drawbacks and bounties.

ESTIMATED PRODUCE.

Collateral Succession	- L. 250,000
Assessed Taxes	- 140,000
Horses	- 216,000
Tobacco	- 170,000
Printed Cottons	- 135,000
Reduction of the Discount on the payment of Salt Duties	32,000
Reduction of Drawback on Su- gar	- 180,000
	L. 1,123,000

The Chancellor of the Exchequer next adverted to the petition of Mr Morgan, which had been referred to the committee of ways and means; he said that the loan of last year had not as yet been paid off, he could not therefore go into that unqualified competition, which, under other considerations, he would have judged fair; but he stood committed with whom he had dealt last year, and it would not have been right to violate that public faith which it was so necessary to observe; but, notwithstanding, he had made the best bargain possible for the public.—He then went into a comparative view of the loan in the first year of the peace with America, and of the loan of last year, and proved that the loan of this year was by far the most advantageous; in the first place, he had satisfied his conscience, as his intentions were pure; and the next, he hoped he had fully satisfied the House in general.

Mr

Mr William Smith called the attention of the House to the circumstance of the petition before them from *Mr Morgan* and others, against the terms of the loan. The two points they had principally to consider were, whether competition was the most advantageous way of contracting a loan for the public? And whether the present loan was made on the most favourable terms that might have been procured?

After some debate, the question was called for, whether the Chairman should leave the chair, and report progress? the committee divided,

For it, - - - 27

Against it - - - 137

Majority - - - 110.

8. *Mr Pitt* delivered the following message from his Majesty :

“GEORGE REX.

“His Majesty, relying on the assurance which he has received from his faithful Commons, of their determination to support his Majesty in those exertions which are necessary, under the present circumstances, recommends it to this House to consider of making provision towards enabling his Majesty to defray any extraordinary expenses which may be incurred for the service of the ensuing year; and to take such measures as the energy of affairs may require.—His Majesty, on this occasion, thinks proper to acquaint the House, that the crisis which was depending at the commencement of the present session, has led to such an order of things in France, as will induce his Majesty (conformably to the sentiments which he has already declared) to meet any disposition to negotiation on the part of the enemy, with an earnest desire to give it the fullest and speediest effect, and to conclude a treaty for general peace, whenever it can be effected on just and suitable terms for himself and his Allies. That it is his Majesty's earnest wish that the spirit and determination manifested by parliament, added to the recent and important successes of the Austrian armies, and to the continued and growing embarrassments of the enemy, may speedily conduce to the attainment of this object, on such grounds as the justice of the cause in which this country is engaged, and the situation of affairs, may entitle his Majesty to expect.”

The message was ordered to be taken into consideration to-morrow.

Mr Pitt then delivered another message

from his Majesty, to the following effect :

“GEORGE REX.

“His Majesty thinks it proper to acquaint the House of Commons, that a considerable division of ships having on board foreign troops, in the service of Great Britain, having been dispersed and damaged whilst on their passage from the rivers Elbe and Weser to Spithead, the place of rendezvous appointed for the convoy, under which it was intended they should be sent on distant foreign service, his Majesty has found it unavoidably necessary to order the said troops to be disembarked, and to be stationed in barracks near Southampton and the Isle of Wight; and, at the same time has given directions that they shall be re-embarked, and sent to the place of their destination, as soon as the transports necessary for their accommodation and conveyance shall be in readiness to receive them. The necessary orders for that purpose having, by his Majesty's command, been already given.”

9. *Mr Pitt* moved the order of the day, for taking his Majesty's message into consideration; he would not, he said, trouble the House with more than a few words on this occasion. The sentiments contained in the message were nearly the same as those delivered in his Majesty's speech at the opening of the present session of parliament, viz. that the system of government in France had now arrived at that crisis, when his Majesty thought we could treat under the existing circumstances of the present time; he had not the least doubt but the House would express, on this occasion, the same assurances which it had done before. He would therefore move an humble address of thanks to his Majesty for the sentiments contained in his message. The address was merely an echo of the message.

Mr Sheridan rose, he said, with a considerable degree of astonishment at what he had heard. The right hon. gentleman thought himself satisfied with the few words he had said on this occasion. It seemed extraordinary to him, that we were taught to believe, not long since, that the enemy were incapable of preserving the proper relations of peace and amity with other nations; but that now we should be told directly the contrary. He would wish, therefore, to know what reason the right hon. gentleman had for so suddenly changing his opinion on that head. The House would, he said, by agreeing to the original address, sanction the renewing of hostilities.

ilities, should the depreciation of
gnats, or any other circumstance,
to change the form of government;
these terms you may have a truce, but
a peace. The address was not such
to induce the House on that ground to
to it; he would therefore take the
ty of proposing an amendment, which
in substance as follows, viz. "That
His Majesty's faithful Commons having ta-
his message into consideration, and
giving to give it the fullest effect, had to
et that his Majesty had been so ill ad-
as to refuse to treat with any form
government in France, and humbly to
dore his Majesty to abandon eternally
se who had advised him to such mea-
; and that his Majesty would endea-
r to procure a speedy peace; and that
immediate negociation for that pur-
e should take place; and that no change
he government of France should pre-
the carrying of this object into ef-
."

Mr Grey would not canvass the princi-
of the French government, which
posed the powers of the country; it
, he said, a government with which
ought to treat, if it was not our in-
tion to adopt a *bellum internecinum*.
e present government was not com-
ed of the Brissotines, but of men
e violent by far—of men that voted
the death of the King. Even the pre-
government, with which ministers
proposed to treat, was built on the
e principles of equality, and the re-
lic was that same republic, one and
visible, which we approved of now,
which ministers had condemned be-
; with this only difference, a Council
ancients.

Mr Pitt said, this was a message de-
cted from his Majesty for peace, on
ch they had proposed an amendment,
to negotiate on just and equitable
as, but an amendment for ministers
reat on any terms, if ever so disgrace-

He was not disposed to make a pa-
tric on the French government, but
ly it was much better now than at any
od since the war. The reason that it
found fault with now was, that it
not favour strongly enough of Jaco-
principles, because it was too like
s, and because it was not founded on
e extraordinary doctrines of the rights
an, which overwhelmed and swallow-
up all in its wild theory; they have in-
duced distinction of ranks, artificial, he
not afraid of the word, and without
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which society could not exist. It had
been asked what had been gained by the
contest? We had signalized ourselves both
by sea and land, and we had gained three
of the most important situations in the
world; those to which he alluded were
Martinique, Cape Nicola Mole, and the
Cape of Good Hope; were these not the
best and most important situations in the
world to protect commerce, and were
they not all in our hands? he did not re-
fuse the responsibility with which he was
charged; but he did not like to have a
double responsibility, by taking away out
of his hands the power of treating.—He
concluded by giving his assent to the ad-
dress as it stood originally.

Mr Fox said, he considered that day as
one on which he might congratulate the
House and the public, as well as himself,
for having at length brought from ministers,
a complete retraction of those sentiments
which they had so long maintained, al-
though the whole of his opinions were
not adopted in the present measures. He
would support the amendment proposed
by his honourable friend, because it went
to explain the address, in which there ap-
peared a want of distinctness, which mi-
nisters would take advantage of; for, al-
though they might now say that a crisis
had arrived when the government of
France was capable of being negotiated
with, yet they might again say they were
not barred by that declaration. It had
been uniformly stated, that the object of
the war was to destroy the Jacobin govern-
ment: did not that still exist by those who
belonged to the old government forming
the greatest part of the new one. This
would serve to shew the obstinacy of those
who refused to make peace before, and
shew on how slender a thread public op-
inion hung. It was said, that the chief
objects of the war had been completed.
The chief object at first had been the de-
fence of Holland, that unhappy country,
whose situation he had always lamented.
How was Holland saved?—We were told
that the Cape of Good was in our posses-
sion; that he certainly considered an ad-
vantage. But then Holland was given up,
and we were getting possession of the In-
dian territories of that country we under-
took to save, while the French had gained
all the possessed in Europe. He would
not admit what had been stated by the
right hon. gentleman, that the King's
speech contained an intention of making
peace, if an occasion should offer—that
speech held out no expectations to the
public

public. The present message, however, was so different, that it occasioned already a rise of 5 or 6 per cent in the new loan. Ministers must have known, when they made the loan, that such a message would come to the House, and that such a *bonus* would be the consequence. If they had delayed till this message had been made known, the country would have been benefited at least 1,500,000*l*. It was impossible that he could have made a bargain, which had put so much money in the pockets of a few men, without knowing the message that was to follow. No man could be happier than he when there should be a peace; but a peace would not prevent him from enquiring into the cause of the war, and the conduct of those who carried it on. He should also hope that a peace might be followed by salutary reforms, and the repeal of the two obnoxious bills lately under consideration. He would support the amendment, as it would tend to render peace more certain. He would endeavour, by the means in his power, to co-operate with men out of doors, who should endeavour to procure peace; for he conceived that the more anxiety that was shewn in that particular, the sooner the object would be accomplished.

Mr Dundas did not conceive the amendment to come from persons properly interested in the question, nor such an one as the house should adopt. It was a misrepresentation in those gentlemen to charge ministers with a design of restoring the old despotism of France. They never had made any such declaration; their objections never were to the government. He had always held that it would be improper to throw out any declaration to the public on this subject. With respect to the objection he had once made against treating with France, while in the possession of Holland and all its dependencies, he certainly had the Cape of Good Hope in his mind then. At that time France was in possession not only of Holland, but the Dutch navy. What was the general feeling of the country at that time? There was not a village on the eastern coast of England that was not in an alarm, from fears of an invasion. There never was, he would assert, any period of our history when our arms had been more successful than during the present war, nor was there ever a more glorious or successful war; for the whole commerce and marine of the enemy were destroyed; there was no stage during the war, when it was possible to negotiate with success till the

present. Was it so at any former period? ("Yes," cried *Mr Fox* from the opposite bench) "I say no," (replied *Mr Dundas*) "and I can shew you the records of French convention to support my assertion." When they had made peace with other countries, they declared their object in so doing was to collect all their force against England: that it was their intention to destroy the new Carthage, the banks of the Thames. With respect to the effect the war had in the internal situation of this country, he believed were not in a hundredth degree so much in danger from Jacobin principles as before the war began; for a general diffidence at that time was spreading over the country in 1792, flattered by vain notions that were then so prevalent. With respect to the loan, there was no idea of the present message when it was bargained for. After General *Sheridan* and *Mr Pitt* said a few words of explanation. The amendment was then put and negatived.

14. *Mr Sheridan* moved the order of the day, to consider further the report of the seditious pamphlet, attributed to *J. Reeves*. The report being read, *Mr Sheridan* said, that *John Owen*, of Piccadilly, had refused to give up the author; the second report had been gone into, because it had been said, that the first was not sufficient proof, and matter of evidence, against the author of that seditious work. We were not, he said, a committee to inquire into the person charged with this, but merely a committee empowered to go into an inquiry, and at our own option to make our report. Upon these considerations he took the liberty of moving the resolution of the committee, the report of which was now brought before the House. *Mr Owen* said he, stood in an awkward situation; he had refused to give up the author of the pamphlet in question; at all times he was averse to lay any restraint on the liberty of the press, and with great reluctance he felt himself now called upon, to desire the printer to give up the author of that infamous work. When, said he, we consider this man to have been chairman of an association, said to be entered into for the purpose of protecting liberty and property, against republicans and levelers; the importance of the thing did not rest on these infamous doctrines; but as it appeared that this association had been branching out into various ramifications of the same description, the evil became more serious and alarming. He had looked through

ough all the publications of this society, among them all there had been found one half so infamous as this; but these publications came from a man who was dangerous on two accounts, viz. from the great circulation he had of a direct circulation, and corresponding with the secretary and editor of the treasury, and by this support was possessed of the means of diffusing his poison. Throughout the whole of this book, there appeared a proof of the most malignant disposition, to destroy every sentiment of liberty, to destroy both the Lords and the Commons, and to leave the King to rule alone. It is unnecessary to quote all the passages; for, from what had been adduced already, it appeared not only against the Lords and Commons, but most malignant against every thing that was virtuous in the constitution. He would not wish to punish the publisher or printer, but he would shew no mercy to this man.—He did not wish that he should be sent to the Court of King's Bench to be prosecuted, though he had no doubt of the Solicitor and Attorney General doing their duty, but he would appeal to the House, whether they did not find it incumbent on them to protect one part of the constitution as well as the other. For this purpose, he would submit to the House the following motions:—*First*, That two copies of the book should be burnt by the common hangman, one on Monday the 21st inst. in New Palace-yard, and another on Tuesday the 22d, opposite the Royal Exchange:—*next*, he would move an address to his Majesty, to remove Mr Reeves from any office of trust, profit, or emolument, as being, under these bills, a most dangerous man:—and *lastly*, that he be brought to the bar of this House instead of being sent to jail, and that he were be reprimanded severely by the speaker.

Mr Dundas said, that since the resolution had passed, he had read over all the pamphlet carefully, and differed in the construction that the hon. gentleman had put upon it; he did not consider it as a breach of privilege; the book was more consequential in its effects, it transcended all idea of breach of privilege; it was an attack on the whole frame of the constitution. That the house should never exert its own judicial power, where it had so fair an opportunity of referring to regular judicature. He would therefore move an amendment, to leave out all the words following the first word *that*, and substi-

tute the following, "that an humble address be presented to his Majesty, humbly entreating, that his Majesty would be graciously pleased, to give directions to his Attorney General, to prosecute John Reeves, Esq; as the author or publisher of a printed pamphlet, entitled, "Thoughts on the English Government," and also the printer thereof, that they might be brought to condign punishment."

Lord Sheffield seconded the motion for the amendment proposed by Mr Dundas.

Mr Dundas' amendment being put, there appeared,

For it	25
Against it	4
Majority	—21.

18. A message was sent down from the Lords, requiring the attendance of the Commons;—they forthwith attended. When the Speaker returned, he informed the House, that the royal assent had been given, by commission, to the following public bills, viz. a Bill for the better Safety of his Majesty's Person and Government; a Bill to prevent Seditious Meetings and Assemblies; a Bill to prevent hindrance to the free passage of Grain, &c. and some private Bills.

24. When the House met, a message was sent down from the House of Lords, requiring the attendance of the Commons. The Speaker and Commons forthwith attended, and on his return, he informed the House, that the Royal assent had been given, by commission, to the Tax Bills, &c.

Adjourned until the second of February next.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Lord Albemarle moved that the House be summoned to go into an inquiry respecting a late pamphlet (Reeves').—Agreed.

Libellous Pamphlet.—A discussion took place very similar to what passed in the House of Commons, all parties agreeing that it was a libel on the constitution.

9. The order of the day being read for the second reading of the sedition bill.

Lord Grenville observed, that this was connected with the former bill on which their Lordships had decided, that there existed circumstances in the country which justified measures like the present.

Lord Derby declared, that he thought no bill such as the present, which he thought hostile to the principles of the constitution, should be introduced without the strongest proof for its necessity being

6 B 2 adduced,

adduced; but ministers had brought no such evidence. The riot act which he considered as an indelible stain on the statute book, was passed on the spur of the occasion, in the preamble to it, it was stated, "that such and such dangers did exist;" but in the preamble to this no such words were to be found, but only bold and vague assertions; in all its provisions he considered it as repugnant to the constitution and incompatible with the liberties of the people, he therefore would enter his solemn protest against it. In this he was followed by the Duke of Norfolk, Marquis Lansdowne, and Lord Moira, when after a reply from Earl Mansfield, and the Lord Chancellor, the House divided.

Contents	63	Non-contents	15
Proxies	46	Proxies	6

109		21
Majority	-	88.

FOREIGN TROOPS.

10. The order of the day being read, for taking into consideration the message received yesterday from his Majesty stating, that it had been found expedient to land foreign troops in the Isle of Wight, &c.

Lord Grenville moved, that an humble address be presented to his Majesty, expressing the grateful acknowledgements of the House for his gracious communication.

After some animadversions by Lord Lauderdale, on the delay of the West India armament, the question for the address passed without a division.

PEACE.

The order of the day was next read for taking into consideration his Majesty's message, delivered to the House yesterday on the subject of peace.

Lord Grenville moved an address which was an echo to his Majesty's message.

Lord Lauderdale moved an amendment.

Lord Mulgrave replied to Lord Lauderdale, after which the question was put on the motion for the address, which was carried in the affirmative without a division. A committee was then appointed to draw up an address, and a deputation appointed to present it to his Majesty.

As we have given pretty fully the debates on this subject in the House of Commons, we think it unnecessary to repeat the arguments used here, which were on the whole very similar.

14. The order of the day being read, for the third reading of the bill for the prevention of unlawful assemblies, &c.

The Marquis of Lansdowne declared he did not hesitate to assert, that if the doctrine which runs through the whole of the bills was carried into execution, it was full time for every man of property to transfer it to a land of freedom.

At two o'clock the question was put, and the House divided,

Contents	57	Proxies	50	107
Non-Contents	14	Ditto	4	18
			Majority	—

The bill was then read a third time and passed.—Adjourned.

HIGH PRICE OF CORN.

Earl Mansfield said, that he would not detain their Lordships' attention beyond the limits which the subject now assigned to him claimed, but would just state what steps he thought should be taken in a matter of the highest importance and concern. He had heard it said, on the subject of the agreement entered into by the Commons, and laid before that House, that such a proceeding was without precedent. In answer to this assertion, he had to refer to the agreement entered into on King William's accession to the crown, previous to the passing legislative resolutions. The principle was just the same, and enough for his purpose, with respect to the present. But what he thought would be more efficacious was the example of great and respectable families, who, when they had disinterestedly denied themselves the gratification of fine bread, would soon be followed by the other orders of the community.

The Duke of Bedford said, that so far as the resolution went, he could have no objection; but as to the agreement, he would not sign it, because he saw no benefit to arise from it.

Lord Hawkesbury defended the measure proposed by Lord Mansfield, and thought it the best introduction to a legislative regulation. Under the present acknowledged deficiency, he thought no other means were left, but to reduce the consumption of the wheat flour, by a mixture of barley, rye, oats, and some other whole some materials.

The Bishop of Rochester acknowledged the crisis was alarming, and as such, called upon every exertion that could remedy the evil. He certainly was of opinion, that something more than mere regulation of this sort was necessary, and thought that nothing short of a legislative operation would produce the desired effect.

The resolution, "That in consequence of the high price and deficient supply of wheat,

heat, it is expedient to adopt such measures as may be practicable for diminishing the consumption thereof, during the continuance of the present pressure; and for introducing the use of such articles as may conveniently be substituted in the place hereof," was agreed to unanimously.

17. Upon the second reading of the Loan bill *Lord Lauderdale* rose, and urged those arguments, which were detailed in this discussion in the House of Commons, against the minister of finance, which were replied to by *Lord Grenville*.

The House adjourned till after the recess.

MONTHLY REGISTER.

FRENCH REPUBLIC.

Dec. 10. The council of five hundred received the following letter from the executive directory, on the ruined state of the finances:

"We have for some time endeavoured to hide the calamities of the republic, but the truth is now our only, our last effort. We can no longer dissemble the afflicting situation of France at the moment the reins of government were confided to us. All the springs are breaking in our hands. The most fatal catastrophe threatens to swallow up the republic, if the legislative body does not take immediate and efficacious measures. We are convinced of the abundance both of specie and provisions, but the want of their circulation threatens us with destruction. The uncertainty of the plans of finance, which have been presented, have swollen the evils, and the resources of the public treasury are exhausted, in the expectation of the good effects which the plans promised. We are approaching to our end, if you do not take immediate measures to restore the finance. The depreciation of assignats is such, that specie, for the public service, is the most urgent want; but how is it to be procured? the means proposed are too slow; more rapid ones must be adopted. We are of opinion, that a forced loan must be made for 600 millions in specie. This may bear upon a million of citizens, divided into twelve classes, living in the departments, and pointed out by the departmental administrations. Those of the first class to give 1200 livres, those of the second 1100, those of the third 1000, and so on. That, on the 1st Germinal, the plates, puncheons, matrixes, &c. for the fabrication of assignats be broke, and the assignats exchanged for specie at cent per cent. (Sent to the commissioners of finances, to be composed of *Ramel*, *Sieyes*, *Cambaceres*, *Gilbert-Desmoulieres*, and *Dauchy*.)"—The council, at the requisition of the di-

rectory, put 1500 millions at the disposal of the minister of war.

The council of ancients, in a letter to the council of five hundred, gives the most deplorable account of the state of the marine of France, which they describe as humbled, beat, blocked up in port, and in want of every thing to bring it into any sort of order again; and recommend, that the most efficacious measures which the legislative body can devise, be adopted, to restore it again to its former respectability

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Situation of Affairs in Europe.

Similar causes naturally produce similar effects. The dangers with which France was threatened in 1793-4, and the straits to which she was then reduced, gave birth to the system of terror, the guillotine, and Robespierre. The French armies, numerous beyond example, and well provided, repelled their enemies, and made greater conquests than were ever made, in so short a time, by any nation from another equally advanced in civilization and refinement. The tyrant fell a sacrifice to his own atrocious system. The nation breathed from the fatigue and delirium of excessive stimulation; a spirit of moderation seemed to grow and wax stronger and stronger; and the legislature, it was generally thought, was in a fit temper for the negotiation of peace. But loss and disaster, that usually incline sovereign princes to reasonable terms of accommodation, produced a quite different effect on the French republic.

Their armies having crossed the Rhine, and stretched out in different quarters into the German territories, were weakened by division and expansion, just as the German armies were when they penetrated into France. *Manheim*, with 9000 French prisoners, and near 300 cannon, fell into the hands of the Austrians, who follow-

followed up this important acquisition with great alacrity and success; and threatened, by clearing the right banks of the Rhine of all invaders, to open an easy way into the Seven United Provinces. The system of terror in France was in some measure revived. Requisition and the guillotine were abandoned; but a forced loan, and the public redemption of the assignats, by the payment of one in the hundred, were acts of equal decision, promptitude, and vigour. New levies of men are now on foot for supplying the garrisons that have been drafted from different quarters for reinforcing the armies of Jourdan and Pichegru; the Executive Directory talk of nothing less than keeping all their conquests, and making the Rhine the eastern boundary of their empire. They have raised, or are confident of raising, by the forced loan, twenty-five millions sterling. What new contrivance they will fall on, if this sum shall be exhausted before they can obtain, or, as they pretend, command a peace, it is impossible to foresee, and difficult to imagine. But this forced loan is one proof of what, in our political retrospects, we have so often asserted, that grand designs, that aim at the subversion of sovereign powers, and a change in the face of the world, are not to be measured by the common rules of calculation, founded on common practice, in times of no more than common intrigue and enterprize. Money, in an enlarged and philosophical view, is not so much the cause, as it is the effect of various industry and exertion. When the Hollanders were poor, hardy, active, industrious, and ingenious, if not from natural temperament, yet from necessity, the mother of invention, they acquired money; they equipped navies, raised armies, maintained their independence, and made conquests. When they became the richest nation in Europe, they began from that time to fall. The military spirit, and, lastly, the *amor patriæ*, the love of *fader-land*, vanished away, and now they are no longer an independent nation, tho' they still seem to have it in their option which master to obey, the French or the Germans.

Can it be denied that the French, in the present contest, have displayed patriotism, valour, and a very high degree of genius or invention, both in war and political management? How weak, with the example of America before our eyes, to calculate the duration of resistance on the part of France by that of its paper credit! The paper currency of the Ameri-

cans was gradually depreciated to almost nothing. Their paper dollars vanished away, without ruining, or very materially injuring, individuals. Their depreciation being gradual and slow, the loss was pretty equally divided among the nation. Thus they died a gentle death; and out of their ashes sprung that flourishing credit which America enjoys at the present moment. It may be prudent, it may be necessary, to wage war with the French without intermission and without end; but it is fit that we should steadily contemplate the circumstances that form their resources, and our difficulties. When the assignats shall be finally damned, and the men who received the impressions of education and habit under the monarchy shall be, for the most part, dead, a new government may start, in the career of commerce and politics, unincumbered with taxes, and animated with the juvenile ardour of a generation bred in republican principles.

First, War must be continued, until the French shall be willing to give us their late conquests on this side the Rhine; otherwise they will become too powerful to be restrained within due bounds by their neighbours; and in navigation and commerce, outstrip Great Britain, so far as to reduce her to a secondary, if not a dependent, situation in the scale of Europe.

Secondly, There would be unspeakable danger to all crowned heads in the establishment of a republican **BALANCER** of Europe, which the new republic would be, as assuredly as the old monarchy was.

Thirdly, The acknowledgment of the republic by monarchical governments, and the intercourse between the French and all the neighbouring nations, which would be the result of a general peace, must let in a deluge of democratical doctrines that would sap the foundation of established laws and government. But what could be more destructive than to substitute, in the room of *prescription* and *law*, the arbitrary will of the people? And would it be possible to prevent this, in the long run, in the neighbouring countries, if it were established in the greatest, the most powerful, and most central kingdom in Europe; and which has long taken the lead, and, as it were, dictated so many fashions, and so many sentiments, and opinions on so many subjects?

The extension of the French empire to the Rhine is a great evil; but if it be impossible to prevent it, it is foolish to exhaust our strength by kicking against the pricks.

ricks. The extension of the maritime coast of France eastward, will excite the jealousy and hostility of all the northern powers, and unite these, as well as the Spaniards and Italian states, in a general confederation with England. Rather than exhaust their resources in opposing the aggrandizement of France, let both Austria and Britain employ them in the improvement of what is in their possession. Agriculture and navigation, at the same time that they increase the population and revenue of a kingdom, breed up a race of men proper for its defence. The arrogance, levity, and frivolity of the French character will soon disgust the Leigois, the Flemings, and Dutch, and prepare the way for future revolts; and, at the very best for France, the garrisons necessary to keep them in subjection will counterbalance the advantages derived from the sovereignty of their country; for that country will not be so productive in the hands of the French, as in those of its present quiet, steady, and industrious inhabitants.

After the capture of Manheim, several severe skirmishes took place, particularly on the lower Rhine, between the contending armies. The army of the Sambre and Meuse under General Jourdan after some obstinate conflicts obtained possession of Creutzenach, Dec. 1st, *vide Lond. Gaz.* Dec. 19th.

At this period, General Pichegru was using every endeavour, to effect a junction with the army of General Jourdan, with the design of making a grand attack on the Austrian army. The rains which had fallen incessantly for some days together, had prevented the execution of some of his measures, and particularly by injuring the roads prevented the bringing forward of his artillery.

Concerning the state of the war in La Vendee, the reports for some time past have been so contradictory as almost to preclude the offering of any statement on the subject. That ministry here entertain any very sanguine hopes on this subject, is not now to be imagined, the troops formerly embarked under General Doyle for the French coast, are returned to England. The pressure of the Austrian armies on the Rhine, hath occasioned the recall of many of the French troops in that quarter, by which means the war in La Vendee may be permitted to languish for a time, and thus give opportunity to the loyalists to obtain some successes, which have been represented by some as so considerable as to encourage the hopes of a Counter Revolution.

The sittings of the States General the 4th December have been very tumultuous. The Provinces of Holland, Guelderland, Utrecht, and Overysseel, have voted for the convocation of a National convention which will assemble on the 1st of February next; and the three provinces of Zealand, Friesland, and Groningen, have declared against this measure. The president Van Sitter, of Groningen, thinking that nobody could make a conclusion on an affair so important, and which was formally opposed by three provinces; Sordent, of Overysseel rose, and with much violence wrested from the hands of the president the hammer (which served instead of a bell), and concluded for the adoption of a convention, notwithstanding the protest of the president, to whom alone belonged the right of making such a conclusion.

A formal letter hath been sent by Citizen Noel, the French ambassador in Holland, to Citizen Quarles, Greffier to the States General, wherein, after having expressed the most ardent desire of the French government to remain for ever united by the strongest ties of amity and friendship with the Batavian Republic, and having mentioned its successful efforts to disperse the assemblages of troops at Bremen and Osnabruck, he insists, in the most pressing terms, on the immediate payment of the arrears of subsidies due, in consequence of the treaty of alliance concluded between the two republics.

About the 10th or 12th December, the British forces embarked at Cruzhaven for England; there sailed at the same time, a number of transports with emigrants.

On the 25th November, the King of Poland signed the treaty of the partition of Poland.—At the same time, he resigned his sovereignty of that kingdom. He retires on a pension of 200,000 ducats.

LONDON.

Dec. 16. The Alfred man of war arrived at Plymouth, with the loss of her main and mizen masts, and the Undaunted frigate, with the loss of all her masts. They brought the information, that on the 13th, the fleet had met with a severe gale, which had scattered them; they afterwards collected, with the loss of very few ships missing, and proceeded on their voyage to the West Indies.

— Between five and six o'clock this evening, a dreadful fire broke out at Plymouth, in the loft of Mr Douglas, sail-maker in Southside-street, occasioned by a candle falling into a pot of tar, which raged

raged with such uncommon fury, that in a short time the house was completely in flames. It communicated to the two adjoining houses, which it also totally destroyed. The whole loss is estimated at near 30,000*l*.

17. In a Court of Common Council, Mr Deputy Lecky introduced the subject of the resolutions and agreement entered into by the members of the House of Commons, relative to diminishing the consumption of wheat in their families; and the deputy moved, that the same be read, which was accordingly done. He then moved, that this Court do concur therein. On the question being put, that the same be signed, it was negatived.

19. At an extraordinary meeting of the Whig Club, Mr Erskine in the chair, it was determined to form an association, for the specific purpose of obtaining the repeal of Mr Pitt and Lord Grenville's bills.

France hath rejected the mediation of Denmark to negotiate a peace with the Empire, and even refuses to consent to an armistice. *Vide State Papers.*

The Imperial commission-decree, presented to the diet of Ratisbon, presses the vigorous prosecution of the war. *Vide State Papers.*

The United States have considered themselves insulted by some late conduct of one of our naval commanders, by a letter being sent to the Governor of Rhode Island, from Capt. Home of the Africa, and being transmitted by Thomas W. Moore, Esq; his Britannic Majesty's Vice Consul in the state of Rhode Island. General Washington hath refused to acknowledge him any more in his official character.

After five years suspension, the Pope is to permit the theatres to be opened at the next Carnival, and the indulgence of masques, and horse-races, which is anticipated with infinite joy by the citizens of Rome.

Amidst the disasters to which the West India fleet hath been exposed, it is with satisfaction we state the Admiral's official account of December 18th. When the convoy sailed from Portsmouth, it consisted of two hundred and eighteen ships. On the 18th, Admiral Christian had 183 ships in sight, 35 therefore was the number missing, of these 22 are returned into port, and only one is known to be lost, viz. the Commerce, Glynn. Admiral Christian writes, that he had no doubt but more of the convoy would come in

fight, as, during the time of his writing his dispatches, six missing ships of the fleet had appeared in sight. The Irresistible man of war, of 64 guns, reported to have foundered, is particularly mentioned in the Admiral's dispatches, as being safe. There was no King's ships missing, except those which we have already heard of, as having returned into port. The troops on board the transports which have returned, were previously shipped on board the men of war, and are on their voyage.

Throughout the Royal Household, no other sort of bread is used than that recommended by the Committee of the House of Commons, viz. two parts of wheat, and one of rye or barley, and that no other bread is suffered to be eaten even at their Majesties' table. All the pastry used, is made of barley meal, ground and dressed finer than usual, and the difference, in point of taste and appearance, is said to be scarcely perceivable.

We learn with sorrow, and the most lively indignation, that the Sierra Leone Company, entered into and established for the generous and benevolent purpose of introducing the benefits of civilized life amongst a rude people, have not only been exposed to the unprovoked and unjustifiable outrages of republican violence, but have also incurred the danger of having had their attempts frustrated, by the infernal machinations of the traders in slaves from this country. In the dispatches, dated November 1st, the Company have received these afflicting accounts; but which for the present, (and we hope also for the future) have been happily defeated.—A factory had been lately established by the Company on a neighbouring river, the Rio Pongas, with the view of maintaining the intercourse with the kingdom of the Foulans.

A General Bill of all the Christenings and Burials from December 9, 1794, to December 8, 1795.

Christened,		Buried,	
Males,	9344	Males,	10778
Females,	9017	Females,	10461
In all,	18,361	In all,	21,239
Whereof have died,			
Under 2 years,	6466	50 and 60,	1920
Between 2 and 5,	1982	60 and 70,	1816
5 and 10,	768	70 and 80,	1322
10 and 20,	764	80 and 90,	579
20 and 30,	1443	90 and a 100,	65
30 and 40,	1901	An 100,	1
40 and 50,	2153		

Increased in burials this year, 1938.

IRELAND.

DUBLIN.

Dec. 18. On Friday last, in pursuance of notice from the Lord Mayor, a numerous meeting of the freemen and freeholders of Dublin, was held at the Royal Exchange, for the purpose of voting a loyal address to his Majesty on his happy escape from the late atrocious attempt upon his Royal person. Four different addresses were produced, viz. one by Mr Hartley, a second by Mr Beresford, another by Mr Willis, and the last by the Lord Mayor himself; when, after a severe struggle, the chief magistrate suddenly declared the meeting adjourned, and retired. The freemen and freeholders thereupon finding the chair vacant, unanimously called upon Mr Abraham Wilkinson to take the same, and Mr Hartley's address being proposed, and read paragraph by paragraph, was agreed to.

The concluding paragraph, is that which appears to have been obnoxious to the Mayor, and those who adjourned themselves, and runs thus:

"Whilst our lives are at your Majesty's service, we rejoice in the conviction that the security of your Majesty's person and government does not require the introduction of any measures tending to lessen or impair our rights and liberties, and the full and free exercise thereof, which we deemed our dearest inheritance; on the contrary, we conceive our interests are so interwoven with your Majesty's safety, that the authority of the crown and the liberties of the people, from their mutual preservation, acquire a common strength."

COMMISSION INTELLIGENCE.

Dec. 12. The Commission of Oyer and Terminer was opened before the right hon. William Worthington, Lord Mayor, and the hon. Baron George.

The Court was this day occupied in the business of arraigning the several prisoners to be tried for High Treason, and no trial took place.

The prisoners arraigned were, Edward Reilly, Edward Hamill, Thomas Kennedy, Thomas Clayton, James Weldon, Henry Flood, Edward Brady, George Lewis, Thomas Cook, John Leavy, Oliver Corbally, Thomas Murphy, and Michael McGuire.

The Attorney General gave notice, that he should bring forward the trial of James Weldon, as the first of those charged with treason.

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Counsellor M'Nally observed, that he must be obliged to claim from the Court on this head. The prisoner was entitled to have a copy of the indictment, and an assignment of counsel, five clear days at least before trial; he should not for his own part have any objection to accommodate the learned gentlemen and the Court; but he had laid down a rule for himself, never to surrender any claim for his client or any advantage he was entitled to; his client, however, might be asked the question through his agent.

Mr Armstrong Fitzgerald was then asked the question, but supported the claim of five days longer, which the Court ordered.

21. James Weldon, indicted for high treason, was called on to plead by the denomination of Yeoman. The counsel argued and moved, in abatement of the indictment, that Yeoman was not the proper designation of the prisoner.—A Jury was impanelled to try this point before the prisoner should plead: Mr Thresham Gregg, goaler of Newgate was the only evidence adduced to the fact, and on his cross examination, could not swear that he knew the legal definition of Yeoman. The Court, after full argument on both sides, delivered its opinion to the jury, through Mr Justice Chamberlaine, who said, that under the definition given by Blackstone, who was certainly a writer of most respectable authority on the law, the prisoner was not a Yeoman; and under the definition of Dr Johnson, who was certainly the first authority in the English language, the prisoner was a Yeoman. Shakespeare, in speaking of the battle of Agincourt, called the soldiers Yeomen, and at this day the soldiers of the King's body guard were called Yeomen. His Lordship, however, apprised the Council on both sides, that whatever should be the finding of the jury, the Court would adjourn, in order to submit the point for the decision of the Judges, and report it on the opening of the Court to-morrow morning. The jury, after retiring for a short time, found for the indictment, i. e. that the prisoner was a Yeoman at the time of the facts charged against him, and the Court forthwith adjourned till to-morrow morning.

22. The trial proceeded, there were only two witnesses produced on the part of the crown; on the part of the prisoner two were produced, who gave him an excellent character. The jury, after retiring about twenty minutes, brought in a verdict.—*Guilty.*

I N D E X

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